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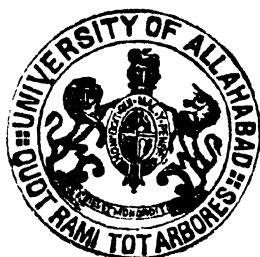


University of Allahabad.

# CALENDAR

FOR THE YEAR

1929.



ALLAHABAD  
THE PIONEER PRESS  
1929.



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**THE**  
**ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY**  
**CALENDAR**  
**FOR**  
**1929.**

## JANUARY, 1929.

1	Tues.	New Year's Day.
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	The Allahabad University Act, 1921, received the assent of H. E. the Governor-General, 1922.
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	The whole of the Allahabad University Act, 1921, came into force, 1923.
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thur.	

FEBRUARY, 1929.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	Last date for receiving applications for M.A., M.Sc. (Previous and Final), B.A., B.Sc., B.Com. (Parts I and II) Examinations.
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thur.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thur.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	Last date for receiving applications for the LL.B. (Previous and Final) Examinations.
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thur.	

## MARCH, 1929.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thur.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thur.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	Dacca University incorporated, 1920.
24	Sun.	Indian Universities Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thur.	
29	Fri.	Good Friday.
30	Sat.	Easter Eve.
31	Sun.	Last date for receiving annual fee from registered graduates. Easter.

## APRIL, 1929.

1	Mon.	{ Easter Monday. Benares Hindu University incorporated, 1916. M.A., M.Sc. (Previous and Final), B.A., B.Sc. and B. Com. (Parts I and II) Examinations begin.
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thur.	
5	Fri	
6	Sat	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed	
11	Thur	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur.	
19	Fri	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	LL.B. (Previous and Final) Examinations begin.  The Andhra University Act came into force, 1926.
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thur.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon	
30	Tues.	

MAY, 1929.

Wed. University of Delhi incorporated, 1922. The  
 Thur. Madras University Act, 1923, came into force.  
 Fri. 1923.  
 Sat.

5	Sun.
6	Mon.
7	Tues.
8	Wed.
9	Thur.
10	Fri.
11	Sat.
12	Sun.
13	Mon.
14	Tues.
15	Wed.
16	Thur
17	Fri.
18	Sat.
19	Sun.
20	Mon.
21	Tues.
22	Wed.
23	Thur
24	Fri.
25	Sat.
26	Sun.
27	Mon.
28	Tues.
29	Wed.
30	Thur.
31	Fri.

## JUNE, 1929.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues	
5	Wed.	
6	Thur.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues	
12	Wed.	
13	Thur	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thur.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	

## JULY, 1929.

1	Mon.	The Agra University Act came into force, 1927.
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thur.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thur.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	University of Mysore incorporated, 1916.
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thur.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

## AUGUST, 1929.

1	Thur.	
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	Nagpur University incorporated, 1923.
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thur.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thur.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	Osmania University incorporated, 1919.
29	Thur.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

## SEPTEMBER, 1929.

1	Sun.	
2	Mon.	
3	Tues.	
4	Wed.	
5	Thur.	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
6	Fri.	
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	
12	Thur.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thur.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thur.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	

## OCTOBER, 1929

1	Tues.	
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	Last date for receiving applications for the LL.M. Examination.
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	University of Punjab incorporated, 1882.
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	The Agra University Act passed, 1926.
31	Thur.	

## NOVEMBER, 1929.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	
5	Tues.	
6	Wed.	
7	Thur.	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thur.	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	University of Allahabad incorporated, 1887.
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun.	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thur.	
29	Fri.	
30	Sat.	

## DECEMBER, 1929.

1	Sun.	Aligarh Muslim University incorporated, 1920.
2	Mon.	University of Rangoon incorporated, 1920.
3	Tues.	L.L. M. Examination begins.
4	Wed.	The Allahabad University Act, 1921, received
5	Thur.	the assent of H. E. the Governor of the U.P.,
6	Fri.	1921.
7	Sat.	
8	Sun.	
9	Mon.	
10	Tues.	
11	Wed.	University of Lucknow incorporated, 1920.
12	Thur.	
13	Fri.	
14	Sat.	
15	Sun.	
16	Mon.	
17	Tues.	
18	Wed.	
19	Thur.	
20	Fri.	
21	Sat.	
22	Sun.	
23	Mon.	
24	Tues.	
25	Wed.	
26	Thur.	
27	Fri.	
28	Sat.	
29	Sun.	
30	Mon.	
31	Tues.	

## JANUARY, 1930.

1	Wed.	New Year's Day.
2	Thur.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thur.	
10	Fri.	The Allahabad University Act, 1921, received the assent of H. E. the Governor-General, 1922.
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	University of Calcutta incorporated, 1857.
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	
15	Wed.	
16	Thur.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thur.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	The whole of the Allahabad University Act, 1921, came into force, 1923.
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	Last day for receiving applications for M.A. and M.Sc. (Previous and Final). B.Sc. (Honours) and B. Com Parts I and II examinations.
29	Wed.	
30	Thur.	
31	Fri.	

FEBRUARY, 1930.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed	Last date for receiving applications for B.A., (Pass and Honours II year) and B.Sc., (1st) Examinations.
6	Thur.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thur.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed	
20	Thur	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	Last date for receiving applications for L.L.B. (Previous and Final), and L.L.M., Examinations.
25	Tues	
26	Wed.	
27	Thur	
28	Fri.	

## MARCH, 1930

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues.	
5	Wed.	
6	Thur.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thur.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	Dacca University incorporated, 1920.
24	Mon.	Indian Universities Act (VIII of 1904) passed.
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	M. A. and M. Sc., (Previous and Final), B.Sc.,
27	Thur.	(Honours) and B. Com. Part I and II Exami-
28	Fri.	tions begin.
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	
31	Mon.	

APRIL, 1930.

1	Tues.	Benares Hindu University incorporated 1916. B.A (Pass and Honours II year) and B.Sc., (Pass) examinations begin.
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	
13	Sun.	Good Friday. Easter Eve.
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	
20	Sun.	Easter Monday LL.B. (Previous and Final) and LL.M. Examinations begin.
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	The Andhra University Act came into force. 1926.
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	

MAY, 1930.

1	Thur.	University of Delhi incorporated, 1922. The Madras University Act, 1923, came into force, 1923.
2	Fri.	
3	Sat.	
4	Sun.	
5	Mon.	
6	Tues.	
7	Wed.	
8	Thur.	
9	Fri.	
10	Sat.	
11	Sun.	
12	Mon.	
13	Tues.	
14	Wed.	
15	Thur.	
16	Fri.	
17	Sat.	
18	Sun.	
19	Mon.	
20	Tues.	
21	Wed.	
22	Thur.	
23	Fri.	
24	Sat.	
25	Sun.	
26	Mon.	
27	Tues.	
28	Wed.	
29	Thur.	
30	Fri.	
31	Sat.	

## JUNE, 1930.

1	Sun.
2	Mon.
3	Tues.
4	Wed
5	Thur
6	Fri.
7	Sat
8	Sun.
9	Mon.
10	Tues.
11	Wed.
12	Thur.
13	Fri.
14	Sat.
15	Sun.
16	Mon.
17	Tues.
18	Wed.
19	Thur.
20	Fri.
21	Sat.
22	Sun.
23	Mon.
24	Tues.
25	Wed.
26	Thur.
27	Fri.
28	Sat.
29	Sun.
30	Mon.

JULY, 1930.

1	Tues	The Agra University Act came into force, 1927.
2	Wed.	
3	Thur.	
4	Fri.	
5	Sat.	
6	Sun.	
7	Mon.	
8	Tues.	
9	Wed.	
10	Thur.	
11	Fri.	
12	Sat.	University of Bombay incorporated, 1857.
13	Sun.	
14	Mon.	
15	Tues.	
16	Wed.	
17	Thur.	
18	Fri.	
19	Sat.	University of Mysore incorporated, 1916.
20	Sun.	
21	Mon.	
22	Tues.	
23	Wed.	
24	Thur.	
25	Fri.	
26	Sat.	
27	Sun.	
28	Mon.	
29	Tues.	
30	Wed.	
31	Thur.	

## AUGUST 1930.

1	Fri.	
2	Sat.	
3	Sun.	
4	Mon.	Nagpur University incorporated, 1923.
5	Tues	
6	Wed.	
7	Thur	
8	Fri.	
9	Sat.	
10	Sun.	
11	Mon.	
12	Tues.	
13	Wed.	
14	Thur	
15	Fri.	
16	Sat.	
17	Sun.	
18	Mon.	
19	Tues.	
20	Wed.	
21	Thur.	
22	Fri.	
23	Sat.	
24	Sun	
25	Mon.	
26	Tues.	
27	Wed.	
28	Thur	Osmania University incorporated, 1919.
29	Fri.	
30	Sat	
31	Sun.	

## SEPTEMBER, 1930.

1	Mon.	University of Madras incorporated, 1857.
2	Tues	
3	Wed.	
4	Thur.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thur.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon	
23	Tues	
24	Wed	
25	Thur	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	

OCTOBER, 1930.

1	Wed.	
2	Thur.	
3	Fri.	
4	Sat.	
5	Sun.	
6	Mon.	
7	Tues.	
8	Wed.	
9	Thur.	
10	Fri.	
11	Sat.	
12	Sun.	
13	Mon.	
14	Tues.	University of Punjab incorporated, 1882.
15	Wed.	
16	Thur.	
17	Fri.	
18	Sat.	
19	Sun.	
20	Mon.	
21	Tues.	
22	Wed.	
23	Thur.	
24	Fri.	
25	Sat.	
26	Sun.	
27	Mon.	
28	Tues.	
29	Wed.	
30	Thur.	The Agra University Act passed, 1926.
31	Fri.	

## NOVEMBER, 1930.

1	Sat.	
2	Sun.	
3	Mon.	
4	Tues	
5	Wed.	
6	Thur.	
7	Fri.	
8	Sat.	
9	Sun.	
10	Mon.	
11	Tues.	
12	Wed.	
13	Thur.	
14	Fri.	
15	Sat.	
16	Sun.	University of Allahabad incorporated, 1887.
17	Mon.	
18	Tues.	
19	Wed.	
20	Thur.	
21	Fri.	
22	Sat.	
23	Sun.	
24	Mon.	
25	Tues.	
26	Wed.	
27	Thur.	
28	Fri.	
29	Sat.	
30	Sun.	

## DECEMBER, 1930

1	Mon.	Aligarh Muslim University incorporated, 1920. University of Rangoon incorporated, 1920. The Allahabad University Act, 1921, received the assent of H. E. the Governor of the U. P., 1921.
2	Tues.	
3	Wed.	
4	Thur.	
5	Fri.	
6	Sat.	
7	Sun.	University of Lucknow incorporated, 1920.
8	Mon.	
9	Tues.	
10	Wed.	
11	Thur.	
12	Fri.	
13	Sat.	
14	Sun.	
15	Mon.	
16	Tues.	
17	Wed.	
18	Thur.	
19	Fri.	
20	Sat.	
21	Sun.	
22	Mon.	
23	Tues.	
24	Wed.	
25	Thur.	
26	Fri.	
27	Sat.	
28	Sun.	
29	Mon.	
30	Tues.	
31	Wed.	

# II

## UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

### Patrons :

- \*The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.
- \*The Most Hon'ble the Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.
- \*The Right Hon'ble Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, P.C., LL.D., D.Litt.
- \*The Right Hon'ble George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, M.A., F.R.S., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
- \*The Right Hon'ble Sir Gilbert John Elliot-Murray, Kynynmound, P.C., G.C.M.G., Earl of Minto.
- The Right Hon'ble Charles Baron Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
- The Right Hon'ble Frederic John Napier Thesiger, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Baron Chelmsford.

### Visitors :

- The Right Honourable Sir Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., Earl of Reading.
- The Right Hon'ble Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Baron Irwin of Kirby Underdale.

## SUCCESSION LIST FROM 1887.

### Chancellors :

- 1887. The Hon'ble Sir Alfred Comyns Lyall, K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
- 1887. The Hon'ble Sir Auckland Colvin, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- 1892. The Hon'ble Sir Charles Haukes Todd Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.
- 1894. The Hon'ble Mr. A. Cadell, C.S.I.
- 1895. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.
- 1898. The Hon'ble Mr. James John Digges LaTouche, C.S.I.
- 1898. The Hon'ble Sir Antony Patrick MacDonnell, G.C.S.I.
- 1901. The Hon'ble Sir James John Digges LaTouche, K.C.S.I.
- 1907. The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- 1910. The Hon'ble Sir Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, K.C.S.I.

\* Deceased.

1910. The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 1911. The Hon'ble Sir Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, K.C.S.I.  
 1911. The Hon'ble Sir John Prescott Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 1912. The Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I.  
 1913. The Hon'ble Mr. Duncan Colvin Baillie, C.S.I.  
 1913. The Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I.  
 1917. The Hon'ble Mr. John Mitchell Holmes, C.S.I.  
 1917. The Hon'ble Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I.  
 1918. The Hon'ble Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 1922. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I.,  
 K.C.I.E.  
 1926. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.S.I.,  
 C.S.I.  
 1926. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I.,  
 K.C.I.E.  
 1928. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Phillips Muddiman,  
 Kt., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.  
 H. E. Captain Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan,  
 K.C.I.E., M.B.E., officiated from 17th June, to  
 8th August 1928.  
 1928. H. E. The Hon'ble Sir William Malcolm Hailey, B.A.,  
 G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.  
 H. E. Mr. George Bancroft Lambert, C.S.I., T.C.S., offici-  
 ated from 22nd December 1928 to 21st April 1929.

### Vice-Chancellors :

1887. The Hon'ble Sir John Edge, Kt., Q.C.  
 1894. T. Conlan, Esq., C.I.E., Bar.-at-Law.  
 1898. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A., LL.D.  
 1900. The Hon'ble Justice Sir George Edward Knox, LL.D.  
 1906. The Hon'ble Pandit Sundar Lal, B.A., LL.D., Rai Baha-  
 dur, C.I.E.  
 1908. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A., LL.D.  
 1909. The Hon'ble Sir Henry George Richards, Kt., K.C., Chief  
 Justice.  
 1912. The Hon'ble Sir Sundar Lal, B.A., LL.D., C.I.E.  
 1917. The Hon'ble Justice Sir P. C. Banerji, B.A., B.L., LL.D.  
 1919. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Theodore Caro Piggott, I.C.S.  
 1920. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gokul Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Rai  
 Bahadur.  
 1922. Sir Claude Fraser de la Fosse, Kt. M.A., D.Litt., C.I.E.  
 1923. J. M. David, Esq., B.A., Officiating Registrar, held charge  
 of the current duties of the office of the Vice-  
 Chancellor from 12th May to 2nd August, 1923.  
 1923. The Hon'ble Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha,  
 M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.

### Treasurers.

1923. Rai Bahadur Major Ram Prasad Dube, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.  
 1927. Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., LL.B.

**Registrars :**

Archibald E. Gough, Esq., M. A. Appointed on 16th November, 1887. Officiated from 16th November, 1892, till 9th January, 1893; re-appointed 9th January, 1893; resigned 5th March, 1894.

Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut. Officiated from 12th February to 12th December, 1891.

Charles Dodd, Esq. Appointed on 5th March, 1894; re-appointed 2nd March, 1896; re-appointed 7th March, 1898; re-appointed 5th March, 1900; re-appointed 3rd March, 1902; re-appointed 7th March, 1904; resigned 21st January, 1906.

Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut, C.I.E. Officiated from 22nd January to 11th March, 1906. Appointed 12th March, 1906; resigned 19th August, 1907.

J. G. Jennings, Esq., M.A. Officiated from 20th February to 14th July, 1907.

W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Officiated from 15th July, 1907 to 18th February, 1908.

A. E. Pierpoint, Esq., B.Sc. Appointed 19th February, 1908; resigned 31st October, 1909.

Rev. Dr. A. H. Ewing. Officiated from 8th February, 1909 to 10th October, 1909; again from 1st November, 1909 to 8th April, 1910.

M. G. V. Cole, Esq., M.A. Appointed 9th April, 1910; re-appointed 9th April, 1915; re-appointed 12th March, 1920; resigned 22nd March, 1925.

W. K. Porter, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Officiated from 29th June to the 5th November, 1914.

Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur, M.A., D.Sc., LL.B., I.S.O. Officiated from 15th March to 15th December, 1920.

J. M. David, Esq., B.A. Officiated from 1st March to 30th November, 1923. Again officiated from 23rd July, 1924 to 22nd March, 1925. Appointed 23rd March, 1925.

Pandit Ram Chandra Dikshit. Officiated from 24th November, 23rd December, 1927.

Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A. Officiated from 10th April to 31st October, 1928.

## **PRESIDENTS AND DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.**

### *ARTS.*

#### **Presidents :**

1890. The Hon'ble Mr. E. White, C.S.

1893. Mr. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.

1895. Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.

1896. { Mr. M. J. White, M.A.  
      { Mr. W. N. Boutflower, M.A.

1897. Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.

1899. Mr. W. N. Boutflower, M.A.

1902. Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.

#### **Deans :**

1905. Mr. T. C. Lewis, M.A.

1906. Dr. A. Venis, M.A., D.Litt.

1914. The Hon'ble Mr. C. F. de la Fosse, M.A.

1920. The Hon'ble Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt.

1922. Mr. P. S. Burrell, M.A.

1926. Mr. S. G. Dunn, M.A., I.E.S., Re-elected 1929.

### *SCIENCE.*

#### **Presidents :**

1896. Dr. G. W. F. Thibaut, Ph.D.

1897. Mr. J. Murray, M.A.

1901. Mr. H. Cox, M.A.

1902. Mr. A. W. Ward, M.A.

### **Deans :**

- 1905. Mr. H. Cox, M.A.
- 1906. Dr. E. G. Hill, D.Sc.
- 1911. Mr. A. W. Ward, M.A.
- 1912. Dr. E. G. Hill, D.Sc.
- 1914. Mr. A. W. Ward, M.A.
- 1915. Dr. E. G. Hill, D.Sc.
- 1917. The Hon'ble Dr. A. W. Ward, M.A., D.Sc.
- 1919. Rai G. N. Chakravarti Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., I.S.O.
- 1920. Mr. J. J. Durack, M.A.
- 1922. Mr. R. H. Moody, M.A.
- 1923. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc.
- 1926. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, D.Sc., Re-elected 1929.

### **LAW.**

#### **Presidents :**

- 1890. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. Straight, Bar-at-Law.
- 1893. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Tyrrell, B.A., C.S.
- 1894. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. E. Knox, C.S.
- 1899. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. C. Banerji, B.A., B.L.
- 1902. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. Conlan, C.I.E., Bar-at-Law
- 1904. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Aikman, M.A., C.S.

#### **Deans :**

- 1905. Sir John Stanley, Kt.
- 1909. The Hon'ble Justice Sir P. C. Banerji, B.A., B.L.
- 1916. The Hon'ble Justice Sir Henry Richards, Kt.
- 1919. The Hon'ble Sir P. C. Banerji, Kt., LL.D.
- 1920. The Hon'ble Sir E. Grimwood Mears, Kt.
- 1922. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law., Re-elected 1925—1928.

## COMMERCE.

### Deans :

1913. Mr. W. Jesse, M.A.  
 1915. The Rev. L. Stalschmidt, F.I.A.  
 1916. The Rev. L. Steele, F.I.A.  
 1922. Mr. A. R. Burnett-Hurst, B.Sc.  
 1924. { Mr. S. K. Rudra, M.A. (Acting).  
           { Mr. A. R. Burnett-Hurst, B.Sc.  
 1925. Mr. C. D. Thompson, M.A., Re-elected 1928.

## MEDICINE.

### Deans :

1911. { The Hon'ble Colonel C. C. Manifold, I.M.S.  
           { Lt.-Col. W. Selby, F.R.C.S., D.S.O., I.M.S.  
 1916. Major C. A. Sprawson, I.M.S.  
 1917. Lt.-Col. J. W. D. Megaw, I.M.S.  
 1921. { Col. J. K. Close, I.M.S.  
           { Dr. R. K. Tandon, M.B.C.M.

## ENGINEERING.

### President :

1896. Colonel F. V. Corbett, R.E.

### Proctor :

1923. Mr. S. K. Rudra, M.A., Re-appointed 1924 ; 1925 and 1926

### Librarians :

1923. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.  
 1925. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., Re-appointed 1925, 1926,  
 1927, and 1928.

**REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNIVERSITY ON  
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF HIS  
EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,  
UNITED PROVINCES.**

**MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.**

- (1) The Hon'ble Mr. Walter Mytton Colvin, Barrister-at-Law.  
Elected 1st November, 1893; re-elected 11th January, 1896
- (2) The Hon'ble Mr. Thomas Conlan, C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law.  
Elected 7th March, 1898; re-elected 4th August, 1900;  
re-elected 18th September, 1902.
- (3) The Hon'ble Sir Sundar Lal, B.A., LL.D. Elected 3rd  
November, 1904; re-elected 8th December, 1906; re-elect-  
ed 12th March, 1909; re-elected 6th December, 1909;  
re-elected 6th December, 1912; resigned 26th March,  
1915; re-elected 16th April, 1916.
- (4) The Hon'ble Dr. Satish Chandra Banerji, M.A., LL.D. Elected  
7th May, 1915.
- (5) The Hon'ble Syed Karamat Husain, Barrister-at-Law.  
Elected 3rd July, 1915.
- (6) The Hon'ble Dr. A. W. Ward, M.A., D.Sc. Elected 25th  
March, 1918.
- (7) The Hon'ble Dr. Zia-ud-din Ahmad, M.A., D.Sc., C.I.E.  
Elected 24th September, 1919.
- (8) Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B. Elected 18th Novem-  
ber, 1920.

**MEMBERS OF THE COURT.**

- (1) Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., Elected 13th Decem-  
ber, 1923.
- (2) Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Elected  
1st December, 1926.

# UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

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## LIST OF OFFICERS AND AUTHORITIES

### Visitor.

His Excellency The Right Hon'ble Edward Frederick  
Lindley Wood, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Baron Irwin of  
Kirby Underdale, Viceroy and Governor-General  
of India (*Ex-officio*).

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### OFFICERS.

#### Chancellor.

H. E. The Hon'ble Sir William Malcolm Hailey, B.A.,  
G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S., Governor  
of the United Provinces (*Ex-officio*).

#### Vice-Chancellor.

[*Re-elected on 26th November, 1926.*]

Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt.,  
LL.D.

#### Treasurer.

[*Elected on 18th November, 1927.*]

Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., LL.B.

#### Registrar.

J. M. David, Esq., B.A.

## \* DEANS OF THE FACULTIES.

## Faculty of Arts

S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.	} Term expires 19th January, 1932.
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## Faculty of Science.

Dr. D R Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.	} Term expires 19th January, 1932.
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## Faculty of Law.

Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D. (Bar.-at- Law).	} Term expires 19th January, 1932.
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## Faculty of Commerce.

C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.	} Term expires 22nd January, 1932.
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## † Proctor.

S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.)	} Term expires 9th October, 1929.
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## ‡ Librarian.

Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.	} Term expires 9th October, 1929.
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\* Deans of Faculties shall hold office for three years [*vide* Statute 6 (1) of Chapter V].

† Term of office fixed at three years, *vide* Executive Council resolution No. 297, dated 25th November, 1926.

‡ Term of office fixed at one year, *vide* Executive Council resolution No. 145, dated 2nd August, 1924.

## MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

## SECTION 17 OF THE ACT.

*Class I.—Ex-Officio members.*

- (i) The Chancellor.
- (ii) The Vice-Chancellor.
- (iii)
  - The Hon'ble the Home Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of United Provinces.
  - The Hon'ble the Finance Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of United Provinces.
  - The Hon'ble the Minister for Education to the Government of United Provinces.
  - The Hon'ble the Minister for Local Self-Government to the Government of United Provinces.
  - The Hon'ble the Minister for Agriculture to the Government of United Provinces.
- (iv) The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of High Court of Judicature at Allahabad.
- (v) The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Lucknow, Allahabad.
- (vi) 1. Members of the Executive Council (*vide Appendix A*).  
2. Members of the Academic Council (*vide Appendix B*).
- (vii) The Treasurer.
- (viii) *Ex-officio* members appointed under Statute 1(1) of Chapter I.
  - (i) The Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow.  
The Vice-Chancellor, Hindu University, Benares.  
The Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh.  
The Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, Agra.
  - (ii) The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, Allahabad.
  - (iii) The Director of Agriculture, United Provinces, Cawnpore.
  - (iv) The Director of Industries, United Provinces, Cawnpore.

- (v) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces, Lucknow.
- (vi) The Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, United Provinces, Allahabad
- (vii) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Benares.
- (viii) The Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, United Provinces, Allahabad.

(ix) **The Principals of Colleges :—**

1. The Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
2. The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad.
3. The Lady Principal, Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad.

(x) **The Wardens of Hostels :—**

1. Sir Abdul Raof, Kt., Ex-Judge, Bar.-at-Law, Warden, Muhammadan Boarding House, Allahabad.
2. Pandit Devi Prasad Shukla, B.A., Warden, MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad.
3. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Warden, Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostels, Allahabad.
4. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Warden, Muir Hostel, Allahabad.
5. Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Ph. D., Warden, Sumierchand Digambar Jain Boarding House, Allahabad.
6. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S., Warden, New Hostel, Allahabad.

*Class II.—Life Members.*

- (ix) Such persons as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education. } *Nil.*
- (x) All persons who have made donations of not less than Rs. 20,000 or for the purposes of the University. } *Nil.*

*\*Class III.—Other Members.*

(*ri*) **Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body :—**

(*Elected—24th September, 1928.*)

[*Term expires 14th November, 1931.*]

1. Rai Bahadur Pandit Shyam Behari Misra, M.A., Dewan, Orcha State, Tikamgarh, C. I.
2. Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Shanti Kunj, Benares.
3. Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., M.L.A., Servants of India Society, 3, Katra Road, Allahabad.
4. The Hon'ble Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gokaran Nath Misra, M.A., LL.B., Neill's Gate, Lucknow.
6. Hira Lal Khanna, Esq., M.Sc., Principal, S. D. Intermediate College, Cawnpore.
7. Pandit Prakash Narain Sapru, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, 19, Albert Road, Allahabad.
8. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc., Jagatgunj, Benares Cantonment.
9. Rai Madan Mohan Seth Sahib, M.A., LL.B., Sub-Judge, Jhansi.
10. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
11. Pandit Nanak Chand, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Advocate, Bulandshahr.
12. Pandit Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Bharti Bhawan, Allahabad.
13. Pandit Sukhdeo Malaviya, M.Sc., Bharti Bhawan, Allahabad.
14. V. S. Tamma, Esq., M.Sc. Professor, Meerut College, Meerut.
15. Munshi Gadadhar Prasad, M.A., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
16. Rai Bahadur Dr. R. N. Banerji, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., 3, Club Road, Allahabad.

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\* Members elected under this class shall hold office for a period of three years. [*vide* Statute 1 (7) of Chapter I.]

17. Munshi Daya Narayan Nigam, Editor, the *Zamana and Azad*, Cawnpore.
  18. Lalji Srivastava, Esq., M.Sc., Government College, Ajmer.
  19. Hanuman Prasad Varma, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Judge, Small Cause Court, Banda.
  20. S. P. Bhargava, Esq., M.A., C/o Har Prasad Bhargava, Esq., Lashkar, Gwalior.
  21. Dr. Muhammad Waliullah, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D., 9, Elgin Road, Allahabad.
  22. Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri, M.A., Head Master, Government High School, Bara Banki
  23. S. C. Varma, Esq., M.Sc., Zoology Department, Allahabad University.
  24. Dr. Mohan Sinha Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., Bar -at-law, Akshaya Ashram, Udaipur
  25. Gokal Chand, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Agra College, Agra.
  26. Dr. Bhavanatha Jha, M.B.B.S., 6, George Town, Allahabad.
  27. Balmukund Jain, Esq., B.A., C.T., A.C.P., Bankers' Street, Meerut Cantonment.
  28. Surendra Nath Varma, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Stanley Road, Allahabad.
  29. Rai Bahadur Major Ram Prasad Dube, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir and Jammu States.
  30. S. G. Tewari, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Mathematics Department, Allahabad University.
- (xii) Persons nominated by Associations or individuals making to the University donations or annual contributions of an amount to be prescribed by the Statutes to or for the purpose of the University } *None.*
- (xiii) Persons nominated by other non-academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes. } *None.*
- (xiv) Persons nominated by academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes. } *None.*

**(xv) Persons elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of the United Provinces from among their own body :—**

[*Elected 21st March 1929.*]

1. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Abdullah, Vakil, Ali-garh
2. Mr. E. Ahmad Shah, Lucknow.
3. Babu Kavendra Narayan Singh, Jagatganj, Benares.
4. Thakur Manjit Singh Rathor, 25, Lytton Road, Dehra Dun.
5. Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, M. A., Kydganj, Allahabad.

**(xvi) Persons elected from their own body by donors, to whom clause (xii) does not apply, of such amounts as may be prescribed by the Statutes to or for the purposes of the University. } Nil.**

**(xvii) [ \* \* \* \* ]**

**(xviii) Persons appointed by the Chancellor ;—**

(*Term expires 14th December, 1931.*)

1. Iqbal Ahmad, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
2. O. M. Chiene, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
3. H. R. Harrop, Esq., M.A., Deputy Director of Public Instruction, U. P.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lal Gopal Mukharji, B.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur, Judge High Court, Allahabad.
5. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C.S.I., LL.D., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
6. Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. M. Sulaiman, M.A., LL.D., (Bar-at-Law), Judge, High Court, Allahabad.

## APPENDIX A.

### MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

[STATUTE—1 (1) OF CHAPTER II.]

The Vice-Chancellor.

The Treasurer.

#### *Class I.—Ex-Officio Members.*

The Dean of the Faculty of Arts.	Mr. S. G. Dunn, M.A., I.E.S.
The Dean of the Faculty of Science.	Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M. Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
The Dean of the Faculty of Law.	Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.*
The Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.	Mr. C. D. Thompson, M.A.

#### *† Class II.—Other Members.*

(i) Six members of the Court, elected by the Court at its annual meeting of whom two must be from among members of the Court elected by the registered graduates.	1. Pt. Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A. B.Sc., M.L.A.	Term expires on 22nd January, 1932.
	2. Pt. Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B. M.L.C.	
	3. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, M.A., D.Sc.	
	4. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., I.E.S.	
	5. Dr. R. P. Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc.	
	6. Dr. M. Waliullah, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D.	

\* Vice-Chairman for 1929.

† Members elected under this class shall hold office for three years:

Provided that a member appointed or elected as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular post shall hold office so long only within that period as he continues to be a member of that body or the holder of that post as the case may be. [vide Statute 1(2) of Chapter II.]

- (ii) Two Principals elected by the Principals of Colleges.
- and
- One Warden elected by the Wardens.
- (iii) Two members elected by the Academic Council from its own body.
- (iv) Three members appointed by the Chancellor.
- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Dr. Tara Chand, M.A.,} \\ \text{D.Phil., Principal,} \\ \text{Kayastha Pathshala College, Al-} \\ \text{lahabad.} \end{array} \right.$           | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2. \text{Dr. W. Dudgeon, Ph} \\ \text{D. Principal, Ewing} \\ \text{Christian College,} \\ \text{Allahabad.} \end{array} \right.$ | Term ex-<br>pires on<br>12th De-<br>cember,<br>1931. |
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Mr. Devi Prasad} \\ \text{Shukla, B.A., War-} \\ \text{den, Mac-Donnell,} \\ \text{Hindu Boarding} \\ \text{House, Allahabad.} \end{array} \right.$ |   | Term ex-<br>pires on<br>19th De-<br>cember,<br>1931. |
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Pt. Amaranatha} \\ \text{Jha, M.A.} \end{array} \right.$   | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2. \text{Mr. B.G. Bhatnagar,} \\ \text{M.A.} \end{array} \right.$   | Term ex-<br>pires on<br>24th Jan-<br>uary, 1932.     |
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Mr. A. H. Mackenzie,} \\ \text{M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E.} \end{array} \right.$   | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2. \text{Mr Iqbal Ahmad,} \\ \text{B.A., LL.B., Advo-} \\ \text{cate.} \end{array} \right.$                                       | Term ex-<br>pires on<br>9th July,<br>1932.           |
| $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3. \text{Hon. Mr. Justice.} \\ \text{S. M. Sulaiman, M.A.,} \\ \text{LL.D., Bar-at-Law.} \end{array} \right.$   |   |  |

## APPENDIX B.

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### MEMBERS OF THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

[STATUTE—1(1) OF CHAPTER IV.]

The Vice-Chancellor.

#### *Class I.—Ex-Officio Members.*

- (i) The Dean of the Faculty of Arts. Mr. S. G. Dunn, M.A., I.E.S.  
 The Dean of the Faculty of Science. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.,  
 The Dean of the Faculty of Law. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D.  
 The Dean of the Faculty of Commerce. Mr. C. D. Thompson, M.A.

(ii) The Librarian of the University.

(iii) **The Professors and such Readers as are Heads of Departments of Teaching :—**

S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., Head of the English Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt.D., M.L.C., Head of the History Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Head of the Department of Political Science, Allahabad University.

C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A., Head of the Department of Economics, Allahabad University.

M. K. Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B. Com., Head of the Commerce Department, Allahabad University.

R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A., Head of the Philosophy Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.E.S., Head of the Sanskrit Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D., Head of the Arabic and Persian Department, Allahabad University.

A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.), M.Sc. (Cal.), I.E.S., Head of the Mathematics Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S., Head of the Physics Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc. Ph.D., Head of the Botany Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., I.E.S., Head of the Chemistry Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., Head of the Zoology Department, Allahabad University.

Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, Head of the Law Department, Allahabad University.

(iv) **The Principals of Colleges :—**

The Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.

Do. Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad.

The Lady Principal, Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad.

(v) **The Chairman, Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces, Allahabad.**

*\*Class II.—Other Members.*

(vi) **A Reader and a Lecturer elected by the Readers and Lecturers of each Department of Teaching :—**

*(Elected - October, 1928.)*

*[Term—1st November, 1928 to 31st October, 1931.]*

Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Reader, English Department.

Pt. Damri Ojha, M.A., LL.B., Lecturer, English Department.

\* Members elected under this class shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body [*vide* Statute 1(3) of Chapter IV.]

- Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Reader, History Department.
- Banarsi Prasad Saksena, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, History Department.
- Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Reader, Department of Political Science.
- Ilyas Ahmad, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Department of Political Science.
- S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., Reader, Economics Department.
- B. G. Bhatnagar, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Economics Department.
- M. K. Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B.Com., Reader, Commerce Department.
- R. C. Chowdhury, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Commerce Department.
- A. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., Reader, Philosophy Department.
- N. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Philosophy Department.
- Babu Ram Saksena, Esq., M.A., Lecturer, Sanskrit Department.
- Maulvi Syed Mohammad Ali Nami, M.A., Reader, Arabic and Persian Department.
- Maulvi Syed Ishaq Ali, C.T., M.F., Lecturer, Arabic and Persian Department.
- Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A., Lecturer in Urdu. (Term expires in August, 1929).
- Dhirendra Varma, Esq., M.A., Lecturer in Hindi. (Term expires in August, 1929).
- Dr. Gorakh Prasad, D.Sc., Reader, Mathematics Department.
- Badri Nath Prasad, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Mathematics Department.
- Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc., Reader, Physics Department.
- Dr. R. N. Ghosh, D.Sc., Lecturer, Physics Department.
- Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, M.A., Reader, Chemistry Department.

Dr. Iqbal Kishen Taimni, M.Sc., Ph.D., Lecturer, Chemistry Department.

Dr. Haru Ram Mehra, Ph.D., Reader, Zoology Department.

Ram Saran Das, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Zoology Department.

S. Ranjan, Esq., M.Sc. (Cantab.), Reader, Botany Department.

Ram Kumar Saksena, Esq., M.Sc., Lecturer, Botany Department.

Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.D., Bar-at-Law, Reader, Law Department.

(ii) Five members elected by the Court from its own body, who are not engaged in teaching.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Dr. Ganesh Prasad M.A., D.Sc.</li> <li>2. Mr. P. N. Saprú. M.A., LL.B.</li> <li>3. Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri. M.A.</li> <li>4. Mr. Hira Lal Khannu. M.Sc.</li> <li>5. Dr. M. Waliullah. M.A., B.C.L., LL.D.</li> </ol>	}	Term expires on 22nd January, 1932.
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(iii) One Warden of a Hostel elected by the Wardens.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A.</li> <li>Ph.D., LL.B., Warden, Jain Hostel.</li> </ol>	}	Term expires on 17th December, 1931.
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**Teachers of the University co-opted by the Academic Council under Statute 12 of Chapter IV.**

[Term expires on 23rd April, 1932.]

1. Dr. R. P. Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc.
2. K. C. Chattopadhyaya, Esq., M.A.
3. G. D. Karwal Esq., M.A.
4. K. P. Chatterji, Esq., M.Sc.
5. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

## MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

Dean : S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.

Under Statute 1(i) of Chapter V—Professors and Readers of the Departments.

1. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.
2. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
3. Pt. Shiva Adhar Pande, M.A., LL.B.
4. S. C. Deb, Esq., M.A., (English Department).
5. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt. D., M.L.C.
6. Dr. Ram Prasad Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc.
7. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.,
8. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.
9. R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A.
10. A. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A.
11. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.E.S.
12. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D.
13. Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami, M.A.

\* Under Statute 1(ii) of Chapter V—Teachers appointed by the Academic Council.

*(Elected—24th November, 1928.)*

1. N. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A.
2. Maulvi Syed Ishaq Ali, C.T., M.F.
3. Pt. Umesh Misra, M.A.
4. Naim-ur Rahman, Esq., M.A.
5. Parmanand, Esq., M.A.
6. Dharendra Varma, Esq., M.A.
7. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D. Phil.
8. S. M. Zamin Ali, Esq., M.A.
9. Baburam Saksena, Esq., M.A.
10. K. C. Chattopadhyaya, Esq., M.A.

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\* Members appointed under this head shall hold office for two years; teachers appointed under 1(ii) and (iii) shall hold office for so long as they continue to be teachers [*vide* Statute 3 of Chapter V].

(*Elected—24th November 1928.*)

Under Statute 1(iii) of Chapter V.

1. A. C. Banerji, Esq. M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S.
2. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
3. G. D. Karwal, Esq., M.A.

(*Re-elected—24th November, 1928.*)

Under Statute 1(iv) of Chapter V.

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.
2. P. Seshadri, Esq., M.A., Hindu University, Benares.
3. Pt. Manohar Lal Zutshi, M.A., C.T., I.E.S., Lucknow.
4. Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri, M.A., Bara Banki.

## MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Dean : Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.

Under Statute 1(i) of Chapter V—Professors and Readers of the Departments.

1. Dr. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.
2. Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc.
3. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., I.E.S.
4. Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, M.A., (Chemistry Department.)
5. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S.
6. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
7. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D.
8. K. P. Chatterji, Esq., M.Sc.
9. Dr. Gorakh Prasad, D.Sc.
10. Dr. Haru Ram Mehra, Ph.D.
11. Dr. S. B. Dutt, D.Sc., D.I.C., A.I.C.
12. S. Ranjan, Esq., M.Sc. (Cantab.).

\* Members appointed under these heads shall hold office for two years; teachers appointed under 1(ii) and (iii) shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers [*vide* Statute 3 of Chapter V].

\* Under Statute 1(ii) of Chapter V.--Teachers appointed by the Academic Council.

*(Elected—24th November, 1928.)*

1. Dr. Iqbal Kishen Taimni, M.Sc., Ph.D.
2. Dr. S. Ghosh, D.Sc.
3. Dr. P. L. Srivastava, M.A., D.Phil.
4. Dr. W. Dudgeon, Ph.D.
5. B. N. Prasad, Esq., M.Sc.
6. G. B. Deodar, Esq., M.Sc.
7. Dr. R. N. Ghosh, D.Sc.
8. R. K. Saksena, Esq., M.Sc.
9. Ram Saran Das, Esq., M.Sc.
10. S. C. Varma, Esq., M.Sc.
11. K. Majumdar Esq., M.Sc.
12. Piare Mohan, Esq., M.Sc.

\* Under Statute 1(iii) of Chapter V.

*(Elected—24th November, 1928.)*

K. M. Sircar, Esq., M.A. M.Sc.

\* Under Statute 1(iv) of Chapter V.

*(Elected—24th November, 1928.)*

- 1 Dr. K. C. Mehta, Ph.D Agra.
2. Dr. Wali Mohammad, M.A. LL.D
3. H. Krall, Esq. B.Sc., Agra.
4. Dr. Ganesh Prasad, D.Sc., Benares
5. Dr. K. N. Bahl, D.Sc., Lucknow.

\* Members appointed under these heads shall hold office for two years; teachers appointed under 1 (ii) and (iii) shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers [*vide* Statute 3 of Chapter V].

**MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF LAW.**

**Dean : Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.**

Under Statute 1 (i) of Chapter V—Professors and Readers of the Department.

1. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.
2. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
3. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A. (Cantab.), LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.

\* Under Statute 1(ii) of Chapter V.

*Nil.*

Under Statute 1(iii) of Chapter V.

*(Re-elected—24th November, 1928.)*

1. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.

\* Under Statute 1(iv) of Chapter V.

*(Re-elected—24th November, 1928.)*

1. The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court, at Allahabad.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. M. Banerji, Rai Bahadur, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court.
3. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, K.C.S.I., LL.D.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. M. Sulaiman, M.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Judge, High Court.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. N. Sen, M.A., LL.D. Judge, High Court.
6. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D.
7. Iqbal Ahmad, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Allahabad.
8. Dr. M. Wali Ullah, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D.

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\* Members appointed under these heads shall hold office for two years : teachers appointed under 1(ii) and (iii) shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers [vide Statute 3 of Chapter V].

50 MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

9. The Hon'bl Munshi Narain Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court.
10. Rai Bahadur Pt. Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., LL.B., Ex-Judge.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

Dean : C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.

Under Statute 1(i) of Chapter V—Professors and Readers of the Departments.

1. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M. A.
2. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).
3. Mohit Kumar Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B. Com. (Lond.)

\* Under Statute 1 (ii) of Chapter V.

(*Elected—24th November, 1928.*)

1. B. G. Bhatnagar, Esq., M.A.
2. G. D. Karwal, Esq., M.A.
3. Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., Ph.D., LL.B.
4. R. C. Chowdhri, Esq., M.Sc.
5. Daya Shankar Dubey, Esq., M A., LL.B.
6. Ram Nath Dubey Esq., M.A.

\* Under Statute 1 (iii) of Chapter V.

(*Re-elected—24th November, 1928.*)

1. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
2. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.

---

\* Members appointed under these heads shall hold office for two years; teachers appointed under 1 (ii) and (iii) shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers [vide Statute 3 of Chapter V].

3. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.
4. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
5. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt.D., M.L.C.
6. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.
7. B. K. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., LL.B., part-time teacher, Law Department.

Under Statute 1(iv) of Chapter V.

*(Elected—24th November, 1928.)*

1. E. A. H. Blunt, Esq., I.C.S.
2. S. P. Shah, Esq., I.C.S., Director of Industries.
3. S. P. Bhargava, Esq., M.A., Lashkar, Gwalior
4. P. Sheshadri, Esq., M.A., Cawnpore.
5. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
6. Pt. Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc. M.L.A.
7. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S.
8. P. N. Sapru, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.
9. B. N. Das Gupta, Esq., M.A., Lucknow.
10. Gurmukh N. Singh, Esq., M.Sc., Benares.
11. F. W. Wilson, Esq., (Editor "Pioneer").
12. Vacant

\* Members appointed under this head shall hold office for two years; teachers appointed under 1 (ii) and (iii) shall hold office so long as they continue to be teachers [*vide* Statute 3 of Chapter V].

## 52 MEMBERS, COMMITTEES OF COURSES, F. OF ARTS.

### MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES OF THE FACULTY OF ARTS.

[Under Statute 4(a) of Chapter V.]

(Elected—23rd November, 1928.)

*Members shall hold office for two years and are eligible for re-election, vide Regulation 2, Chapter V.*

#### ENGLISH—

1. S. C. Deb, Esq., M.A.
2. S. A. Pande, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
3. Pandit Sri Narain Misra, M.A., LL.B.
4. Rai Bahadur A. C. Mukerji, M.A., I.E.S.
5. Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
6. P. Seshadri, Esq., M.A., Cawnpore.
7. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S. (*Chairman*).

#### PHILOSOPHY—

1. Professor S. G. Dunn, M.A., I.E.S.
2. A. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A.
3. N. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A.
4. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.
5. R. N. Kaul, Esq., M.A.
6. Miss A. L. Halдар, M.A.
7. R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A. (*Chairman*).

#### HISTORY—

1. Dr. Ram Prasad Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc.
2. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt.
3. Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji, M.A., Ph.D., Lucknow.
4. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
5. Parmanand, Esq., M.A.
6. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.
7. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt.D., M.L.C., (*Chairman*).

POLITICAL SCIENCE—

1. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-law.
2. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
3. Parmanand, Esq., M.A.
4. R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A.
5. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
6. Dr. V. S. Ram, M.A., Ph.D., Lucknow University.
7. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. (*Chairman*).

ARABIC AND PERSIAN—

1. Maulvi Syed Ishaq Ali, C.T., M.F.
2. Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A.
3. Maulvi Syed Majd Uddin, M.A.
4. Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri, M.A., Bara Banki.
5. Maulvi M. Naimur Rahman, M.A.
6. Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami, M.A.
7. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D. (*Chairman*).

SANSKRIT—

1. Babu Ram Saksena, Esq., M.A.
2. A. B. Dhruva, Esq., M.A., Benares.
3. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D.
4. Shastri Raghubar Mitthu Lal, M.A., M.O.L.
5. Pt. Umesh Misra, M.A.
6. Pt. Kshetresh Chandra Chattopadhyaya, M.A.
7. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.E.S. (*Chairman*).

URDU—

1. Maulvi Syed Mohd. Ali Nami, M.A.
2. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D.
3. Maulvi M. H. Nasiri, M.A., Bara Banki.
4. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
5. M. H. Syed, Esq., B.A., L.T.
6. Pt. Manohar Lal Zutshi, M.A., C.T., I.E.S., Lucknow.
7. Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A. (*Chairman*).

## 54 MEMBERS, COMMITTEES OF COURSES, F. OF SCIENCE.

### HINDI—

1. Pt Shiva Adhar Pande, M.A., LL.B.
2. Rai Bahadur L. Sita Ram, B.A., retired Dy. Collector, Allahabad.
3. Babu Ram Saksena, Esq., M.A.
4. Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A.
5. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
6. Pt. Devi Prasad Shukla, B.A.
7. Dharendra Varma, Esq., M.A. (*Chairman*).

### MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES OF THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

[Under Statute 4(a) of Chapter V.]  
(*Elected—23rd November, 1928.*)

*Members shall hold office for two years and are eligible for re-election, vide Regulation 2, Chapter V.*

### PHYSICS—

1. Dr. R. N. Ghosh, D.Sc.
2. G. B. Deodhar, Esq., M.Sc.
3. W. G. P. Wall, Esq., M.Sc., I.E.S.
4. Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc.
5. Dr. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S. (*Chairman*).

### CHEMISTRY—

1. Dr. S. B. Dutta, D.Sc., D.I.C., A.I.C.
2. Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, M.A.
3. H. Krall, Esq., B.Sc.
4. K. P. Chatterji, Esq., M.Sc.
5. Dr. S. Ghosh, D.Sc.
6. Dr. I. K. Taimini, Ph.D.
7. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., I.E.S. (*Chairman*).

### MATHEMATICS—

1. Dr. Gorakh Prasad, D.Sc.
2. J. A. Strang, Esq., M.A., B.Sc.
3. Badri Nath Prasad, Esq., M.Sc.
4. S. G. Tiwari, Esq., M.Sc.
5. Piare Mohan, Esq., M.Sc.
6. Dr. P. L. Srivastava, M.A., Ph.D.
7. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S. (*Chairman*).

**BOTANY—**

1. Dr. K. C. Mehta, Ph.D., Agra.
2. Dr. W. Dudgeon, Ph.D.
3. G. D. Srivastava, Esq., M.Sc.
4. S. Ranjan, Esq., M.Sc.
5. R. K. Saksena, Esq., M.Sc.
6. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D. (*Chairman*).

**ZOOLOGY—**

1. S. C. Varma, Esq., M.Sc.
2. Dr. K. N. Bahl, D.Sc., Lucknow.
3. S. K. Dutta, Esq., M.Sc.
4. Dr. Haru Ram Mehra, Ph.D.
5. Ram Saran Das, Esq., M.Sc.
6. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc. (*Chairman*).

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**MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF COURSES AND  
STUDIES OF THE FACULTY OF LAW.**

[Under Statute 4(a) of Chapter V.]

(*Re-elected—22nd November, 1928.*)

*Members shall hold office for two years and are eligible for  
re-election, vide Regulation 2, Chapter V.*

**LAW—**

1. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
2. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A., Cantab., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. N. Sen, M.A., LL.D.
4. Dr. K. N. Katju, M.A., LL.D.
5. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. M. Sulaiman, M.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.
6. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law (*Chairman*).

### MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES OF THE FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

[Under Statute 4(a) of Chapter V.]

(*Re-elected—22nd November, 1928.*)

*Members shall hold office for two years and are eligible for re-election, vide Regulation 2, Chapter V.*

#### COMMERCE—

1. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.
2. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
3. B. K. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., LL.B., part-time teacher, Law Department.
4. S. P. Bhargava, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Lashkar, Gwalior.
5. R. C. Chowdhry, Esq., M.Sc.
6. R. N. Dubey, Esq., B.Com.
7. P. N. Sapru, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar.-at-Law.
8. M. K. Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B.Com. (*Chairman*).

#### ECONOMICS—

1. G. D. Karwal, Esq., M.A.
2. B. G. Bhatnagar, Esq., M.A.
3. Daya Shankar Dubey, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
4. M. K. Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B.Com.
5. Dr. Radha Kamal Mukerji, M.A., Ph.D., Lucknow.
6. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A., (Cantab.).
7. Gurmukh N. Singh, M.A., Benares.
8. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A. (*Chairman*).

#### BOARD OF CO-ORDINATION.

[Under Statutes in Chapter VI.]

1. The Vice-Chancellor (*Chairman*).

#### Deans.

2. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S., *Arts*.
3. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc., *Science*.
4. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, *Law*.
5. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A., *Commerce*.

#### Registrar.

6. J. M. David, Esq., B.A.

### MEMBERS OF THE ADMISSION COMMITTEE AND THE BURSARY COMMITTEE.

1. The Heads of Departments.
2. The Vice-Chancellor (*Convener*).

Members of the Committee appointed by the Academic Council to perform the functions specified in Ordinances 1 and 2 of Chapter XIII.

1. The Deans of the Faculties.
2. The Vice-Chancellor (*Convener*).

### Committee for supervising the work of Contractors.

1. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
2. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).
3. The Registrar (*Convener*).

### COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS.

1. The Deans of the Faculties.
2. The Head of the Department concerned.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. M. Sulaiman (*Convener*).

### MEMBERS OF THE U. T. C. COMMITTEE.

1. Lt. A. Jha, O. C. 'A' Coy. (*Chairman*).
2. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.
3. Pt. Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., M.L.A.
4. Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, M.A., LL.B.
5. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.
6. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.
7. Maglvi Naimur Rahman, M.A.
8. Lt. S. G. Tiwary, M.Sc.
9. 2nd-Lt. S. M. Zamin Ali, M. A.
10. 2nd-Lt. S. Ranjan, M.Sc.

### COMMITTEE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF SUPER- INTENDENTS OF UNIVERSITY HOSTELS.

1. The Warden of the Hostel concerned
2. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. M. Sulaiman.
3. The Vice-Chancellor (*Chairman*).

## 58 MEMBERS OF THE EXAMINATION COMMITTEES ETC.

### MEMBERS OF THE DELEGACY.

[Appointed—19th August, 1926 Term expires on 18th August 1929.]

1. P. E. Dastur, Esq.
2. Dr. M. U. S. Jung.
3. S. Ranjan, Esq.
4. G. D. Karwal, Esq.
5. S. K. Rudra, Esq. (*Chairman*).

### MEMBERS OF EXAMINATION COMMITTEES APPOINTED UNDER SECTION 38(4) OF THE ACT.

*For Masters and Bachelors degrees.*

- English—Pandit Amaranatha Jha (*Chairman*), Mr. P. Seshadri and Mr. F. J. Fielden.
- History—Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan (*Chairman*), Dr. P. K. Acharya and Mr. V. S. Puntambekar of Hindu University, Benares.
- Philosophy—Professor R. D. Ranade (*Chairman*), A. C. Mukerji and Rev. T. D. Sully.
- Economics—Mr. C. D. Thompson (*Chairman*), Mr. S. K. Rudra and Mr. Gurmukh N. Singh of the Hindu University, Benares.
- Sanskrit—Dr. P. K. Acharya (*Chairman*), Dr. Ganganatha Jha and Principal A. B. Dhruva of the Hindu University, Benares.
- Persian—Dr. A. Siddiqi (*Chairman*), Maulvi Syed Ishaq Ali and Mr. Bazlur Rehman of Lucknow University.
- Arabic—Dr. A. Siddiqi (*Chairman*), Dr. A. S. Tritton of the Muslim University, Aligarh and Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami.
- Mathematics—Mr. A. C. Banerji (*Chairman*), Dr. Ganesh Prasad and Dr. Gorakh Prasad.
- Physics—Dr. M. N. Saha (*Chairman*), Mr. Saligram Bhargava and Dr. N. K. Sethi of the Hindu University, Benares.
- Chemistry—Dr. N. R. Dhar (*Chairman*), Mr. H. Krall, Agra and Mr. S. C. Deb.
- Zoology—Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya (*Chairman*), Dr. H. R. Mehra and Dr. K. N. Bahl of the Lucknow University.
- Botany—Dr. J. H. Mitter (*Chairman*), Dr. K. C. Mehta of Agra and Mr. R. S. Inamdar of the Hindu University, Benares

Law—Dr. J. C. Weir (*Chairman*), Mr. S. C. Chaudhri and Dr. S. M. Sulaiman.

Urdu—Mr. S. M. Zamin Ali (*Chairman*), Dr. Tara Chand and Maulvi Mehdi Husain Nasiri, Bara Banki.

Hindi—Mr. Dharendra Varma (*Chairman*), Pt. Devi Prasad Shukla and Rai Bahadur Lala Sita Ram.

Commerce—Mr. M. K. Ghosh (*Chairman*), Mr. S. K. Rudra and Mr. B. N. Das Gupta of Lucknow University.

Politics—Dr. Beni Prasad (*Chairman*), Dr. Tara Chand and Mr. Gurmukh N. Singh of the Hindu University, Benares.

### \* COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE.

[*Term expires on 22nd November, 1929.*]

1. The Vice-Chancellor.
2. The Treasurer.
3. Pandit Nanak Chand, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C., Bulandshahr.
4. Dr. Haru Ram Mehra, Ph.D.
5. Miss C. R. Poovaiah, M.A.
6. Pandit Shyam Bihari Misra, M.A.
7. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., D.Litt.
8. The Hon'ble Munshi Narayan Prasad Asthana, M.A., LL.B., Allahabad.
9. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D.
10. Dr. M. N. Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.
11. Pt. Rama Kant Malaviya, B.A., LL.B., Allahabad.
12. P. N. Sapru, Esq., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Allahabad.
13. Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, M.A., LL.D., Allahabad.
14. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.).
15. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.E.S.
16. Daya Narain Nigam, Esq., B.A., Cawnpore.
17. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.

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\* Members shall hold office for a period of three years. Provided that the period of office shall not extend beyond the period during which they continue to be members of the Court [*vide Statute I of Chapter III*].

**\* FINANCE COMMITTEE.**

[*Term expires on 1st February, 1932.*]

1. The Treasurer (*Chairman*).
2. Pt. Hirday Nath Kunzru, B.A., B.Sc., M.L.A.
3. Dr. J. C. Weir, K. C., B.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.
4. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.
5. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
6. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
7. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
8. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. M. Sulaiman, M.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law.
9. Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, M.A., LL.B., M.L.C.

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**† BOARD OF RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.**

[*Under statute I of Chapter VII.*]

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Vice-Chancellor (*ex-officio Chairman*.)

***The Principals of Colleges :—***

1. The Principal, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
2. The Principal, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad.
3. The Lady Principal, Crosthwaite Girls' College, Allahabad.

***The Wardens of Hostels —***

1. Sir Abdul Raoof, Kt., Bar-at-Law, Ex-Judge, Warden, Muhammedan Boarding House, Allahabad.
2. Pandit Devi Prasad Shukla, B.A., Warden, Mac-Donnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad.

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\* Members shall hold office for a period of three years. *vide* Executive Council resolution No. 372, dated the 13th of December, 1924.

† Members shall hold office for a period of three years, *vide* Executive Council resolution No. 57, dated the 13th of February, 1926.

3. Dr. J. C. Weir, K. C., B.A., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law, Warden, Law Hostel, Allahabad.

4. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., Warden, Muir Hostel, Allahabad.

5. Dr. L. C. Jain, Esq., M.A., L.L.D. LL.B., Warden, Sumerchand Digambar Jain Boarding House, Allahabad.

6. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S, Warden, New Hostel, Allahabad.

*Medical Officer :—*

Dr. Anant Prasad.

*Proctor :—*

S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab).

*Two members elected by the Court :—*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Dr. R. N. Banerji, B.Sc., M.B., B.S. | } Term expires on<br>20th November,<br>1930. |
| 2. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., LL.B.    |  |

## MUSLIM ADVISORY BOARD.

\* [Under statute I of Chapter VIII.]

*Elected by the non-official Muslim members of Legislative Council.*

Sheikh Abdullah, Esq., M.L.C., Vakil, Aligarh.	} Term expires on 27th February, 1930.

*Elected by the Court of the Allahabad University.*

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Iqbal Ahmad, Esq., B.A., LL.B.         | } Term expires on<br>20th November,<br>1930. |
| 2. Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali<br>Nami, M.A. |  |
| 3. Maulvi Syed M. Zamin Ali, M.A.         |  |

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\* Members shall hold office for a period of three years :  
Provided that members elected under heads (1) and (2) shall  
hold office so long only within the said period as they continue  
to be members of the body that elected them [vide Statute 2  
of Chapter VIII].

## 62 MEMBERS OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEES IN INDIA.

### *Appointed by the Chancellor. -*

M. A. Aziz, Esq., B.A., LL.B., } Term expires on  
Allahabad. } 15th January, 1931.

Chairman—Iqbal Ahmad, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

## MEMBERS OF THE SELECTION COMMITTEES IN INDIA.

\* [Under Statute 1 (1) of Chapter XII.]

### *(A)—For appointments in the Faculty of Arts--*

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor;
- (ii) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned;  
[Term expires on 6th April, 1932.]
- (iii) Pt. Amaranatha Jha and } Elected by the Execu-  
Dr. M. Waliullah. } tive Council.  
[Term expires on 23rd April, 1932.]
- (iv) Mr. S. G. Dunn and Dr. } Elected by the Aca-  
Beni Prasad. } demic Council.  
[Term expires on 18th June, 1932.]
- (v) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice } Appointed by the  
C. Moss King. } Chancellor.

### *(B)—For appointments in the Faculty of Science—*

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor;
- (ii) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned;  
[Term expires on 6th April, 1932.]
- (iii) Dr. Ganesh Prasad and } Elected by the Exe-  
Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya. } cutive Council.  
[Term expires on 23rd April, 1932.]
- (iv) Dr. J. H. Mitter and } Elected by the Acade-  
Dr. M. N. Saha. } mic Council.  
[Term expires on 18th June, 1932.]
- (v) Mr. H. Tinker, } Appointed by the  
} Chancellor.

\* Members shall hold office for a period of three years (vide Executive Council resolution No. 225, dated 14th September, 1925).

**(C)—For appointments in the Faculty of Law—**

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor ;
- (ii) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned ;

[Term expires on 6th April, 1932.]

- (iii) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. M. Sulaiman and Rai Bahadur Pt. Kanhaiya Lal. } Elected by the Executive Council.

[Term expires on 23rd April, 1932.]

- (iv) Mr. S. C. Chaudhri and Mr. P. N. Sapru. } Elected by the Academic Council.

[Term expires on 18th June, 1932.]

- (v) The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lal Gopal Mukhunji. } Appointed by the Chancellor.

**(D)—For appointments in the Faculty of Commerce—**

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor ;
- (ii) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned ;

[Term expires on 6th April, 1932.]

- (iii) Mr. C. D. Thompson and Dr. Tara Chand. } Elected by the Executive Council.

[Term expires on 23rd April, 1932.]

- (iv) Mr. M. K. Ghosh and Mr. S. K. Rudra. } Elected by the Academic Council.

[Term expires on 18th June, 1932.]

- (v) Mr. S. P. Shah. } Appointed by the Chancellor.

## MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

[Under Statute 2(d) of Chapter IV.]

Number raised from 15 to 25 *vide* Academic Council  
Resolution No. 24, dated 15th November 1928.

[Elected—18th November, 1928.]

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, M.A.,  
D.Litt., LL.D.
2. Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., LL.D., Bar.-at-Law.
3. Mr. S. G. Dunn, M.A., I.E.S.
4. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.
5. Mr. C. D. Thompson, M.A.
6. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt.D.
7. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., I.E.S.
8. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.
9. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D.
10. Dr. M. N. Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.
11. Mr. R. D. Ranade, M.A.
12. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc.
13. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D.
14. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.
15. Maulvi S. M. Zamin Ali, M.A.
16. Mr. Dharendra Verma, M.A.
17. Mr. M. K. Ghosh, M.A., B.Com.
18. Mr. A. C. Banerji, M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S.
19. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil.
20. Maulvi Syed Muhammad Ali Nami, M.A.
21. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A., LL.D.
22. Mr. Saligram Bhargava, M.Sc.
23. Mr. S. C. Deb M.A. (English Deptt.),
24. Mr. K. C. Chattopadhyaya, M.A.
25. Miss C. B. Poovaiah, M.A.

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### III.

## THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY ACT, 1921.

[PASSED BY THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE OF THE  
UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA AND OUDH.]

Received the assent of the Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh on the 3rd December, 1921, and of the Governor-General on the 11th January, 1922, and was published under section 81 of the Government of India Act on the 25th March, 1922.

[AS AMENDED BY THE AGRA UNIVERSITY ACT  
No. VIII of 1926.]

11 of 188

*An Act to provide for the re-organisation of the  
Allahabad University.*

WHEREAS by the Allahabad University Act, 1887, a University was established and incorporated at Allahabad ;

And whereas the law relating to the said University was amended by the Indian Universities Act, 1904 ;

VIII of  
1904.

And whereas it is expedient to reorganise the system of government of the said University with a view to establishing a unitary, teaching and residential University at Allahabad ; [ \* \* \* \* \* ] It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Allahabad University Act, 1921.  
Short title and commencement.

(2) This section shall come into force at once. The rest of this Act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided herein, come into force on such date or dates

as the Local Government may by notification in the Gazette appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Act.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context :—

**Definitions.**

- (a) "College" means an institution maintained or recognised by the University, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, in which tutorial and other supplementary instruction is provided under conditions prescribed in the Statutes, and which shall be a unit of residence for students of the University.
- (b) "Limits of the University" means the territorial limits within which colleges as defined in clause (a) may, under this Act, be situated.
- (c) "Hostel" means a unit of residence other than a college, for students of the University maintained or recognised by the University, in accordance with the provisions of this Act, to the residents of which tutorial and other supplementary instruction shall be given under the direction of the University in accordance with the Ordinances.
- (d) [ \* \* \* \* ]
- (e) [ \* \* \* \* ]
- (f) "Principal" means the head of a college.  
[ \* \* \* \* ].
- (g) "Warden" means the head of a hostel.
- (h) "Teachers" includes Professors, Readers and Lecturers and such persons giving instruction in the University or in colleges or hostels as may be declared by the Statutes to be teachers.
- (i) "Teachers of the University" means persons appointed by the University to give instruction in the University on its behalf.

- (j) "Registered Graduates" means graduates of the Allahabad University registered under the provisions of this Act, or of the Indian Universities Act, 1904.
- (k) "Statutes," "Ordinances" and "Regulations" mean respectively the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations of the University for the time being in force.
- (l) "University" means the University of Allahabad as re-constructed under this Act.

#### THE UNIVERSITY.

3. (1) The first Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor of the University and the first Members of Court, of the Executive Council, of the Academic Council, [ \* \* \* \* \* ] and all persons who may hereafter become such officers or members so long as they continue to hold such office or membership are hereby constituted a body corporate by name of the University of Allahabad.

(2) The University shall have perpetual succession and a Common Seal and shall sue and be sued by the said name.

4. (1) As from the date on which section 3 and this section are brought into operation, all Fellows and Honorary Fellows of the University of Allahabad, as constituted and incorporated by any Act or Acts heretofore in force, shall cease to be Fellows.

(2) All references in any enactment or other instrument of whatever nature to the University of Allahabad, as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act, shall be construed as references to the University as reconstructed under section 3.

Powers of the University.

5. The University shall have the following powers, namely :—

- (1) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the University may think fit,

and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge ;

- (2) to grant and confer degrees and other academic distinctions to and on persons who—
  - (a) shall have pursued an approved course of study in the University [ \* \* \* \* \* ] and shall have passed the examinations of the University under conditions laid down in the Statutes or Ordinances, or
  - (b) are teachers in educational institutions under conditions laid down in the Ordinances and Regulations and shall have passed the examinations of the University, under like conditions, or
  - (c) shall have carried on independent research under conditions laid down in the Statutes or Ordinances ;
- (3) to confer honorary degrees or other distinctions on approved persons in the manner laid down in the Statutes ;
- (4) to provide such lectures and instruction for and to grant such diplomas to persons, not being members of the University, as the University may determine ;
- (5) [                    \*                    \*                    \*                    ]
- (6) to inspect all colleges, hostels [ \* \* \* \* \* ] ;
- (7) to co-operate with other Universities and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the University may determine ;
- (8) to institute Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships and any other teaching posts required by the University, and to appoint persons to such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, and posts ;

- (9) to recognise teachers as qualified to give instruction in colleges and hostels ;
- (10) to institute and award Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions and Prizes in accordance with the Statutes and the Ordinances ;
- (11) to institute, maintain and manage colleges and hostels and to recognise colleges and hostels not maintained by the University ;
- (12) to demand and receive such fees as may be prescribed in the Ordinances ;
- (13) to supervise and control the residence and discipline of students of the University, and to make arrangements for promoting their health and general welfare ; and
- (14) to do all such other acts and things whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the University as a teaching and examining body, and to cultivate and promote arts, science and learning.

6. The University shall be open to all persons of either sex of whatever race, creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or impose on any person any test whatsoever of religious belief or profession in order to entitle him to be admitted thereto as a teacher or student, or to hold any office therein, or to graduate thereat or to enjoy or exercise any privileges thereof, except where such test is specially prescribed by the Statutes, or in respect of any particular benefaction accepted by the University where such test is made a condition thereof, by any testamentary or other instrument creating such benefaction :

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent persons (whether teachers of the University or not), who have been approved for that purpose by the

Executive Council, from giving religious instruction in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances to those who are not unwilling to receive it.

7. (1) No attendance at any teaching other than that conducted by the University Teaching of the [ \* \* \* \* ] shall qualify for admission to an examination of the University.

*Explanation.*—Such teaching shall include lecturing, work in laboratories or workshops and other teaching, conducted in the University by the Professors, Readers and Lecturers in accordance with any syllabus prescribed by the Regulations.

(2) The authorities responsible for organising such teaching shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) Teaching given by the teachers of the University shall be supplemented by tutorial and other instruction given in the University or, under the authority of the University, in colleges and hostels.

(4) The courses of study and curricula shall be prescribed by the Ordinances and subject thereto by Regulations.

(5) It shall not be lawful for the University [ \* \* \* ] to maintain classes, for the purpose of preparing students for admission to the University, beyond a period of five years from the commencement of this Act save with the previous sanction of the Local Government, and for such period as the Local Government may direct, nor shall the University frame courses, conduct examinations or recognise institutions for that purpose without such sanction and for such period.

#### THE VISITOR.

8. (1) The Governor-General shall be the Visitor of the University.  
The Visitor.

(2) The Visitor shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made by such person or persons as he

may direct, of the University, its buildings, laboratories, workshops and equipment [ \* \* \* \* \* ], and also of the examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the University, and to cause an inquiry to be made in like manner in respect of any matter connected with the University. The Visitor shall, in every case, give notice to the University of his intention to cause an inspection or inquiry to be made, and the University shall be entitled to be represented thereat.

(3) The Visitor may address the Chancellor with reference to the results of such inspection or inquiry, and the Chancellor shall communicate to the Court and to the Executive Council the views of the Visitor and shall, after ascertaining the opinion of the Court and the Executive Council thereon, advise the University upon the action to be taken.

(4) The Executive Council shall report to the Chancellor for communication to the Visitor such action, if any, as it is proposed to take or has been taken upon the results of such inspection or inquiry. Such report shall be submitted within such time as the Chancellor may direct through the Court, which may express its opinion thereon.

(5) Where the Executive Council does not, within a reasonable time, take action to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, the Chancellor may after considering any explanation furnished or representation made by the Court and the Executive Council, issue such directions as he may think fit, and the Executive Council shall comply with such directions.

#### OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Officers of the University. 9. The following shall be the officers of the University :—

- (i) The Chancellor,
- (ii) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (iii) The Treasurer,
- (iv) The Registrar,

- (v) The Deans of the Faculties, and
- (vi) Such other officers as may be declared by the Statutes to be officers of the University.

10. (1) The Chancellor shall be the Governor of the United Provinces. He shall, by virtue of his office, be the head of the University and the President of the Court, and shall, when present, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the University.

(2) Where power is conferred upon him by the Act or the Statutes to nominate persons to authorities and bodies, the Chancellor shall, to the extent necessary and without prejudice to such powers, nominate persons to represent minorities not otherwise adequately represented.

(3) The Chancellor shall have such other powers as may be conferred on him by this Act or the Statutes.

11. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the Court from among persons recommended by the Executive Council, subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor, and shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chancellor occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall, as soon as possible, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Vice-Chancellor as it may think fit. Until such arrangements have been made, the Registrar shall carry on the current duties of the office of the Vice-Chancellor.

12. (1) The Vice-Chancellor shall be a whole-time officer of the University. He shall be the principal executive and academic officer of the University, and shall, in the absence of the Chancellor, preside at meetings of the Court and at any Convocation of the

University. He shall be an *ex-officio* Member and Chairman of the Executive Council, of the Academic Council [ \* \* \* \* \* ] and shall be entitled to be present and to speak at any meeting of any authority or other body of the University, but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is a member of the authority or body concerned.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, are faithfully observed, and he shall have all powers necessary for this purpose.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to convene meetings of the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council:

Provided that he may delegate this power to any other officer of the University.

(4) (a) In any emergency which, in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor, requires that immediate action should be taken, he shall take such action as he deems necessary, and shall at the earliest opportunity thereafter report his action to the officer, authority or other body who or which in the ordinary course would have dealt with the matter.

(b) When action taken by the Vice-Chancellor under this sub-section affects any person in the service of the University such person shall be entitled to prefer an appeal to the Executive Council within fifteen days from the date on which such action is communicated to him.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall give effect to the orders of the Executive Council regarding the appointment, dismissal and suspension of the officers and teachers of the University, and shall exercise general control over the affairs of the University. He shall be responsible for the discipline of the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(6) The Vice-Chancellor shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

13. (1) The Treasurer shall be elected by the Court from among persons recommended by the Executive Council, subject to the confirmation of the Chancellor, and shall receive such remuneration (if any) from the funds of the University as the Executive Council shall deem fit.

(2) Where any temporary vacancy in the office of the Treasurer occurs by reason of leave, illness or other cause, the Executive Council shall forthwith, subject to the approval of the Chancellor, make such arrangements for carrying on the office of the Treasurer as it may think fit.

(3) The Treasurer shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University, and shall advise in regard to its financial policy.

(4) He shall be an *ex-officio* member of the Executive Council, and shall subject to the control of the Executive Council manage the property and investments of the University. He shall be responsible for the presentation of the annual estimates and statement of accounts.

(5) Subject to the powers of the Executive Council, he shall be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended on the purpose for which they are granted or allotted.

(6) All contracts shall be signed by the Treasurer on behalf of the University.

(7) He shall exercise such other powers as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

14. The Registrar shall act as the Secretary of the Court, of the Executive Council, of the Academic Council [ \* \* \* \* ]. He shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

15. The powers of officers of the University other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer and the Registrar shall be prescribed by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

AUTHORITIES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

16. The following shall be the Authorities of the authorities of the University :—  
University.

- I.—The Court,
- II.—The Executive Council,
- III.—The Academic Council,
- IV.—The Committee of Reference,
- V.—The Faculties,
- VI.— [ \* \* \* \* \* ] and
- VII.—Such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University.

17. The Court shall consist of the following persons, namely :—  
The Court.

*Class I.—Ex-Officio members.*

- (i) The Chancellor,
- (ii) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (iii) The members of the Executive Council and the Ministers of the Governor of the United Provinces,
- (iv) The Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad,
- (v) The Bishop of Lucknow,
- (vi) The Members of the Executive and Academic Councils [ \* \* \* \* \* ] .
- (vii) The Treasurer, and
- (viii) Such other *ex-officio* members as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

*Class II.—Life members.*

- (ix) Such persons as may be appointed by the Chancellor to be life members on the ground that they have rendered eminent services to education.
- (x) All persons who have made donations of not less than Rs. 20,000 to or for the purposes of the University.

*Class III.—Other members.*

- (xi) Graduates of the University elected by the registered graduates from among their own body.
- (xii) Persons nominated by associations or individuals making to the University donations or annual contributions of an amount to be prescribed by the Statutes to or for the purposes of the University.
- (xiii) Persons nominated by other non-academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes.
- (xiv) Persons nominated by academic bodies prescribed in this behalf by the Statutes.
- (xv) Persons elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of the United Provinces from among their own body.
- (xvi) Persons elected from their own body by donors, to whom clause (xii) does not apply, of such amounts as may be prescribed by the Statutes to or for the purposes of the University.
- (xvii) [       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       ]
- (xviii) Persons appointed by the Chancellor.

The number of members to be elected, appointed or nominated under heads (xi) to (xvii), the tenure of office of such members and the mode of election of members to be elected under heads (xi) and (xvi) shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

18. (1) The Court shall, on a date to be fixed by the Meetings of the Court. Vice-Chancellor, meet once a year at a meeting to be called the annual meeting of the Court.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor may whenever he thinks fit and shall upon a requisition in writing signed by not less than twenty-five members of the Court, convene a special meeting of the Court.

19. (1) The Court shall be the supreme governing Powers and duties of the Court. body of the University and shall have power to review the acts of the Executive and Academic Councils (save when such Councils have acted in accordance with powers conferred upon them under this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances) and shall exercise all the powers of the University not otherwise provided for by this Act, the Statutes, the Ordinances and the Regulations.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act the Court shall exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, namely :—

- (a) Of making Statutes, and of amending or repealing the same,
- (b) Of considering and cancelling Ordinances,
- (c) Of considering and passing resolutions on the annual report, the annual accounts and the financial estimates, and
- (d) Of electing members to serve on the Committee of Reference.

The Court shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by this Act or the Statutes.

20. The Executive Council shall be the executive body of the University, and its constitution and the terms of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

21. The Executive Council,  
Powers and duties of  
the Executive Council.

- (a) shall hold, control and administer the property and funds of the University, and for these purposes shall appoint from among its own members a Finance Committee to advise it on matters of finance. The Treasurer shall be Chairman of the Finance Committee and at least one member of the Committee shall be a member elected to the Executive Council by the Court ;
- (b) shall direct the form, custody and use of the Common Seal of the University ;
- (c) shall, subject to the powers conferred by this Act on the Vice-Chancellor, regulate and determine all matters concerning the University in accordance with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances :

Provided that no action shall be taken by the Executive Council in respect of the fees paid to examiners and the number, qualifications and the emoluments of teachers, otherwise than after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council ;

- (d) [ \* \* \* \* \* ]
- (e) shall frame the budget of the University ;
- (f) shall administer any funds placed at the disposal of the University for specific purposes ;

- (g) save as otherwise provided by this Act or the Statutes, shall appoint the officers (other than the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer), teachers and other servants of the University, and shall define their duties and the conditions of their service, and shall provide for the filling of temporary vacancies in their posts ;
- (h) shall have powers to accept transfer of any movable or immovable property on behalf of the University ;
- (i) shall arrange for and direct the inspection of all colleges, hostels [ \* \* \* \* \* ] ;
- (j) shall appoint examiners after consideration of the recommendations of the Academic Council ;
- (k) shall publish the results of the University examinations ; and
- (l) shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed on it by this Act or the Statutes.

22. The Academic Council shall be the academic body of the University, and shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, have the control and general regulation, and be responsible for the maintenance of standards of teaching and examination within the University, and shall exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by the Statutes. It shall have the right to advise the Executive Council on all academic matters. The constitution of the Academic Council and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

23. (1) The Committee of Reference shall consist of Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, and fifteen members of the Court elected by it in such manner and holding office for such term as may be prescribed by the Statutes ;

Provided that of the members so appointed none shall be a member of the Executive Council.

(2) The Committee of Reference shall deal with items of new expenditure only and its powers and duties in respect of such items shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

24. (1) The University shall include Faculties of Arts, Science, Law, Commerce and such other Faculties as may be prescribed by the Statutes :

Provided that a Faculty of Medicine shall be instituted as early as may be feasible.

(2) The constitution and powers of the Faculties shall be prescribed by the Statutes.

(3) There shall be a Dean of each Faculty who shall be nominated by the Faculty subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes and to confirmation by the Academic Council.

(4) The Dean of each Faculty shall be responsible for the due observance of the Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations relating to such Faculty.

(5) The Dean shall receive in respect of his duties as Dean such additional remuneration (if any) as may be fixed by the Executive Council, and shall hold office as Dean for such terms as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(6). Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of Teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances. The head of every such Department shall be the Professor of the Department, or, if there is no Professor, the Reader. If there are more Professors or

Readers of a Department, as the case may be, than one, the Academic Council shall appoint such Professor or Reader to be Head of the Department as it thinks fit. The Head of the Department shall be responsible to the Dean for the organisation of the teaching in that Department.

25. The constitution of [ \* \* \* \* \* ] such other authorities as may be declared by the Statutes to be authorities of the University shall be provided for in the manner prescribed by the Statutes.

26. [ \* \* \* \* \* ]  
UNIVERSITY BOARDS.

27. (1) The University shall establish a Residence, Health and Discipline Board, a Muslim Advisory Board and such other Boards as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The constitution, powers and duties of the Boards shall be prescribed by the Statutes. †

28. [ \* \* \* \* \* ]  
TEACHERS.

29. The Teachers of the University shall be appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by the Statutes or Ordinances.

#### STATUTES, ORDINANCES AND REGULATIONS.

30. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Statutes may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

- (a) the conferment of honorary degrees ;
- (b) the institution of Fellowships, Scholarships, Exhibitions, Medals and Prizes ;

- (c) the term of office and conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor ;
- (d) the designations and powers of the officers of the University ;
- (e) the constitution, powers and duties of the authorities and boards of the University ;
- (f) [       \*       \*       \*       \*       \*       ]
- (g) the institution and maintenance of Colleges and Hostels ;
- (h) the classification and the mode of appointment of the teachers of the University ;
- (i) the constitution of a pension or provident fund for the benefit of the officers, teachers and other servants of the University ;
- (j) the maintenance of a register of registered graduates ;
- (k) the discipline of students ;
- (l) all matters which by this Act are to be or may be prescribed by the Statutes.

31. (1) The first Statutes shall be those set out in Schedule I.  
Statutes how made.

(2) The Statutes may be amended or repealed or added to by Statutes made by the Court in the manner hereinafter appearing.

(3) The Court may of its own motion take into consideration the draft of any Statute :

Provided that in any such case before a Statute is passed affecting the powers or duties of any officer or authority or board the opinion of the Executive Council and a report from the person or body concerned shall have been taken into consideration by the Court.

(4) The Executive Council may propose to the Court the draft of any Statute to be passed by the Court. Such draft shall be considered by the Court at its next succeeding meeting. The Court may approve such draft and pass the Statute, or may reject it or return it to

the Executive Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part together with any amendments which the Court may suggest. After any draft so returned has been further considered by the Executive Council, together with any amendments suggested by the Court returned thereto, it shall be again presented to the Court with the report of the Executive Council thereon, and the Court may then deal with the draft in any way it thinks fit.

(5) Where any Statute has been passed by the Court or a draft of a Statute has been rejected by the Court, it shall be submitted to the Chancellor who may refer the Statute or draft back to the Court for further consideration or, in the case of a Statute passed by the Court, assent thereto or withhold his assent. A Statute passed by the Court shall have no validity until it has been assented to by the Chancellor.

(6) The Executive Council shall not propose the draft of any Statute or of any amendment of a Statute,

(a) affecting the status, powers or constitution of any authority of the University until such authority has been given an opportunity of expressing an opinion upon the proposal. Any opinion so expressed shall be in writing and shall be considered by the Court, and shall be submitted to the Chancellor.

(b) [ \* \* \* \* \* ]

32. Subject to the provisions of this Act and the Ordinances. Statutes, the Ordinances may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely :—

(a) the admission of students to the University;

(b) the courses of study to be laid down for all degrees and diplomas of the University ;

- (c) the conditions under which students shall be admitted to the degree or diploma courses and to the examinations of the University, and shall be eligible for degrees and diplomas ;
- (d) the conditions of residence of the students of the University and the levying of fees for residence in Colleges and Hostels maintained by the University ;
- (e) the recognition of Colleges and Hostels not maintained by the University ;
- (f) the number, qualifications and emoluments of teachers of the University ;
- (g) the fees to be charged for courses of teaching in the University given by teachers of the University, for tutorial and supplementary instruction given by the University, for admission to the examinations, degrees and diplomas of the University and for the registration of graduates ;
- (h) the giving of religious instruction ;
- (i) the formation of Departments of Teaching in the Faculties ;
- (j) the conditions subject to which persons may be recognised as qualified to give instruction in Colleges and Hostels ;
- (k) the conditions, mode of appointment and duties of examiners ;
- (l) the conduct of examinations ;
- (m) all matters which by this Act or the Statutes are to be or may be provided for by the Ordinances.

33. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall be made by the Executive Council :

Provided that no Ordinance shall be made—

(a) affecting the admission of students, or prescribing examinations to be recognised as equivalent to the University examinations or the further qualifications mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 37 for admission to the degree courses of the University, unless a draft of the same has been proposed by the Academic Council, or

(b) affecting the conditions and mode of appointment and duties of examiners and the conduct or standard of examinations or any course of study, except in accordance with a proposal of the Faculty or Faculties concerned and unless a draft of such Ordinance has been proposed by the Academic Council in the manner prescribed by the Statutes, or

(c) [ \* \* \* \* \* ]

(d) affecting the conditions of residence of students, except after compliance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) The Executive Council shall not have power to amend any draft proposed by the Academic Council under sub-section (1) but may reject it or return it to the Academic Council for reconsideration, either in whole or in part, together with any amendments which the Executive Council may suggest.

(3) All Ordinances made by the Executive Council shall have effect from such date as it may direct, but every Ordinance so made shall be submitted, as soon as may be, to the Chancellor and the Court, and shall be considered by the Court at its next succeeding meeting. The Court shall have power by a resolution passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present at such meeting to cancel any such Ordinance and such Ordinance shall, from the date of such resolution, be void.

(4) The Chancellor may, at any time after any Ordinance has been considered by the Court, signify to the Court and the Executive Council his disallowance of such Ordinance, and from the date of receipt by the Executive Council of intimation of such disallowance, such Ordinance shall become void.

(5) The Chancellor may direct that the operation of any Ordinance shall be suspended until he has had an opportunity of exercising his power of disallowance. An order of suspension under this subsection shall cease to have effect on the expiration of one month from the date of such order, or on the expiration of 15 days from the date of consideration of the Ordinance by the Court, whichever period expires later.

(6) Where the Executive Council has rejected the draft of an Ordinance proposed by the Academic Council, the Academic Council may appeal to the Court which after obtaining the views of the Executive Council, may, if it approves the draft, make the Ordinance and submit it to the Chancellor.

34. (1) The authorities and the Boards of the University may make Regulations consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances—

- (a) laying down the procedure to be observed at their meetings and the number of members required to form a quorum ;
- (b) providing for all matters which by this Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances are to be prescribed by the Regulations ; and
- (c) providing for all other matters solely concerning such authorities and Boards and not provided for by this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

(2) Every authority of the University shall make Regulations providing for the giving of notice to the members of such authority of the dates of meetings and of the business to be considered at meetings and for the keeping of a record of the proceedings of meetings.

(3) The Executive Council may direct the amendment, in such manner as it may specify, of any Regulations made under this section or the annulment of any Regulation made under sub-section (1) :

Provided that any authority or Board of the University which is dissatisfied with any such direction may appeal to the Chancellor, who, after obtaining the views of the Executive Council, may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

#### RESIDENCES : COLLEGES AND HOSTELS.

35. Every student of the University shall reside in  
Residences. a College or Hostel, or under such  
conditions as may be prescribed  
by the Statutes and the Ordinances.

36. (1) Colleges and Hostels maintained by the  
Colleges and Hostels. University shall be such as may be  
named by the Statutes.

(2) Colleges and Hostels other than those maintained by the University shall be such as may be recognised by the Executive Council on such general or special conditions as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(3) The condition of residence in Colleges and Hostels shall be prescribed by the Ordinances ; and every College or Hostel shall be subject to inspection by any member of the Residence, Health and Discipline Board, authorised in this behalf by the Board, or by any authority or officer of the University authorised in this behalf by the Executive Council.

(4) The Executive Council shall have power to suspend or withdraw the recognition of any College or Hostel which is not conducted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances :

Provided that no such action shall be taken without affording the Committee of Management of such College or Hostel an opportunity of making such representation as it may deem fit.

#### ADMISSION AND EXAMINATIONS.

37. (1) Students shall not be eligible for admission to a course of study for a degree unless they have passed the Intermediate examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces or of an Indian University incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or an examination recognised by the University as equivalent thereto, and possess such further qualifications (if any) as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

(2) Every student admitted to a course of study, for a degree shall, unless exempted from the provisions of this sub-section by a special order of the Executive Council made on the recommendation of the Academic Council, be enrolled as a member of a College or Hostel [ \* \* \* \* \* ]. Any such exemption may be made subject to such conditions as the Executive Council may think fit.

(3) Students exempted from the provisions of sub-section (2) and students admitted in accordance with the conditions prescribed by the Ordinances, to courses of study other than courses of study for a degree shall be non-collegiate students of the University.

38. (1) Subject to the provisions of the Statutes, all arrangements for the conduct of examinations shall be made, and all examiners shall be appointed by the Executive Council.

(2) If during the course of examination any examiner is for any cause incapable of acting as such, the Vice-Chancellor shall appoint an examiner to fill the vacancy.

(3) At least one examiner who is not a teacher in a College shall be appointed for each subject included in a department of teaching.

(4) The Academic Council shall appoint examination committees, consisting of members of its own body or of other persons, or of both, as it thinks fit, to moderate examination questions, to prepare the results of examinations and to report such results to the Executive Council for publication. The Academic Council shall also appoint one member from its own body to be Chairman of all such committees.

#### ANNUAL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS.

39. The annual report of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Court on or before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, and shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting. The Court may pass resolutions thereon and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take such action as it thinks fit and the Executive Council shall inform the Court of the action taken by it and, when no action is taken, of its reasons therefor.

40. (1) The annual accounts and balance sheet of the University shall be prepared under the direction of the Executive Council, and shall be submitted to the Local Government for the purposes of audit.

(2) The accounts when audited shall be published by the Executive Council in the Gazette and copies thereof shall, together with copies of the audit report, be submitted to the Court, to the Local Government and to the Visitor.

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(3) The Executive Council shall also prepare, before such date as may be prescribed by the Statutes, the financial estimates for the ensuing year.

(4) Every item of new expenditure, of or above such amount as may be prescribed by the Statutes, which it is proposed to include in the financial estimates, shall be referred by the Executive Council to the Committee of Reference which may make recommendations thereon.

(5) The Executive Council shall, after considering the recommendations (if any) of the Committee of Reference, submit the financial estimates as finally approved by it to the Court with such recommendations.

(6) The annual accounts and the financial estimates shall be considered by the Court at its annual meeting, and the Court may pass resolutions with reference thereto and communicate the same to the Executive Council which shall take them into consideration and take such action thereon as it thinks fit or inform the Court, when no action is taken, of its reasons therefor :

Provided that where there has been a disagreement between the Executive Council and the Committee of Reference upon any item of expenditure referred to it under sub-section (5), the decision of the Court thereon shall be final.

### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

41. The Court may, on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council for the time being in India, remove the name of any person from the register of graduates and remove any person from membership of any authority or board of the University on conviction by a Court-of-law of what, in the opinion of the Court, is

Removal from membership of the University.

a serious offence involving moral delinquency, or if he has been guilty of scandalous conduct and for the same reasons may withdraw any degree or diploma conferred or granted by the University.

42. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected or appointed as, or is entitled to be, a member of any authority or other body of the University, the matter shall be referred to the Chancellor, whose decision thereon shall be final.

Disputes as to constitution of University authorities or bodies.

43. Where any authority of the University is given power by this Act or by the Statutes to appoint committees, such committees shall, unless there is some special provision to the contrary, consist of members of the authority concerned and of such other persons (if any) as the authority in each case may think fit.

Constitution of committees.

44. All casual vacancies among the members (other than *ex-officio* members) of the authority or other body of the University shall be filled as soon as conveniently may be by the person or body who appointed, elected or co-opted the member whose place has become vacant, and the person appointed, elected or co-opted to a casual vacancy shall be a member of such authority or body for the residue of the term for which the person whose place he fills would have been a member.

Filling of casual vacancies.

45. No act or proceeding of any authority or other body of the University shall be invalidated merely by reason of the existence of a vacancy or vacancies among its members.

Proceedings of University bodies not invalidated by vacancies.

46. (1) Every salaried officer and teacher of the University shall be appointed on Conditions of service. a written contract.

The contract shall be lodged with the Registrar of the University, and a copy thereof shall be furnished to the officer or teacher concerned.

(2) Any member of the public services in India whom it is proposed to appoint to a post in the University shall subject to the approval of such appointment by the Government have the option—

(i) of having his services lent to the University for a specified period and remaining liable to recall to Government service at the discretion of the Government at the end of that period, or

(ii) of resigning Government service on entering the service of the University.

47. Any dispute arising out of a contract between the University and any officer or teacher of the University shall, on the request of the officer or teacher concerned, be referred to a Tribunal of Arbitration consisting of one member appointed by the Executive Council, one member nominated by the officer or teacher concerned, and an umpire appointed by the Chancellor. The decision of the Tribunal shall be final, and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the Tribunal. Every such request shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration upon the terms of this section within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, and all the provisions of that Act, with the exception of section 2 thereof, shall apply accordingly.

48. (1) The University shall constitute for the benefit of its officers, teachers and other servants such pension or provident funds as it may deem fit in such manner and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Statutes.

(2) Where such pension or provident fund has been so constituted, the Governor-General in Council may declare that the provisions of the Provident Fund Act, 1897, shall apply to such fund as if it were a Government Provident Fund.

49. Save as otherwise provided in this Act, the Territorial exercise of powers. powers of the University conferred by or under this Act shall not extend beyond a radius of ten miles from the Convocation Hall of the University. Notwithstanding anything in any other law for the time being in force, no educational institution beyond that limit shall be admitted to any privileges of the University, and no educational institution within that limit shall, save with the sanction of the Chancellor, be associated in any way with or seek admission to any privileges of any other University incorporated by law in British India, and any such privileges granted by any such other University to any educational institution within that limit prior to the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be withdrawn on the commencement of this Act.

[ \* \* \* \* \* ]

#### TRANSITORY PROVISIONS.

50. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or the Ordinances any student of a College affiliated to the Allahabad University, established under the Allahabad University Act, 1887, who was studying for any examination of the said University shall be permitted to complete his course in preparation therefor, and the University shall provide for such students instruction and examinations in accordance with the Prospectus of Studies of that University.

51. The first Vice-Chancellor may be appointed at any time after the passing of this Act. Such appointment shall notwithstanding anything contained Appointment of first Vice-Chancellor.

in sub-section (1) of section 11, be made by the Chancellor for a period of not more than three years on such conditions as he thinks fit :

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

52. At any time after the passing of this Act, if the Local Government is satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made to replace the present system of examinations for admission to the University of Allahabad, as constituted prior to the commencement of this Act, and to its Colleges, it may, by notification in the Gazette, direct that the said University shall cease to exercise any control over the recognition of schools; and as from such date clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 25 of the Indian Universities Act, 1904, shall, so far as it relates to the said University, be repealed.

53. (1) At any time after the passing of this Act and until such time as the authorities of the University shall have been duly constituted :—

First appointments  
of University staff.

- (a) the Treasurer may be appointed by the Chancellor;
- (b) any other officers of the University may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Chancellor;
- (c) teachers of the University shall be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of an Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them.

(2) Any appointment made under sub-section 1) shall be for such period not exceeding three years and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit:

Provided that no such appointment shall be made until financial provision has been made therefor.

54. The Vice-Chancellor appointed under section 51 shall, until sections 3 and 4 are brought into operation, have the General powers of the Vice-Chancellor. power—

- (a) with the previous approval of the Chancellor to make additional Statutes to provide for any matter not provided for by the first Statutes ;
- (b) to constitute provisional authorities and bodies and on their recommendations make rules providing for the conduct of the work of the University ;
- (c) subject to the control of the Local Government to make such financial arrangements as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into operation ;
- (d) with the sanction of the Chancellor, to make such appointments as may be necessary to enable this Act or any part thereof to be brought into operation ;
- (e) to appoint committees, as he may think fit, to discharge such of his functions as he may direct ; and
- (f) generally to exercise all or any of the powers conferred on the Executive Council by this Act or the Statutes.

55. As from the date on which sections 3 and 4 are brought into operation, the enactments specified in Schedule II shall be repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

# STATUTES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

## SCHEDULE I.

[SEE SECTION 31(1).]

The first Statutes are now printed in the Statutes of the University and on the right hand margin of the Statutes a reference to the Schedule is given.

## SCHEDULE II.

### ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(See Section 55.)

Year.	No.	Short title,	Extent of repeal.
1887	XVIII	The Allahabad University Act 1887.	So much as is unrepealed.
1904	VIII	The Indian Universities Act. 1904.	In sub-section (2) of section 6 the word "Allahabad" and the proviso.  In the first schedule the heading "The University of Allahabad" and the entries under that heading,

## INTERPRETATION.

Ch. I.

1. In these Statutes, unless there is anything repug- F. St.  
Definitions. nant in the subject or context :—

(a) “the Act” means the Allahabad University Act, 1921, and “section” means a section of the Act; and “clause” or “sub-clause” means a clause or sub-clause of the statutes; and

(b) all words and expressions defined in Section 2 of the Act have the meaning thereby given No. III  
to them. of 1925.

*Footnote.*—The abbreviation *F.St.* in the right-hand margin refers to the First Statutes of the University.

## CHAPTER I.

## THE COURT.

## MEMBERSHIP.

1. (1) In addition to the officers mentioned in section F. St. 2.  
17, the following persons shall be  
S. 17. (1) (viii.) *ex-officio* members of the Court,  
namely :—

- (i) The Vice-Chancellors of the Lucknow University, the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Agra University;
- (ii) The Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces;
- (iii) The Director of Agriculture, United Provinces;
- (iv) The Director of Industries, United Provinces.

## Ch. I.

(v) The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces;

(vi) The Chief Inspectress of Girls' Schools, United Provinces;

(vii) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies;

(viii) The Inspector of Muhammadan Schools in the United Provinces;

(ix) The Principals of Colleges;

(x) The Wardens of Hostels.

(2) The number of persons to be appointed by the Chancellor under head (xviii) of section 17 shall not exceed fifteen, of whom not more than five may be appointed to secure the representation of minorities not otherwise adequately represented.

(3) The number of graduates to be elected as members of the Court by the registered graduates from among their own body shall be thirty.

(4) Every association making a donation of no less than Rs. 25,000, and every individual making a donation of not less than Rs. 10,000, and every association or individual making an annual contribution of not less than Rs. 5,000 to or for the purposes of the University, shall be entitled to nominate one member to the Court, who shall be a member for five years, or as long as the annual contribution continues, as the case may be.

(5) The number of persons elected by the non-official members of the Legislative Council under head (xv) of section 17 shall be five.

(6) The number of persons elected by the donors of sums of not less than Rs. 500 and below Rs. 10,000 to the University under head (xvi) of section 17 shall not exceed ten.

(7) Save as otherwise provided members of the Court other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years : Ch. I.

Provided that teachers elected under head (xiv) of class III of section 17 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be teachers, and

Provided also that members elected under head (xv) No. I of class III of section 17 shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the Legislative Council. No. I of 1925.

#### ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE COURT BY DONORS.

2. The Registrar shall keep in the office a list showing the names and addresses of all donors of a sum of not less than five hundred rupees and not more than ten thousand rupees to the University.

s. 17 (x)  
St. 1 (6) of this Chapter.

3. Every person whose name is entered in the said list shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Court under Section 17(x).

4. (1) Where the donors of the sum specified above are more persons than one, who constitute a joint family or a partnership firm, or a company, or corporation, the Registrar shall call upon such donors to elect, within a time to be fixed by him, one of their number to represent and act for them in voting at the election.

(2) If such donors fail to elect and notify the name and address of the person so elected by them, within the time specified in the notice or within such further period of time as may be allowed by the Registrar, or are unable to agree as to the person who should represent them for the purpose of voting at the election, the Registrar shall lay the matter for orders before the Vice-Chancellor, who may nominate any one of their number to represent them at the election for the purpose of voting. The orders of the Vice-Chancellor shall be final.

## Ch. I.

(3) The name of the person so elected or nominated to represent such donors, shall be entered in the column of remarks against the names of such donors, and for purposes of serving notices of election, of making nominations of persons to be elected and for voting at the election, the person, so noted as the representative of such donors, shall be deemed to be the person entitled to act as one of the electors.

5. Where the donor is a minor, or a person suffering from disability or a Ward of the Court, the legal guardian of such person shall be entitled to act for him at such election as a voter, so long as the minority or disability continues or so long as he is a Ward of the Court. Where the same person is not the guardian of the person and property of a minor, the guardian of the property shall be deemed to be the guardian within the meaning of this Ordinance.

6. Whenever there are one or more vacancies in the Court for election, the Registrar shall cause a notice to be issued showing the number of such vacancies and call on the registered donors to make elections in the manner hereinafter laid down.

7. (1) The Registrar shall prepare a voting paper containing the names and addresses of all the registered donors whose names are entered in the said list of donors and shall mark with an asterisk the name or names of such donors, if any, who are already members of the Court.

(2) One such voting paper, along with the notice, shall be posted under a registered cover to the elector at his registered address.

(3) The voting paper shall state the time and date on or before which it must be delivered in a sealed cover to the Registrar or posted to him in a registered cover so as to reach him on or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of such paper.

(4) The date and time thus specified shall not be less than 21 days from the date on which the voting paper is posted.

8. (1) The elector shall strike out the names of the persons for whom he does not vote. Such voting paper shall be signed by the elector. Ch. I.

(2) A person unable to sign his name may put his seal or mark instead. The seal or mark shall be made in the presence of and witnessed by not less than two witnesses who shall attest the same. In such case, as also in the case of *pardanashin* ladies, their signature or seal or mark shall be authenticated by at least two witnesses before a Magistrate or Judicial Officer or other person entitled to attest affidavits for use in a Court of Justice.

9. Each elector may vote for the election of as many persons as there are vacancies, but he shall not be entitled to give more than one vote to each person. A voting paper incorrectly filled in shall be null and void.

10. The voting paper shall be put in a sealed cover by the voter, which shall be delivered to the Registrar in his office on or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of voting papers or posted by registered post so as to reach the Registrar before the said time and the said date.

11. (1) Such voting papers shall be kept in sealed covers unopened until the time and date fixed for their scrutiny.

(2) Due notice of such time and date as also the place of scrutiny shall be given by the Registrar to all the voters, who shall have a right to be present during the scrutiny.

(3) On the said day the Registrar shall open the said covers and scrutinise them in the presence of a Committee of three persons appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for that purpose.

(4) The Registrar shall prepare a return of the votes obtained by each person, and such return when prepared shall be verified by the members of the Committee present during the scrutiny.

12. The person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared to have been duly elected to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

Ch. 1. 13. Where two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less than the number of such persons, the Registrar shall report the case to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall, on a date and time to be appointed, determine by drawing lots, in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

14. All objections to an election shall be referred by the persons aggrieved to the Vice-Chancellor whose order in such matters shall be final.

15. No election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of the notice or the voting paper posted to any elector being not delivered to him by the Postal Department.

#### ELECTION OF REGISTERED GRADUATES TO THE COURT.

16. The Registrar shall maintain in his office Register of Graduates in such form as may be prescribed by Regulations made in this behalf by the Executive Council.

S. 17 (xi), St. 1 (3) of this Chapter.

17. Every Graduate whose name is entered in the said Register shall be entitled to vote at the election of members of the Court under section 17(xi):

Provided that a graduate who is not registered, or who owes any arrears, on the 1st of August of any year shall not be entitled to vote or to be a candidate for election to the Court as a registered graduate before the 31st March of the year next following.

18. Whenever a general election is to take place the Registrar shall send out the voting papers not later than the 15th of August in the year in which the election is to be held and voters must either despatch their voting papers so as to reach the Registrar not later than the 15th of September in that year or deliver them to the Registrar in his office by that date. Voting papers received after that date shall not be counted.

19. The Registrar shall prepare a voting paper containing the names and addresses of all the registered graduates whose names are entered in the Register of Graduates and shall mark with an asterisk the name or names of such registered graduates, as are already members of the Court. One such voting paper, and a statement of the number of vacancies, shall be posted under a registered cover to the voter at his registered address. The voting paper shall state the time and date on or before which it must reach the Registrar. The time and date thus specified must not be less than 21 days from the date on which the voting paper is posted. Ch. I.

20. The elector shall put a cross against the name of the person for whom he votes. Such voting paper shall be signed by the elector. A voting paper incorrectly filled in shall be null and void.

21. Each elector may vote for the election of as many persons as there are vacancies but he shall not be entitled to give more than one vote to each person.

22. (1) Every voter must mark and sign his voting paper either in the presence of the Registrar of the University or of a Principal of a first grade college or of a Gazetted Officer and in the case of graduates residing in an Indian State by an Officer exercising the powers of a first class Magistrate and the person in whose presence the voting paper is marked and signed must attest the same with his signature and designation.

(2) Each voter who is not a resident of Allahabad must himself send his voting paper separately by registered post in a sealed cover and each voter resident in Allahabad must either himself deliver his voting paper to the Registrar in a sealed cover or send it separately by registered post in a sealed cover. Such voting papers must be delivered or despatched so as to reach the Registrar in his office on or before the date and time fixed by the Registrar under statute 19. If two or more voting papers are sent in the same cover they shall not be counted.

Ch. I.

23. The voting papers shall be put in sealed covers by the voters, which shall be delivered to the Registrar in his office on or before the date and time fixed for the delivery of voting papers or posted by registered post so as to reach the Registrar before the said time and date.

24. (1) Such voting papers shall be kept in the sealed covers unopened until the time and date fixed for their scrutiny.

(2) Due notice of such time and date as also the place of scrutiny shall be given by the Registrar to all voters, who shall have a right to be present during the scrutiny.

(3) On the said day the Registrar shall open the covers and scrutinise the voting papers and count the votes in the presence of a Committee of three persons appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for that purpose.

(4) The Registrar shall prepare a return of the votes obtained by each person, and such return shall be verified by the members of the Committee present during the scrutiny.

25. The person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared to have been duly elected to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

26. Where two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less than the number of such persons, the Registrar shall report the case to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall, on a date and time to be appointed, determine by drawing lots, in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

27. All objections to an election shall be referred by persons aggrieved to the Vice-Chancellor, whose order in such matters shall be final.

28. No election shall be deemed to be invalid by reason of the notice or the voting paper posted to any elector not being delivered to him by the Postal Department.

## CHAPTER II.

Ch. II.  
F. St. 2.

## THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

## MEMBERSHIP.

1. (1) The members of the Executive Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor and the Treasurer shall be—  
S. 20.

*Class I.—Ex-officio members.*

The Deans of the Faculties.

*Class II.—Other members.*

- (i) Six members of the Court, elected by the Court at its annual meeting of whom two must be from among members of the Court elected by the registered graduates;
- (ii) Two principals, elected by the Principals of colleges and one Warden, elected by the Wardens;
- (iii) Two members elected by the Academic Council from its own body;
- (iv) Three members appointed by the Chancellor.

(2) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that a member appointed or elected as a member of a particular body or as the holder of a particular post shall hold office so long only within that period as he continues to be a member of that body or the holder of that post, as the case may be.

## POWERS AND DUTIES.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Executive Council shall have the following powers, namely:— F. St. 4.  
S. 21(1).
- (a) to institute, at its discretion, such Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts as may be proposed by the Academic Council;

## Ch. II.

- (b) to abolish or suspend, after report from the Academic Council thereon, any Professorship, Readership, Lectureship or other teaching post ;
- (c) to appoint in accordance with the Statutes officers, teachers, and other servants of the University ;
- (d) to delegate, subject to the approval of the Court and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by Regulations made by the Executive Council, its power to appoint officers, teachers, and other servants of the University to such person or authority as the Executive Council may determine ;
- (e) to manage and regulate the finances, accounts, investments, property and all administrative affairs whatsoever of the University and for that purpose to appoint such agent as it may think fit ;
- (f) to accept bequests, donations, and transfers of property to the University ;

Provided that all such bequests, donations, and transfers shall be reported to the Court at its next meeting ;

- (g) to provide the buildings, premises, furniture, apparatus, equipment, and other means needed for carrying on the work of the University ;
- (h) after report from the Finance Committee, to enter into, vary, carry out, and cancel contracts on behalf of the University ;

- (i) to invest any money belonging to the University including any unapplied income in any of the securities described in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, or in the purchase of immovable property in India, with the like power of varying such investments; or to place on fixed deposit in any bank approved in this behalf by the Local Government any portion of such moneys not required for immediate expenditure ;
- (j) to institute and manage colleges and hostels ; and
- (k) to acquire and own immovable property and to hold such property in its own name upon trust for the University whenever it considers such a course desirable.

Ch. II  
&  
Ch. III.

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE.

##### MEMBERSHIP.

1. The election of members of the Court to the Committee of Reference shall take place at the annual meeting of the Court. The members so elected shall hold office for a period of three years :

Provided that the period of office shall not extend beyond the period during which they continue to be members of the Court.

##### ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF REFERENCE.

- 2 The members present at the Annual Meeting of the Court at which an election is being held shall be supplied with a voting paper containing a list of members of the Court. The Chairman shall announce from the chair the names of such members of the Court as are members of the Executive Council.

s. 23.

s. 23 (1).

Ch. III. 3. Any member present may propose the name or names of members of the Court for election; but no proposal shall be put from the chair unless it is seconded by another member present.

4. When all proposals have been made the Chairman shall read to the meeting the names of all those who have been duly proposed for election to the Committee of Reference.

5. Members of the Court will be furnished with a voting-paper upon which to record the names of the person or persons for whom they vote.

6. Such voting-paper must be signed by the voter. A voting-paper incorrectly filled in shall be null and void.

7. A voter may vote for the election of as many persons as there are vacancies on the Committee of Reference, but he shall not be entitled to give more than one vote to each person or to vote for a number of persons in excess of the number of vacancies.

8. Such voting-papers shall be collected by tellers appointed by the Chairman and the votes recorded shall be counted by them and the result checked by the Registrar.

9. The person or persons who have obtained the highest number of votes shall be declared by the Chairman to have been duly elected to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

10. When two or more persons have obtained an equal number of votes and the vacancies available are less than the number of such persons, the chairman shall determine by drawing lots in such manner as he may consider advisable, which of the aforesaid persons shall be deemed to have been elected.

11. The Chairman's decision on any question affecting the elections shall be final.

## DUTIES AND POWERS.

## Ch. III.

12. (1) The items of new expenditure in the financial estimates to be referred by the Executive Council to the Committee of Reference shall be— F. St. 7.  
S. 23 (2).

(a) in the case of non-recurring expenditure, any item of ten thousand rupees or over, and

(b) in the case of recurring expenditure, any item of three thousand rupees or over.

(2) The Committee of Reference shall, on or before such date as may be prescribed in this behalf by the Ordinances, consider all items of expenditure referred to it by the Executive Council under sub-clause (1), and shall make and communicate to the Executive Council, as soon as may be, its recommendations thereon.

(3) If the Executive Council, at any time after the consideration of the annual financial estimates by the Court, proposes any revision thereof involving recurring or non-recurring expenditure of the amounts respectively referred to in sub-clause (1), the Executive Council shall refer the proposal to the Committee of Reference which may require that the proposal shall be laid before the Court for its decision thereon.

(4) The Committee of Reference shall be entitled to inspect any reports from the Executive Council or the Academic Council relating to any item of proposed expenditure referred to the Committee under sub-clause (1) or sub-clause (2), and to require that the proposal shall be considered at a joint meeting of the Committee and of the Executive Council. At any such joint meeting the Vice-Chancellor shall preside.

## Ch. IV.

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

## MEMBERSHIP.

- F. St. 5. 1. (1) The members of the Academic Council, in addition to the Vice-Chancellor, shall be—  
S. 22.

*Class I.—Ex-officio members.*

- (i) The Deans of the Faculties ;
- (ii) The Librarian of the University ;
- (iii) The Professors and such Readers as are Heads of Departments of Teaching ;
- (iv) The Principals of Colleges ;
- (v) The Chairman of the Board of Intermediate and High School Education.

*Class II.—Other members.*

- (vi) A Reader and a Lecturer elected by the Readers and Lecturers of each Department of Teaching ;
  - (vii) Five members elected by the Court from its own body, who are not engaged in teaching ;
  - (viii) One Warden of a Hostel elected by the Wardens.
- (2) The Academic Council as constituted under sub clause (1) may co-opt as members, teachers of the University not exceeding one-tenth of its number as so constituted.

(3) Members other than *ex-officio* members shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that persons appointed or elected as representatives of any particular body shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of that body.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES.

2. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Academic Council shall have the following powers, namely:—

F. St. G.

- S. 22.
- (a) to make proposals to the Executive Council for the institution of Professorships, Readerships, Lectureships, or other teaching posts, and in regard to the duties and emoluments thereof;
  - (b) to make Regulations for and to award in accordance with such Regulations, Scholarships, Fellowships, Exhibitions, Bursaries, Medals, and other rewards;
  - (c) to recommend to the Executive Council the names of examiners after report from the Faculties concerned;
  - (d) to control and manage the University Library or Libraries, to frame Regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library;
  - (e) to formulate, modify or revise, subject to the control of the Executive Council, schemes for the constitution or reconstitution of Faculties and for the assignment of subjects to such Faculties;
  - (f) to assign teachers to the Faculties;
  - (g) to promote research within the University and to require reports on such research from the persons engaged thereon.

Ch. V.  
F. St. 8.

## CHAPTER V. THE FACULTIES.

### MEMBERSHIP.

S. 24 (1). 1. Each Faculty shall consist of—

- (i) the Professors and Readers of the Departments comprised in the Faculty ;
- (ii) such other teachers of subjects assigned to the Faculty as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council ;
- (iii) such teachers of subjects not assigned to the Faculty but having in the opinion of the Academic Council an important bearing on subjects so assigned, as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council ;
- (iv) such other persons as may be appointed to the Faculty by the Academic Council on account of their possessing expert knowledge in a subject or subjects assigned to the Faculty.

F. St. 9.

2. Each Faculty shall comprise such Departments of Teaching as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

S. 24 (1).

3. Members of the Faculties appointed under sub-clauses (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Statute

S. 24 (2). 1 of this Chapter shall hold office

for a period of two years :

Provided that teachers appointed under Statute 1 (ii) and (iii) shall hold office for so long as they continue to be teachers.

### POWERS AND DUTIES.

F. St. 10.

4. Subject to the provisions of the Act, each Faculty shall have the following powers, namely :—

S. 24 (2).

- (a) to constitute Committees of Courses and Studies ;

(b) to recommend to the Academic Council, after consulting the Committee of Courses and Studies, the names of examiners in subjects assigned to the Faculty ;

(c) subject to the control of the Academic Council to organise the teaching and research work of the University in the subjects assigned to the Faculty ;

(d) subject to the control of the Academic Council to regulate the conditions for the award of degrees, diplomas, and other distinctions ;

(e) to deal with and dispose of any matter referred to it by the Academic Council.

5. (1) The members of each Faculty shall elect from  
S. 24 (3). among the Heads of Departments  
comprised in the Faculty a Head  
of a Department to be Dean of the Faculty.

(2) The members of each Faculty shall also elect from among the Heads or Acting Heads of the Departments comprised in the Faculty some person who shall act as Dean of the Faculty during the absence of the Dean going on leave for more than six months.

#### THE DEANS.

6. (1) The Dean of each Faculty shall be the  
S. 9 (v) S. 24 (4). executive officer of the Faculty and  
shall preside at its meetings. He  
shall, subject to statute 5 (2) of this chapter, hold office  
for three years. F. St. 11.

(2) He shall issue the lecture lists of the University in the Departments comprised in the Faculty and shall be responsible for the conduct of teaching therein.

(3) He shall have the right to be present and to speak at any meeting of any Committee of the Faculty but not to vote unless he is a member of the Committee.

Ch. VI  
&  
Ch. VII.

## CHAPTER VI.

### THE BOARD OF CO-ORDINATION.

F. St. 16.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

1. The Board of Co-ordination  
S. 27 (2). shall consist of—

- (a) the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman thereof ;
- (b) the Deans of the Faculties ; and
- (c) the Registrar.

#### POWERS AND DUTIES.

2. It shall be the duty of the Board to make arrangements for the teaching of the University and in particular to co-ordinate the work and time-tables of the various Faculties, and to assign lecture rooms, laboratories, and other rooms to the Faculties.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE BOARD OF RESIDENCE, HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

1. The Board of Residence, Health  
S. 27 (1). and Discipline shall consist of—

The Vice-Chancellor (*Chairman*).

The Principals of Colleges.

The Wardens of Hostels.

The Medical Officer or Officers of the University.

The Proctor.

Two members elected by the Court out of its own body who are residents of Allahabad,

## POWERS AND DUTIES.

Ch. VII.

S. 27 (2). 2. The Board shall have the following powers—

- (a) To enquire into conditions under which students not residing in Hostels are living ;
- (b) To require students not residing in Hostels to attach themselves to Hostels ;
- (c) To propose to the Executive Council draft regulations affecting the health of students and to advise in regard to physical training and sanitation ;
- (d) To take measures with the approval of the Executive Council for dealing with an epidemic occurring among students of the University ;
- (e) To draft regulations for the approval of the Executive Council affecting the discipline of students outside the precincts of the University or of its colleges or hostels.

3. The Board shall have the right to advise the Executive Council before the making of any Ordinance or Regulation affecting the residence, health or discipline of students.

4. Before the execution of any building project the cost of which exceeds Rs. 1,000, affecting the provision of accommodation for resident students of the University, the Board shall be furnished with copies of the plans and specifications of the same for its information, and the Board shall thereupon be entitled within twenty-one days to object thereto and such objection shall, subject to appeal to the Executive Council, be met to the satisfaction of the Board before building operations are commenced. The same procedure shall be adopted in the case of a drainage or levelling scheme, the cost of which exceeds Rs. 300.

Ch. VIII.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MUSLIM ADVISORY BOARD.

MEMBERSHIP.

S. 27 (2). 1. The members of the Board shall be five in number of whom—

(1) One shall be elected by the non-official Muslim members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of the United Provinces from their own body ;

(2) Three shall be elected by the Court from among the Muslim members of its own body of whom not less than two shall be teachers of the University, and

(3) One shall be appointed by the Chancellor.

2. Members shall hold office for a period of three years. Provided that members elected under heads (1) and (2) shall hold office so long only within the said period as they continue to be members of the body that elected them.

3. The Board shall appoint its own Chairman.

4. Three members shall form a quorum.

POWERS AND DUTIES.

S. 27 (2). 5. The Board shall have the right—

(1) to advise the University on any matter affecting the religious convictions or the special interests of Muslim students, and

(2) to address any of the University bodies on any matter affecting Muslim interests.

6. The Board shall discharge such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Ordinances.

## CHAPTER IX. COMMITTEES.

Ch. IX,  
Ch. X  
&  
Ch. XI.

1. Subject to the provisions of the Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances, or when not otherwise provided by Regulation any one or more of the powers and duties of the Executive Council, the Academic Council may, subject to the supervision, control and approval respectively of any of the authorities aforesaid, be exercised and performed by a Committee appointed for the purpose in accordance with the Act.

## CHAPTER X.

### OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

F. St. 20.

1. There shall be the following officers, namely :—
  - (i) a Proctor for the maintenance of the general discipline of the University, to whom the Vice-Chancellor may delegate such of his disciplinary powers as he may think fit;
  - (ii) a Librarian for the University Library.

## CHAPTER XI.

### TERM OF OFFICE AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.

1. The Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for three years from the date of his election by the Court and till the election of his successor has been confirmed by the Chancellor.  
S. 30 (c).
2. His salary shall be rupees two thousand a month payable from the date of his election and he shall also be paid an allowance of rupees two hundred a month in lieu of a residence.
3. He shall be entitled to leave in accordance with the ordinances governing the granting of leave to whole-time officers and teachers of the University.

## Ch. XII.

## CHAPTER XII.

## APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.

F. St. 21. 1. (1) Subject to the provisions of statute 2 of this Chapter appointments to Professorships, Readerships and Lecturerships shall be on the nomination of Committees of Selection constituted for the purpose as follows, namely :—

- (i) the Vice-Chancellor ;
- (ii) the Head of the Department of Teaching in the Faculty concerned ;
- (iii) two members of the Executive Council selected by the Executive Council ;
- (iv) two members of the Academic Council selected by the Academic Council on the ground of their special knowledge of, or interest in, the subject or subjects with which the Professor, Reader, or Lecturer, as the case may be, will be concerned ;
- (v) one member, who shall not be an officer or teacher, appointed by the Chancellor ;
- (vi) for appointment to a professorship or a Readership one expert in the subject concerned who is not a teacher or officer of the University may be co-opted by the Selection Committee.

(2) Committees of Selection appointed under sub-clause (1) shall report to the Executive Council which shall, if it accepts the nomination of the Committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the Committee, it shall in the case of a Professorship or Readership refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit, and in the case of a Lectureship it shall make the appointment itself as it deems fit.

F. St. 22. 2. (1) Where the Executive Council desires to engage a Professor in the United Kingdom to fill a

vacant Professorship, such Professorship shall be filled on the nomination of a Committee of Selection constituted for the purpose in the United Kingdom. Ch. XII  
&  
Ch. XIII.

(2) Committees of Selection referred to in sub-clause (1) shall be constituted as follows, namely :

(i) one member resident in the United Kingdom appointed by the Academic Council ;

(ii) one member appointed by the Executive Council ; and

(iii) one member appointed by the Chancellor.

(3) The Executive Council shall consider the report of a Committee of Selection constituted under sub-clause (2), and shall, if it accepts the nomination of the Committee, make the appointment to the post accordingly. If the Executive Council does not accept the nomination of the Committee, it shall refer the case to the Chancellor, who shall make such appointment as he thinks fit. F. St. 23.

3. Appointments to teaching posts other than those Appointment of other teachers. provided for by Statutes 1 and 2 of this Chapter shall, subject to the provisions of the Act and the Statutes, be made in the manner prescribed by the Ordinances.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### COLLEGES AND HOSTELS.

F. St. 17.

1. The Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel and the Muir Hostel are maintained and managed by the University.

2. (a) Every College or Hostel not maintained by the University shall be managed S. 30 (g). by a Committee of Management, appointed by the person or body maintaining the Hostel the constitution of which shall be reported to the Executive Council.

(b) The appointment of the teachers and superintending staff of every such College or Hostel shall be made by the Committee of Management or by any authority to

Ch. XIII & Ch. XIV. whom such body may have delegated the power, and all such appointments shall be reported to the Executive Council.

Ch. XIV. (c) Every student not being a teacher and not residing in a College or Hostel shall be attached to a College or Hostel for tutorial help and disciplinary supervision and for such other purposes as may be prescribed by the Ordinances.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### TUTORIAL AND OTHER SUPPLEMENTARY INSTRUCTION IN COLLEGES AND HOSTELS.

1. "Tutorial instruction" means the training of students by methods of individual work or group work, *e.g.*, the writing of essays, discussions, etc. No such group to consist of more than six students or normally to meet less than once in six working days.

2. "Supplementary instruction" means all such instruction as is not declared by the University to be formal teaching. It may take any of the following forms:—

(a) instruction given to supplement the formal teaching of the University in the subjects of University Examination;

(b) class or seminar work; and

(c) Library work, etc.

3. Every undergraduate student of the University shall receive tutorial and other supplementary instruction, which in case of students residing in or attached to a college will be provided by the college, and in case of other students by the University subject to exchange arrangements between the colleges or between any college and the University.

4. Every undergraduate student receiving tutorial or other supplementary instruction shall pay direct to the college such fee therefor as may be determined by the Executive Council for all students of the University.

5. The names of all tutors with their qualifications shall be reported to the University within a month of their appointment for approval by the Executive Council. Ch. XIV.  
&  
Ch. XV

6. All persons employed by a college for the purpose of giving tutorial instruction shall when approved by the Executive Council be Teachers of the University within the meaning of section 2(*h*).

7. No person may be retained upon the staff of a college for tutorial work who is not recognised by the University as a Teacher under section 2(*h*).

8. (*a*) A college desiring permission to give tutorial and other supplementary instruction shall submit to the Registrar for the approval of the Executive Council four months before the commencement of the session definite proposals for giving such instruction. The application shall state the provision for staff, equipment and accommodation.

(*b*) The college shall maintain a record of attendance and of the work done by each student.

## CHAPTER XV.

### CONFERRING OF DEGREES (ORDINARY AND HONORARY).

1. The Executive Council shall have power to confer Degrees and other academic distinctions on the recommendation of the Academic Council.  
S. 5 (2).

2. (1) All proposals for the conferment of honorary degrees shall be made by the Academic Council to the Executive Council and shall require the assent of the Court before submission to the Chancellor for confirmation : F. St. 18.  
S. 5 (3).

Provided that in cases of urgency the Chancellor may act on the recommendation of the Executive Council only.

- Ch. XV, (2) Any honorary degree conferred by the Univer-  
 Ch. XVI sity may, with the previous approval of the Court and the  
 & sanction of the Chancellor, be withdrawn by the  
 Ch. XVII Executive Council.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### CONVOCATION.

1. Not less than six weeks' notice shall be given  
 s. 10. by the Registrar of all meetings of  
 the Convocation.
2. The Registrar shall with the notice required  
 by Regulation of the Executive Council, issue to each  
 member of Convocation, a programme of procedure  
 thereat.
3. Once in every year on such date and at such  
 time as the Chancellor shall appoint, a Convocation for  
 conferring degrees shall be held.
4. The Convocation shall consist of the body  
 corporate of the University.
5. All members attending a Convocation shall  
 appear either in the habit prescribed for members of  
 the University or in that for the degree to which they  
 have been admitted by any University.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### REGISTERED GRADUATES.

- P. St. 19. 1. (1) Every person who holds a degree of Doctor or  
 Master of the University or of the  
 S. 30 (j). University of Allahabad as con-  
 stituted immediately prior to the commencement of the  
 Act and every graduate of two years standing and upwards  
 of the University or of the University of Allahabad as  
 constituted immediately prior to the commencement of

the Act shall, on payment of such fees as are prescribed Ch. XVII in this Chapter, be entitled to have his name enrolled in the Register of registered graduates and upon such enrolment to enjoy all the privileges of registration.

(2) The period of two years mentioned in clause (1) of this Statute shall be reckoned from the date of the Convocation at which the degree by which the graduate is qualified was conferred upon him; and a person who claims to be qualified as a Master or Doctor cannot be registered until such degree has been actually conferred upon him.

2. Application for registration may be made at any time and shall be in such form as may be prescribed by regulations made in this behalf by the Executive Council.

3. Each applicant must send along with his application an initial fee of Rs. 5 and an annual fee of Rs. 2. The annual fee shall cover the period from the 1st of April in the year in which it is paid to the 31st of March in the year following.

4. The annual fee is due and payable by the 31st of March of each calendar year.

5. Upon receipt of the application the Registrar shall, if he finds that the graduate is duly qualified and if the fees due have been paid, enter the name of the applicant in the register.

6. If any registered graduate fails to pay the annual fee on or before the date prescribed by Statute 4 of this Chapter the Registrar shall remove the name of such registered graduate from the register. His name shall be re-entered in the register provided that he either pays the fees which he would have been liable to pay had his name remained in the register or, as he may elect, a sum of Rupees 5 in lieu of arrears.

7. Any registered graduate shall, at any time, be entitled to have his name placed on the register for his life on payment to the Registrar of a composition fee of Rs. 20 and all arrears of annual fees then due by him or, as he may elect, a composition fee of Rs. 25.

**Ch. XVII** 8. The fee payable for admission and the annual fee  
 & may be compounded for a sum of Rs. 25, on payment of  
**Ch. XVIII.** which a graduate shall be entitled to have his name placed  
 on the register for his life.

9. (1) By the 1st of March in each year the Registrar shall serve a notice of demand on each registered graduate who may not have paid his annual fee by that date, intimating that if the fee is not paid by the 31st of March his name will be removed from the register.

(2) The posting of such an intimation on a post-card shall be sufficient notice whether the post-card is delivered or not.

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## CHAPTER XVIII.

### PROVIDENT (PERMANENT APPOINTMENTS) FUND.

1. Every officer or servant of the University,  
 S. 48. other than one whose services have  
 been lent to the University by Government, appointed permanently to a substantive appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem or upwards shall, as a condition of his service, become a depositor in the University Provident Fund to which this chapter applies. An officer or servant appointed prior to the commencement of the Act may at his option become a depositor in the said fund or continue to subscribe to the "Allahabad University Provident Fund."

2. Officers and servants of the University appointed on probation or only for a fixed period of time (except where such period is determined by rules concerning the age after which an officer or servant must resign his appointment) are not eligible to become depositors in the said Fund while appointed on probation or during such fixed period as aforesaid.

3. Only officers or servants holding appointments, the terms of which require them to give the whole of their time to the work of the University, shall be entitled to become subscribers to this fund.

4. The subscription to the fund shall be eight per cent. on the salary of the depositor. Such subscription shall be deducted monthly from the salary of each depositor, and the amount so deducted shall be paid into the University Funds to the credit of the depositor. Ch.XVIII.

5. An officer or servant on leave on full pay shall continue to pay his contribution to the Provident Fund, and may continue to do so at his option if on leave on less than full pay.

6. At the end of each month the University shall in the case of each subscriber make a contribution at the rate of twelve per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of Rs. 500 or less, and 10 per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of more than Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and 8 per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of over Rs. 1,000 on his salary bill and, subject to the conditions contained in the provisos to this Statute the amount shall be placed to the credit of the depositor :

Provided that the contribution of the University shall be at the rate of 12 per cent.

(a) in the case of teachers and officers of the University appointed before 15th July, 1923, and

(b) in the case of such teachers and officers as have, after that date, accepted appointments on the understanding that the University contribution would be at the rate of 12 per cent.

Provided that no officer or servant of the University whose services shall have been dispensed with for what, in the opinion of the Executive Council, is gross misconduct shall be entitled to the benefit of or to receive any part or share in any sums at any time contributed by the University to the Fund or the accumulated interest or profits thereof;

7. The University shall not be entitled to recover from the amount at the credit of any such officer or

**Ch. XVIII.** servant in the said Fund on account of contributions made by him thereto (including interest on such contributions) any sum on account of any loss or damage sustained by the University through the misconduct or negligence of any such officer or servant.

8. No officer or servant of the University shall be entitled to receive any part, or share in any part or share in any sums contributed by the University unless he has been in the service of the University for at least twelve months and has been permitted to resign his appointment.

9. Subject to the last proviso to Statute 6 and to Statute (8) a depositor shall be entitled, upon quitting the service of the University, to draw out and receive the whole amount standing to his credit in the Fund.

10. In the case of severe illness of a depositor or of a member of his family, the Executive Council may permit the depositor to draw out of the Fund from the amount contributed by him such amount as it may deem fit. But except for very special reasons the Executive Council shall not allow a depositor to withdraw an amount exceeding three times the amount of the monthly salary which he is then receiving from the University.

11. The amount withdrawn by any depositor, shall be recovered by such number of monthly instalments not exceeding twenty-four as the Vice-Chancellor may fix, and shall be recovered by deductions from the salary paid by the University to the depositor. The first of such deductions shall be made from the first payment of a full month's salary after the depositor has withdrawn the sum to be refunded. The amount of such instalments shall be fixed in round numbers and the last instalment shall cover the entire balance then to be refunded by the depositor. But a depositor may at his option pay any additional sum above the amount of the instalment fixed.

12. Except for special reasons to be recorded in the minutes of the Executive Council a depositor shall not be allowed to withdraw any sum from his Provident

Fund until 12 months have elapsed from the date when he repaid in full the last of any sums previously withdrawn by him from his Provident Fund.

Ch.  
XVIII &  
Ch.  
XIX.

13. A depositor may register in the books of the Fund the name of the person to whom he desires to be paid, in the event of his death or his becoming insane, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund.

14. The Executive Council may from time to time make regulations or issue such general or special directions as may be consistent with the Statutes as to—

- (a) The conduct of the business of the Fund ;
- (b) Any matter relating to the Fund, or its management or the investment of sums at the credit of the Fund or the privileges of the depositors not herein expressly provided for, or vary, or cancel any regulations made or directions given.

NOTE.—The Governor General in Council has declared that the provisions of the Provident Funds Act 1925 (XIX of 1925) shall apply to the Provident (Permanent Appointments) Fund of the University (vide Government of India notification No. 1169 Edn, dated 9th May 1928)

## CHAPTER XIX.

### PROVIDENT (TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS) FUND.

1. Every officer or servant of the University, other than one whose services have been lent to the University by Government, appointed for a period of years named in the terms of his appointment to a substantive appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem or upwards shall, as a condition of his service, become a depositor in the University Provident Fund constituted by this Statute.

2. Only officers or servants holding appointments, the terms of which require them to give the whole of their time to the work of the University, shall be entitled to become subscribers to this Fund.

3. The subscription to the Fund shall be eight per cent. on the salary of the depositor. Such subscrip-

Ch. XIX      tion shall be deducted monthly from the salary of each depositor, and the amount so deducted shall be paid into the University Funds to the credit of the depositor.

4. An officer or servant on leave on full pay shall continue to pay his contribution to the Provident Fund, and may continue to do so at his option if on leave on less than full pay.

5. At the end of each month the University shall in the case of each subscriber make a contribution at the rate of twelve per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of Rs. 500 or less, and 10 per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of more than Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 and 8 per cent. in the case of subscribers drawing a salary of over Rs. 1,000 on his salary bill and, subject to the conditions contained in the provisos to this Statute, the amount shall be placed to the credit of the depositor.

Provided that no officer or servant of the University whose services shall have been dispensed with for what, in the opinion of the Executive Council, is gross misconduct shall be entitled to the benefit of or to receive any part or share in any sums at any time contributed by the University to the Fund or the accumulated interest or profits thereof; and

Provided further that the University shall be entitled to recover, as the first charge from the amount at the credit of any officer or servant, a sum equal to the amount of any loss or damage at any time sustained by the University by reason of his dishonesty or negligence.

6. No officer or servant of the University shall be entitled to receive any part or share in any part or share in any sums contributed by the University unless he has been in the service of the University for at least twelve months and has been permitted to resign his appointment.

7. Subject to the provisos to statute 5 a depositor shall be entitled, upon quitting the service of the University, to draw out and receive the whole amount standing to his credit in the Fund.

8. In the case of severe illness of a depositor or of a member of his family, the Executive Council may permit the depositor to draw out of the Fund from the amount contributed by him such amount as it may deem fit. But except for very special reasons the Executive Council shall not allow a depositor to withdraw an amount exceeding three times the amount of the monthly salary which he is then receiving from the University.

Ch.  
XIX-A.

9. The amount withdrawn by any depositor shall be recovered by such number of monthly instalments not exceeding twenty-four as the Vice-Chancellor may fix, and shall be recovered by deductions from the salary paid by the University to the depositor. The first of such deductions shall be made from the first payment of a full month's salary after the depositor has withdrawn the sum to be refunded. The amount of such instalments shall be fixed in round numbers and the last instalment shall cover the entire balance then to be refunded by the depositor. But a depositor may at his option pay any additional sum above the amount of the instalment fixed.

10. Except for special reasons to be recorded in the minutes of the Executive Council a depositor shall not be allowed to withdraw any sum from his Provident Fund until 12 months have elapsed from the date when he repaid in full the last of any sums previously withdrawn by him from his Provident Fund.

11. A depositor may register in the books of the Fund the name of the person to whom he desires to be paid, in the event of his death or his becoming insane, the amount standing to his credit in the Fund.

12. The Executive Council may from time to time make regulations or issue such general or special directions as may be consistent with the Statutes as to :—

- (a) The conduct of the business of the Fund ;
- (b) Any matter relating to the Fund, or its management or the investment of sums at the credit of the Fund or the privileges

Ch.  
XIX and  
Ch. XX.

of the depositor not herein expressly provided for, or vary, or cancel any regulations made or directions given.

13. In the case of every officer and servant of the University appointed for a fixed period as defined in Statute 1 of this Chapter before the date when these Statutes come into operation the sum then to his credit in the University Provident Fund as constituted before that Fund was placed under the Provident Funds Act, 1897, or as the case may be, the sum to his credit in the said Fund when the original period of his appointment expired shall be transferred to his credit in the Fund constituted by these Statutes and, subject to the provisions of these Statutes, shall stand to his credit in the Fund constituted by these Statutes as long as he remains in the service of the University.

NOTE.—The term “salary” in the Statutes in Chapters XVIII and XIX includes personal allowances but does not include any acting or other allowance

## CHAPTER XX.

### GRATUITIES TO MENIAL SERVANTS.

1. The Executive Council shall set aside a sum of Rs. 500 every year and invest the same at interest in order to form a fund for the payment of gratuities to menial servants of the University or to their families in the manner provided in this chapter.

2. As soon as such fund has, in the opinion of the Executive Council, become sufficient to meet all demands on it, the Executive Council may either reduce the amount to be set aside each year as provided in Statute 1, or may cease to set aside any sum whatever.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Chapter the Executive Council may (but shall not be bound to) pay gratuities to menial servants of the University, or to their families, and if it decides to pay any gratuity may pay the same either in a lump sum or by instalments, as it thinks fit.

4. Gratuities may be paid on the following scale and subject to the restrictions contained in this Statute :—

- (a) No gratuity shall be paid to a servant of ten years standing or less.
- (b) If a servant has served for more than ten years, but has not served for more than 20 years, a gratuity of one month's pay for each completed year of service may be paid to the servant himself if he has been permitted to retire from the service of the University on account of his incapacity to continue in its service; or may be paid to his family if he dies while in the service of the University.
- (c) If a servant has served in the University for more than 20 years, a gratuity at the rate of one and a half month's pay for each year of completed service may be paid to the servant himself, if he has been permitted to retire from the service of the University on the ground of incapacity, or may be paid to his family if he dies while in the service of the University.
- (d) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Statute a gratuity exceeding Rs. 500 shall not be paid to any servant or to his family.
- (e) No gratuity shall be paid to a servant or to his family except in cases where the servant leave the service of the University with the permission of the Executive Council given on the ground that he is incapable of continuing in the service of the University or where the servant dies while still in the service of the University.
- (f) In this Chapter the expression "family" means those persons who in the opinion of the Executive Council were dependent on the servant at the time when he died.

# ORDINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

## CHAPTER I.

### THE FACULTIES.

1. The following shall be the subjects assigned to  
S. 24. the Faculty of Arts :

- (1) English,
- (2) Philosophy,
- (3) Indian History,
- (4) European History,
- (5) Sociology,
- (6) Sanskrit,
- (7) Persian,
- (8) Arabic,
- (9) Political Science,
- (10) Modern European languages,
- (11) Modern Indian languages,
- (12) Oriental and European Classical languages,
- (13) Education.

2. The following shall be the subjects assigned to  
the Faculty of Science :—

- (1) Physics,
- (2) Chemistry,
- (3) Mathematics,
- (4) Botany,
- (5) Zoology.

3. The following shall be the subjects assigned to  
the Faculty of Commerce :—

- (1) Economics,
- (2) Accountancy,
- (3) Commercial Geography,

- (4) Business Methods,
- (5) Commercial and Industrial Organisation,
- (6) Banking,
- (7) International Trade and Foreign Exchange,
- (8) Elementary Statistics and Public Finance,
- (9) Commercial and Industrial Law,
- (10) Insurance.

4. The following shall be the subjects assigned to the Faculty of Law:—

- (1) *Substantive Private Law in force in India.*

Law of Contracts, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Specific Relief, Torts and Easements, Hindu Law and Muhammadan Law.

- (2) *Adjective Private Law in force in India.*

Law of Evidence, Civil Procedure and Limitation.

- (3) *Public Law of India.*

Constitutional Law, Revenue Law, Criminal Law and Procedure.

- (4) *Legal Theory.*

Roman Law, Principles of English Common Law and Equity, Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation, International Law and Conflict of Laws.

5. The following shall be the Departments comprised within the Faculty of Arts:—

- (1) English,
- (2) Philosophy,
- (3) History,
- (4) Education,
- (5) Political Science,
- (6) Arabic and Persian and allied vernaculars,
- (7) Sanskrit and Prakrit languages,
- (8) Modern European languages,
- (9) European Classical languages.
- (10) Hindi,
- (11) Urdu.

Ch. I        6. The following shall be the Departments comprised  
&        within the Faculty of Science :—  
Ch. II

- (1) Physics,
- (2) Chemistry,
- \* (3) Mathematics,
- (4) Botany,
- (5) Zoology,
- (6) Geography.

7. The following shall be the Department comprised within the Faculty of Law :—

The Department of Law.

8. The following shall be the Departments comprised within the Faculty of Commerce :—

- (i) Commerce,
- (ii) Economics,
- (iii) Geography.

## CHAPTER II.

### APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS AND SETTING EXAMINATION PAPERS.

1. The appointment of examiners for all University examinations shall be made by the Executive Council after report from the Academic Council with such remuneration as shall be determined by the Executive Council.

2. Within the week next preceding a meeting of the Faculty the Chairman of a Committee of Courses and Studies shall summon a meeting of the Committee for the purpose of selecting Examiners for any examination with which the Committee is concerned.

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\* The Dean of the Faculty of Science should send copies of the Courses in Mathematics to the Dean of the Faculty of Arts for information. Should differences of opinion arise in regard to the Courses, they should be adjusted at joint meetings of the two Faculties.

3. In each subject of teaching with which it is concerned and in every examination therein the Committee shall select at least one Examiner who is a person not engaged in teaching in the University or in a College thereof.

4. The names of the persons selected by the Committee shall be reported to the Faculty concerned at its next meeting.

5. If the Faculty declines to confirm the selection of any person so selected, it shall thereupon make its own nomination.

6. The names of the persons nominated by the Faculty shall be reported to the Academic Council at its next meeting.

7. At least one External examiner shall be required to take part in the *viva voce* examination for each Honours school and to attend the meeting of the Examination Committee at which the results are considered. Such examiners shall, in accepting their appointments, agree to come to Allahabad for the purpose.

8. If any examiner resigns his appointment before the examination takes place, the Executive Council shall appoint another examiner to fill the vacancy.

9. As soon as the appointment of examiners for any University examination is completed the Academic Council shall constitute the necessary Examination Committees and appoint Chairmen for these Committees. Each Examination Committee shall include at least one External Examiner.

10. There shall be separate Examination Committees for (1) each of the Honours Schools, (2) each of the subjects for examinations for the Degree of Master, (3) each candidate for the degree of Doctor, and (4) ordinary degrees.

11. The functions of Examination Committees shall be to moderate examination questions and to prepare the results of the examinations for publication.

- Ch. II. 12. All question papers shall be sent to the Registrar  
 & in sealed covers by a date to be  
 Ch. III. Question Papers. fixed by the Academic Council not  
 less than seven months before the date of the examination.  
 The Registrar shall forward the papers to the Chairmen  
 of the Examination Committees, who shall present them  
 to their respective Committees for consideration. The  
 Chairmen shall return the question papers to the Registrar  
 for printing, not less than six months before the date of  
 the respective examinations.

### CHAPTER III.

#### MODE OF APPOINTMENT AND DUTIES OF EXAMINERS, AND CONDUCT AND STANDARDS OF EXAMINATIONS.

*Appointment and Duties of Examiners.*—Within the week next preceeding the March meeting of the Faculty the Chairmen of the Committees of Courses shall summon meetings of their respective Committees for the purpose of recommending examiners.

2. If the Examination Committee is entirely dissatisfied with the question-paper set by an examiner, it shall either call upon him to set a fresh paper, or it may itself set a paper, in the latter case the examiner shall not get any remuneration for setting the paper.

3. Except in the examination for the Master's degrees no one shall ordinarily be appointed examiner in more than one paper in the same subject.

4. In the case of papers where more than one examiner is appointed, all co-examiners shall, as far as possible, conform to the standard of the Head Examiner.

5. If an examiner cannot mark the papers, after setting the question-paper, he shall be entitled to only half the amount of the fees for paper-setting, the other half being paid to the examiner who marks the answer-books, in the case of the M.A. Examination only.

6. Examiners are expected not to leave their stations until they have finished marking papers. Ch. III.

*Standard of Examinations.*—The Course of Studies and the text-books for each examination shall be determined on and notified at least two years before the examination is held; and subject to such previous notification, ordinarily in one year not more than one-half of a course shall be altered.

2. Except when otherwise provided in these ordinances, the names of the students approved shall be placed by the Executive Council in the divisions—in the first division in order of merit, and in the second and third in the alphabetical order.

3. To every student who satisfies the Examiners, the Registrar shall give a certificate showing the subjects in which the student passed, and the division or class in which he was placed by order of the Executive Council. Diplomas in respect of a degree shall be laid by the Registrar before the Vice-Chancellor for his signature; other certificates shall be signed by the Registrar.

4. The number of papers set in the various Examinations and the marks allotted to each paper, and to the *viva voce* and practical examinations shall be as follows :—

### B.A. (PASS) EXAMINATION.

English—General Section	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st paper—50} \\ \text{2nd paper—35} \\ \text{viva voce—15} \end{array} \right\}$	Minimum pass marks 33.
English—Special Section	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st paper—50} \\ \text{2nd paper—50} \\ \text{3rd paper—50} \end{array} \right\}$	Minimum pass marks 50.
Sanskrit or Persian or Arabic or Latin or Greek or Hebrew.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st paper—50} \\ \text{2nd paper—50} \\ \text{3rd paper—50} \end{array} \right\}$	Minimum pass marks 50.
Modern European Languages	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{1st paper—70} \\ \text{2nd paper—40} \\ \text{3rd paper—40} \end{array} \right\}$	Minimum pass marks 50.

Hindi or Urdu	... { 1st paper—70 2nd paper—40 3rd paper—40 }	Minimum pass marks 50.
Mathematics	... { 1st paper—50 2nd paper—50 3rd paper—50 }	Minimum pass marks 45.
Philosophy or Economics or History or Political Science.	{ 1st paper—75 2nd paper—75 }	Minimum pass marks—Philosophy, 45. Economics or History, or Political Science 50.
First class	... { 60 per cent. and over }	of the aggregate marks.
Second class	... { 45 per cent. and over }	

A candidate is required to pass in each of the two sections in English.

### B.A. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION.

In the first Honours Examination at the end of the second year there shall be two papers in each subject, each carrying maximum 100 marks. For the Final Examination at the end of the third year there shall be four papers and a *viva voce* in each subject, except in Mathematics in which there shall be four papers and in Economics in which a composition paper shall be *substituted* for the *viva voce*.

Maximum marks in each paper and *viva voce* shall be 100.

In the First Examination the minimum pass marks shall be 36 per cent. of the aggregate of the two papers and 25 per cent. in each paper. There shall be no division into classes.

In the Second Examination the minimum pass marks shall be the same as in the First Examination.

First class marks shall be 60 per cent. and over of the aggregate.

Second class marks shall be 48 per cent. and below 60 per cent. of the aggregate.

Third class marks shall be 36 per cent. and below 48 per cent. of the aggregate. Ch. III.

In determining the class of a candidate, but not for determining his pass, the marks obtained in the First Examination shall be added to the marks obtained in the Second Examination.

### M.A. EXAMINATION.

Each paper ... .. 100 marks.

*Viva voce* ... .. 100 „

Minimum pass marks—36 per cent. of the aggregate marks in each subject.

First Division	... 60 per cent.	} of the aggregate marks.
Second Division	... 48 per cent.	

### B.Sc. (PASS) EXAMINATION.

English—General Section.	{	1st paper	50	} Minimum pass marks
		2nd paper	35	
		<i>viva voce</i>	15	

Mathematics	... {	1st paper	50	} Minimum pass marks
		2nd paper	50	
		3rd paper	50	

Physics	... {	1st paper	50	} Minimum pass marks
		2nd paper	50	

Practical	...	...	50	Minimum pass marks
				15.

Chemistry	... {	1st paper	50	} Minimum pass marks
		2nd paper	50	

Practical	...	...	50	Minimum pass marks
				15.

Zoology	... {	1st paper	50	} Minimum pass marks
		2nd paper	50	

Practical	...	...	50	Minimum pass marks
				15.

Botany	... {	1st paper	50	} Minimum pass marks
		2nd paper	50	

Ch. III.	Practical ...	50	Minimum pass marks 15.
	First Division ...	60 per cent.	} of the aggregate marks
	Second Division ...	48 per cent.	
	Third Division ...	33 per cent.	

Candidates must obtain at least 30% of the total marks in each subject except in English in which 33% is required.

A candidate is required to pass in the total of the papers in the *Science* subjects, as well as in the Practical Examination in *Science*.

### B.Sc. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION.

Physics ...	...	1st paper 100	} Minimum pass marks 240.
		2nd paper 100	
		3rd paper 100	
		4th paper 100	
		5th paper 100	
Practical	...	Class record 50	} Minimum pass marks 120.
		Practical 200	
Chemistry	...	1st paper 125	} Minimum pass marks 240.
		2nd paper 125	
		3rd paper 125	
		4th paper 125	
Practical	...	Class record 50	} Minimum pass marks 120.
		Practical 200	
Zoology ...	...	1st paper 100	} Minimum pass marks 240.
		2nd paper 100	
		3rd paper 100	
		4th paper 100	
		5th paper 100	

Ch. III.

Practical	..	{ Class record 50 Practical 200 }	Minimum pass marks 120.
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Botany ...	...	{ 1st paper 100 2nd paper 100 3rd paper 100 4th paper 100 5th paper 100 }	Minimum Pass marks 240.
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Practical	...	{ Class record 50 Practical 200 }	Minimum pass marks 120.
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Mathematics	...	{ 1st paper 125 2nd paper 125 3rd paper 125 4th paper 125 5th paper 125 6th paper 125 }	Minimum pass marks 360.
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First division	... 60 per cent.	} of the aggregate marks.
Second division	... 48 per cent.	

*N. B.*—Candidate obtaining 36 to 47 per cent. of marks may be awarded a pass degree.

A candidate is required to pass in the total of the papers in the Science subjects, as well as in the Practical Examination in Science.

## M.Sc. EXAMINATION.

### PREVIOUS.

<i>Physics.</i>				Marks.
Four papers, each	...	...	...	100
Practical	...	...	...	200

## Ch. III.

*Chemistry.*

Inorganic paper	...	...	...	100
Organic "	...	...	...	100
Physical "	...	...	...	100
Record of Practical Work	...	50	} ...	200
Practical Examination...	...	150		
Total				500

*Zoology.*

Four papers, each	...	...	...	100
Practical	...	...	...	200

*Botany.*

Three papers, each	...	...	...	100
Record of Practical Work	...	25	} ...	200
Practical Examination	...	175		

*Mathematics.*

Four papers, each	...	...	...	100
Minimum pass marks—36 per cent. of the aggregate marks in each subject.				
First Division	...	60 per cent.	} of the aggregate marks.	
Second Division	...	48 per cent.		

A candidate is required to pass in the written and the Practical Examinations separately.

**FINAL.***Physics.*

				Marks.
Two papers, each	...	...	...	100
Practical	...	...	...	100

*Chemistry.*

Marks will be allotted in each branch as follows :—

First paper	...	...	...	100
Second paper or Thesis	...	...	...	100
Record of Practical Work	...	50	} ...	200
Practical Examination	...	150		

*Zoology*

Four papers, each	...	...	...	100
Practical	...	...	...	200

*Botany.*

Three papers, each	...	...	...	100
Record of Practical Work	...	...	25	} ... 200
Practical Examination	...	...	175	

*Mathematics.*

Ch. III.

Five papers, each ... .. 100

Minimum pass marks—36 per cent. of the aggregate marks in each subject.

First Division ... 60 per cent. } of the aggregate  
Second Division ... 48 per cent. } marks.

A candidate is required to pass in the written and the Practical Examinations separately.

**D.Sc. EXAMINATION.**

No marks and no class. The Examiners to report to the Board of Examiners whether a candidate satisfies them.

**L.T. EXAMINATION.**

Theory ...	1. Principles of Teaching ..	50	} Aggregate 72.
	2. History of Education ...	50	
	3. Methods of Teaching ...	50	
	4. School Management and Hygiene ...	50	

Practical Examination ... 100 Minimum pass marks 50.

Theory. Practical.

First Division	...	120	75
Second Division	...	90	60

*Special Subjects.*

1. The Registrar should annually issue instructions to the Colleges to send to the special Examiners :—

- (a) The Principal's opinion on the merits of the candidates for the special qualification.
- (b) A detailed report of the nature and amount of the work done in special subjects by the candidates.
- (c) A copy of the marks awarded in class examinations in the special subjects, together with copies of College examination papers.

Ch. III. (d) Written work done by candidates (note-books, diagrams, maps, etc., as the case may be) during their special course.

2. The special Examiner in Manual Training should be directed to visit the College, to inspect the models and drawings made by the candidates.

3. The special Examiners should base their award of marks on a consideration of the nature of the course, on the Principal's opinion, and on the record of work done by the candidates. The maximum marks for a satisfactory course should be 100, and the minimum pass marks 50.

4. A candidate must pass in the Session's Work examined as above, in addition to passing separately in the Theory Paper.

5. The statement of marks for special subjects should be as follows :—

	Maximum.	Minimum pass marks.
(a) For work done during the session (marks to be awarded by the special Examiners on the nature of the course, on the Principal's opinion, and on the work done by the candidates during the course of training)	100	50
(b) For the paper in the special subject ... ..	100	40

The Degree should give the requisite information about the quality of a candidate. The Division attained in the Theory and in the Practice of Teaching should, therefore, be marked separately on the Diploma and in the Gazette.

## B.COM. EXAMINATION.

### A.—PART I.—EXAMINATION.

(to be taken at the end of the 2nd year).

English	..	..	100	Minimum pass marks
				33.

Principles of Economics ..	100	} Minimum pass marks 99.	Ch. III.
Currency and Banking ..	100		
Economic and Commercial Geography ..	100		
Book-keeping and Accountancy ..	100	} Minimum pass marks 99.	
Business Organisation ..	100		
Commercial Law ..	100		

Minimum pass marks 40 per cent. of the aggregate.

### B.—PART II.—EXAMINATION.

English ..	..	1st paper 100 2nd paper 50 <i>Vind voce</i> 50	} Minimum pass marks 66.
Industrial Organisation etc.	..	100	
Statistical Methods of Business	..	100	
Economic Development of India and England.	..	100	} Minimum pass marks 99.
Advanced Banking or Accountancy and Auditing or Railway Transport or Modern Development of Trade or Secretarial Work and Practice or Insurance or Administration and Public Finance		1st paper 100 2nd paper 100	

*N. B.*—No student will be allowed to take an optional subject in which instruction is not provided.

*NOTE.*—For both Parts I and II Examinations candidates shall have to obtain for a pass 33 per cent. marks in each subject or group of subjects, as the case may be, and 40 per cent. in the aggregate. For a position, marks of the two examinations, Part I and Part II will count together for place on the Pass List of the Final year.

1st Division—65 per cent. and over.

2nd Division—50 per cent. and under 65 per cent.

### DOCTOR OF LETTERS IN ECONOMICS.

No marks and no class. The Examiner to report to the Faculty of Commerce whether a candidate satisfies them.

## Ch. IV.

## CHAPTER IV.

## REMUNERATION TO EXAMINERS.

1. The following is the scale of remuneration allowed to Examiners :—

**For Arts, Science, Law and Commerce  
Examinations.**

For M.A. (both Previous and Final), M.Sc. (Final) and LL.M. Examinations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question-paper ...	100	0	0
For marking each Answer-book ...	2	8	0
(a) For examining each candidate <i>viva voce</i> (with a minimum fee of Rs 50 to each Examiner) .. .. .	(b) 2	8	0
For Practical Examination in the M.Sc. Examinations ... .. .	(c) 100	0	0
For reading the thesis in the M.Sc. Examination ... .. .	50	0	0

**FOR D.Sc. AND D.LITT. EXAMINATIONS :—**

For reading the thesis in the D.Sc. and D. Litt. Examinations ... .. .	100	0	0
For practical <i>viva voce</i> examinations and for any paper on the subject of thesis ...	100	0	0

**FOR B.Sc. (HONOURS) AND PREVIOUS M.Sc.  
EXAMINATIONS :—**

For setting each question paper ...	75	0	0
For marking each answer-book ...	2	0	0
For Practical Examination ...	75	0	0
For conducting the B Sc. (Honours) and M.Sc. (Previous and Final) Practical examination...	150	0	0

(a) There shall be a Board consisting of two Examiners for the M.A. Examination in each subject with instructions to act in concert and one of the two shall be definitely appointed Chairman.

(b) To each Examiner.

(c) Fee for the Practical M.Sc. Examination is intended to cover the whole of that examination, whether conducted on paper or orally, or partly oral and partly on paper. Examiners who conduct the Previous and Final M.Sc. Practical Examinations at both centres should get a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. The Examiners who conduct the Examinations at one centre should get a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

## FOR B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. (BOTH THE PREVIOUS AND FINAL) AND L.T. EXAMINATIONS\*:-

Ch. IV.

For setting each question-paper ... ..	50	0	0
For marking each answer-book ... ..	1	8	0
For <i>vidæ voce</i> examination in B.A. for each examiner per candidate ... ..	1	8	0
For Practical Examination in the B.Sc. degree (with a minimum fee for each College Rs. 50) ... ..	2	0	0
For conducting the Practical Examination and for inspecting the record of the work for the degree of L.T. of each student (to be divided between the two Examiners) with a minimum of Rs. 50 for each Examiner ... ..	4	0	0

For Examiners in special subjects in the L.T. Examination:—

1. To the Examiner in Manual Training Rs. 2-8-0 per candidate with a minimum of Rs. 20 per each College.
2. For other Examiners Rs. 2-8-0 per candidate for examining records.
3. The above payments should be in addition to payments for setting and examining papers.

## FOR B.Com. (PARTS I AND II) EXAMINATIONS:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
For setting each question paper ... ..	50	0	0
For marking each answer-book ... ..	1	8	0
For <i>vidæ voce</i> examination for each Examiner per candidate ... ..	1	8	0

For the Practical Examination Rs. 50 plus Rs. 2 for each candidate examined, if there be only one examiner. If two examiners are appointed to conduct the said examination conjointly, the fee shall be Rs. 4 (to be divided between them, for each candidate examined).

The fee for re-examination should be the same as the first fee if the paper is re-examined by the same examiner; but in case the paper is re-examined by another examiner the fee should be double.

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\* The Head Examiner in B.A. and B.Sc. English and B.A. Economics should receive Rs. 50 extra and in addition 8 annas above the usual rate for each answer-book examined or re-examined by him as prescribed in the Instructions, i.e., for each of the 10 marked answer-books sent to the co-examiners and for each of the at least 25 answer-books re-examined.

## Ch. V.

## CHAPTER V.

ADMISSION TO EXAMINATIONS OF STUDENTS  
OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Every candidate for a degree shall, except when  
exempted by any of these Ordinances, be enrolled as a member of the  
University before entering upon the course prescribed  
for such degree.

2. Any student who shall have (i) passed the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces or (ii) passed any other examination\* recognised by the regulations of the Academic Council from time to time as equivalent thereto, may be admitted as a student of the University.

3. (a) A candidate for any University Examination shall not less than eight weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the examination—

- (1) pay into the office of the Registrar the fee prescribed for such examination;
- (2) intimate the subject or subjects in which he desires to present himself for examination; and
- (3) along with his application for admission, furnish the Registrar with a certificate from the Head or Heads of the Departments of Teaching in which he studied, certifying that he has fulfilled the conditions laid down by these Regulations.

(b) In the case of students of the University who reside in or are attached to a College or Hostel, the application of every such student who appears at any examination of the University must be forwarded to the Registrar through the Principal or Warden of the College or Hostel in which the student resides or to which he or she is attached; and the "Admit Card" of every

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\* The Higher School Certificate Examination conducted by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge and the Intermediate Examination of the Mysore University have been so recognized by the Academic Council.

such student shall be sent to the Principal of the College or the Warden of the Hostel in which the student resides or to which he or she is attached. Ch. V.

4. The following fees shall be paid in respect of examinations held by the University:—

	Rs.
Bachelor of Arts .. ..	30
Examination previous to Master of Arts	20
Master of Arts .. ..	30
Bachelor of Science .. ..	30
Bachelor of Science (Honours) ..	20
Each subsidiary subject in above ..	10
Examination previous to Master of Science .. ..	20
Master of Science .. ..	30
Doctor of Science .. ..	200
Licentiate of Teaching .. ..	20
Examination previous to LL.B ..	20
Bachelor of Laws .. ..	40
Master of Laws .. ..	100
Admission to Degree of Doctor of Laws or to the Degree of Doctor of Letters	200
Bachelor of Commerce, Part I ..	20
Ditto Part II .. ..	20

5. A candidate who from sickness or other cause is unable to present himself for any examination, shall not receive a refund of his fee, provided that the Executive Council may for sufficient cause permit the candidate to present himself for the next ensuing examination without payment of a further fee.

6. Except as provided by Ordinances, a candidate when admitted to one or more subsequent examinations shall, before admission, pay the prescribed fee for such examination on each occasion when he is so admitted.

7. Upon receipt of the fee prescribed, the Registrar shall furnish the candidate with an admission card, which will, on presentation admit the candidate into the examination hall.

Ch. v. 8. Permission to appear at a University Examination may be withdrawn for conduct which in the opinion of the Executive Council, justifies the candidate's exclusion.

9. A candidate may not be admitted into the examination hall, unless he produces to the officer conducting the examination his examination admission card or satisfies such officer that it will be produced.

10. (1) If a candidate for any University Examination owes any money to the University on any account, the Vice-Chancellor may withhold or authorise the withholding of the admission card or cards of the candidate till all such money has been paid by him.

(2) If the Principal, Warden or Head of any College or Hostel recognised by the University or the President, Chairman or Treasurer of any Society or Association organised with the approval of the University for the benefit of the students or of the staff and students of the University, reports in writing to the Vice-Chancellor that any such candidate owes any money to the College or Hostel concerned or any money which the College or Hostel authorities require residents or students attached to it to pay or any money to any such Society or Association, the Vice-Chancellor may either withhold or authorise the withholding of the admission card or cards of the candidate or may send the same to the Principal, Warden or Head of the College or Hostel or to the President, Chairman or Treasurer of the Society or Association concerned to be withheld till all such monies have been paid.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor may take similar action if any such candidate fails, refuses or neglects to return any books, instruments or other property of the University or of any College or Hostel recognised by it or of any such Society

or Association as aforesaid which have been lent to, or have otherwise come into the possession or custody of, the candidate concerned; or if a candidate fails, neglects or refuses to pay for any such books, instruments or property or to pay for any damage done to the same. Ch. V.

- (4) If any Principal, Warden or Head of a Hostel or any President, Chairman or Treasurer of any Society or Association, desires the Vice-Chancellor to take action under Clause (2) or (3) of this Ordinance he must send to the University Office particulars of the sum or sums claimed by him and the name and class of the candidate against whom the claim is made, at least three weeks before the date of the examination or the first examination (if more than one) at which such candidate has applied (or qualified) to appear.

11. Except with the special permission of the Executive Council and on the recommendation of the Head or Heads of Departments concerned no student of the University will be allowed to appear at a University Examination, unless he has attended 75 per cent. of the lectures delivered during the course of instruction for the examination.

Provided that, in the case of students studying a science subject, 75 per cent. of attendance during the course of practical work will also be required.

12. The Registrar may, if satisfied that an examination admission card has been lost or destroyed, grant, on payment of a further fee of Re. 1, a duplicate examination admission card. The card so granted shall show in a prominent place the number and date of the card originally granted.

13. A candidate who fails in one subject in any examination may, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10, apply for the re-examination of his answer-books, provided the application is made within one month of the publication of results.

- Ch VI. 14. The marks obtained by a candidate in each subject  
 & will be communicated to him on payment of a fee of  
 Ch. VII. Rs. 2; in the case of M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations  
 the marks obtained in each paper will be communicated.

15. Duplicates of University certificates or diplomas shall not be granted except in cases in which the Executive Council is satisfied by the production of an affidavit on a stamped paper of one rupee or otherwise that the applicant has lost his certificate or diploma, or that it has been destroyed. In such cases a duplicate of a certificate, the original of which was signed by the Registrar, may be granted on payment of a fee of Rs. 5; and a duplicate of a certificate or diploma the original of which was signed by the Vice-Chancellor on payment of a fee of Rs. 10.

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## CHAPTER VI.

### HOLDING OF EXAMINATIONS.

1. The dates of all University examinations shall be fixed by the Executive Council after report from the Academic Council.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### GENERAL ORDINANCES RELATING TO DEGREES.

#### GENERAL.

1. In chapters VIII, IX, X, XI and XII the expression "a regular course of study" means attendance at such percentage of lectures and other teaching in the subject or subjects for the examination at which a candidate intends to appear, and at such other practical work (such as work in a laboratory) as is required by any Ordinance, Regulation or rule in force for the time being in the University.

2. Where there are two examinations for any degree or diploma, such as a Previous and a Final examination, and there are two or more alternative courses for such a degree or diploma, a candidate for the degree or diploma must take the same course in the Final Examination as he has taken in the Previous Examination, provided that, if there are two examinations, an examination for honours and an examination for a pass, in the same subject or subjects, a candidate who has passed the Previous Examination with honours may take the pass course for the Final Examination; but a candidate who has not passed the Previous Examination with honours cannot take the honours course for the Final Examination.

Ch. VII.

### **\*General ordinances for admission to under-graduate classes.**

1. Students who have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education of the United Provinces, or of any University in British India incorporated by any law for the time being in force, or any examination † recognised by the Academic Council as equivalent thereto, may be admitted to the under-graduate classes of the University.

### **General ordinances for admission to post-graduate classes.**

1. Any graduate of the University or of any other University in British territory recognised by the law of the place in which it is situated or of any University‡ which the Academic Council may from time to time recognise for this purpose may be admitted to the classes for post-graduate degrees in the University, provided that, only those who have passed the examination

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\* Accepted by the Faculty of Commerce subject to such restrictions as the Faculty deems it fit to impose from time to time.

† The Higher School Certificate Examination conducted by the Syndicate of the University of Cambridge and the Intermediate Examination of the Mysore University have been so recognised by the Academic Council.

‡ The Mysore University has been so recognised.

Ch. II. for an Honours degree of the University or, as the  
 & case may be, have passed the Previous Examination, if any,  
 Ch. VIII. of this University for a post-graduate degree may be  
 admitted to the final class for that degree.

2. The number of lectures to be delivered for any examination for a post-graduate degree shall not be less than 100 in each academic year.

### **Transitory Ordinance.**

3. Notwithstanding anything contained in the above Ordinances those students who have passed the Previous M.A., M.Sc., or LL.B. Examination of the Nagpur University in 1924 will be permitted to appear at the Final M.A., M.Sc. or LL.B. Examination of this University.

## **CHAPTER VIII.**

### **DEGREES IN THE FACULTY OF ARTS.**

#### **A.**

#### **Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Pass).**

1. A candidate who has attended a regular course of study in the University for this degree shall be permitted to appear at this examination.

2. The examination for the pass degree of Bachelor of Arts shall be conducted by means of papers, and may include a *viva voce* examination.

3. Every candidate for the pass B.A. degree shall be required to show a competent knowledge of three distinct branches of study :—

(1) English.

(2) Any two of the following branches :—

(a) Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian or Sanskrit, Hindi or Urdu, French, German or Italian.

(b) Mathematics.

(c) Philosophy.

(d) Economics.

(e) History.

(f) Geography.

(g) Politics.

4. Any candidate who has passed the pass B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of this University shall be allowed to present himself for examination at any pass B.A. Examination in one of the following languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Greek, and French.

*B.*

**Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor  
of Arts (Honours).**

1. The Course for the Honours degree in any subject under the Faculty of Arts shall be a three years' course. A candidate for Honours shall during his first year in the University take the course for the pass degree and at the end of that year shall sit for the examination of the first year class ; thereafter, if he has satisfied the Head of the department concerned of his fitness to take the Honours Course, such fitness to be judged by the results of the said examination and by his work in the classes during the year, he shall be admitted to a special Honours Class of instruction and read in the Honours Course during his second year, while continuing to attend the lectures in the B.A. Course in all the subjects selected by him for the B.A. (Pass) degree. At the end of his second year he shall appear in the examination for B.A. (Pass) degree and also in a special examination in the subject which he has studied for the Honours degree. If he passes in both these examinations he may continue to read in the Honours Course during his third year, and at the end of that year appear in the examination therein, and, if successful in the examination, he may be given the degree of Bachelor of Arts with Honours. If at the end of his second year he passes the B.A. (Pass) examination he shall be entitled to

## Ch. VIII.

the B.A. Pass degree ; if he fails in either of the examinations taken at the end of his second year he shall not be admitted to read further in the Honours Course, but may be re-admitted to the course for the B.A. Pass degree, if he has failed to pass the examination for it.

2. A candidate studying for the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) may not study in any post-graduate class for any other degree of the University.

3. The subjects of examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) shall be the following :—

- (1) Languages, (2) Mental and Moral Science, (3) History, (4) Mathematics, (5) Economics, (6) Politics.

4. The examination in Languages, shall be in English or in one of the following Languages, *viz.*, Sanskrit Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Hindi, Urdu, French, German or Italian.

5. The examination in any language, other than Sanskrit, shall include the Language, Literature and History of the country to which it belongs.

6. The examination in Sanskrit shall include the Sanskrit language, Literature, Philosophy or Early Indian History.

## C.

### Ordinances for the degree of Master of Arts.

[To come into force from 15th April, 1929.]

1. A candidate who, after passing the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours), has completed a regular course of study for not less than one academical year in the University in the subject in which he has passed the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts (Honours) (but not in any other subject) shall be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Master of Arts.

2. (a) A pass B.A. or in the case of candidates for Ch. VIII. M.A. in Economics a B.Com. of the University, who wishes to proceed to the degree of M.A., may be admitted to the third year course of study specified in Ordinance 1 of Section 'B' of this Chapter, and to the examination thereafter, in any of the subjects offered by him in the examination for the pass degree or in any other subject considered by the Head of the department teaching it and the Dean of the Faculty to be allied to any one of the subjects in which he graduated provided that he shall have satisfied the Head of the department concerned of his special fitness for admission to the course. Such candidate, if successful in the examination, shall not be entitled to the B.A. Honours degree.

(b) A graduate in Arts of any other University to which ordinance 1 of the general ordinances applies, who wishes to proceed to the degree of M.A. of this University, may be admitted to the Course and examination mentioned in clause (a) of this ordinance, in any subject taken by him for his B.A. degree, provided that he shall have satisfied the Head of the department concerned of his special fitness for admission, but, if successful in the examination, he shall not be entitled to the B.A. Honours degree.

(c) A candidate who has passed the examination mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this ordinance may be admitted to the examination for the degree of Master of Arts if he completes a regular course of study for not less than one academical year in the University in the subject in which he passed the examination mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of this ordinance.

3. The subjects of examination for the degree of Master of Arts shall be the same as those enumerated in Ordinances 3, 4, 5 and 6 of Section 'B' of Chapter VIII.

4. The examination in Economics shall include the Theory of Economics, the Scope and Method of Economics, Currency and Banking, the Theory of International Trade

Ch VIII. and Foreign Exchanges, Socialism and Trade Unionism, the Structure and Administration of an Indian province, together with a detailed enquiry into Indian economic conditions.

D.

### Ordinances for the degree of Doctor of Letters.

A candidate for the degree of Doctor of Letters must be either (a) a Master of Arts of the University of Allahabad of at least three years standing or (b) a Master of Arts of at least three years standing of any other University recognised by the University of Allahabad who has resided at and carried on research at the University for at least two years.

2. The examination will be entirely *viva voce*, based chiefly on an original thesis offered by the candidate, at least six months before the annual meeting of the Academic Council, upon any subject comprised within the Faculty.

3. A candidate who has been admitted to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Letters shall pay to the University, through the Registrar, the sum of rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) for the diploma of the said degree.

4. Every candidate, who intends to supplicate for the said degree, shall communicate his intention to do so to the Registrar, and also the special subject chosen by him for the original thesis. No application for admission to the said degree will be entertained, unless it is supported by two members of the Faculty or two Doctors of the University, who shall have testified that the applicant is a fit and proper person to supplicate for the degree. The communication shall be laid before the Faculty of Arts. If the application is approved, the Faculty shall appoint a Board of three members, who, if so required, shall advise the candidate as to the amount of knowledge and research required of him.

5. When the supplicant has prepared his thesis, he shall forward it to the Registrar for submission to the aforesaid

Board, stating therein what part of it he himself considers original, and what authorities he has utilised in preparing it. Ch. VIII  
&  
Ch. IX.

6. The Board aforesaid shall proceed to examine the said thesis with a view to determining its value and importance. If, in the opinion of the Board, the thesis evinces sufficient merit and research, they shall, through the Registrar, instruct the candidate to present himself for a *vivâ voce* examination at a date, time and place to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the members of the Board.

7. If, after the *vivâ voce* examination, the Board are satisfied that the candidate has really worked on original lines and is conversant with the subject, and is a fit and proper person for the degree, they will make a recommendation to that effect to the Faculty of Arts.

8. Such recommendation shall be laid before the next meeting of the Faculty, and if approved by it, shall be submitted through the Academic Council to the Executive Council, along with other motions for the conferment of degrees under Statute 1 of Chapter XV of the Allahabad University Act, 1921.

## CHAPTER IX.

### DEGREES IN THE FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

#### A.

#### Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of Science (Pass).

1. Courses of study for the B.Sc. Pass degree shall extend  
S. 32(c).                      over a period of two academic  
    years and the degree examination
shall be held at the end of the second academic year.

2. Candidates shall be required before presenting themselves for the degree examination to have resided in a college, or under conditions laid down for the residence of students for not less than 75 per cent. of the number of days during which the University is in session, in each academic

## Ch. IX.

year, unless the Executive Council decides for sufficient reason to accept a lower percentage in exceptional cases.

3. Every candidate shall be required to pass in either of the following groups of subjects :—

(a) Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics;

(b) Chemistry, Botany and Zoology;

provided that no candidate shall be allowed to take any subject, unless he has passed an examination in the corresponding subject in the Intermediate, or any other examination recognised as qualifying for admission to a degree course.

4. A candidate may, at his option, take General English as an extra subject. The marks obtained by the candidate shall not be counted towards his aggregate, and the class obtained by him in General English shall be indicated in his diploma and notified in the Gazette.

5. Students who are reading for a Pass degree may, on the recommendation of the Head of the department concerned, be transferred by the Dean to the Honours course at any time within the first three months of the first year of study.

## REGULATIONS.

1. The examination for the degree of Bachelor Science shall be by means of papers; but candidates shall be required to undergo a practical examination, except in the case of Mathematics, examination in which shall be entirely by means of papers.

Candidates shall be required to pass separately in the practical examinations.

2. Names of successful candidates shall be arranged in three divisions. Candidates who obtain 60 % and upwards of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the first division. Candidates who obtain 48 % or more, but less than 60 % of the aggregate marks shall be placed in the second division. Candidates who obtain 33 % or more, but less than 48 % of the aggregate marks shall be declared to have passed in the third division. Names shall be arranged in alphabetical order within the divisions

3. Candidates must obtain at least 30% of the total marks in each subject.

4. The examination in General English shall be the same as for the B.A. degree.

*B.*

**Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of  
Science (Honours).**

1. The courses of study for the B.Sc. (Honours) degree shall extend over a period of three academic years.

2. Candidates shall be required, before presenting themselves for the Degree examination to have resided in a college, or under conditions laid down for the residence of students, for not less than 75 per cent. of the number of days during which the University is in session, in each academic year, unless the Executive Council decides for sufficient reason to accept a lower percentage in exceptional cases.

3. There shall be the following Honours Schools in the Faculty :—

- (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, (3) Botany, (4) Zoology,  
(5) Mathematics.

4. Every candidate for the degree of B.Sc. Honours shall, in addition to his Honours or principal subject, be required to pass an examination in each of two subsidiary subjects.

5. The subsidiary subjects, which may be taken along with a particular principal subject, will be determined by the Dean in consultation with the Heads of departments concerned.

6. The examination in the subsidiary subjects shall ordinarily be taken at the end of the second year, and shall be identical with the examination for the B.Sc. Pass degree in those subjects.

Ch. IX. 7. Candidates who are reading for an Honours degree may, on the recommendation of the Head of the department concerned, be transferred by the Dean to the Pass Course at any time within the first six months of the first year of study.

8. A candidate for an Honours degree who fails in one or both of the subsidiary subjects at the end of the second year, may appear again in an examination held during the next session : a course of practical training in such cases will be necessary except in Mathematics.

9. A candidate for an Honours degree who attains the necessary standard in his subsidiary subjects, but who fails to attain the Honours standard in his principal subject, shall be allowed to present himself for re-examination in that subject at the end of the next year, and, if successful, shall be given an Honours degree but without class.

10. Candidates who have failed to obtain Honours may, if they attain the prescribed standard, be recommended for a pass degree.

11. A candidate may, at his option, take general English, or French or German. The marks obtained by the candidate in any of the above-mentioned subjects shall not be counted towards his aggregate but the class obtained by him in such subject or subjects shall be stated in his diploma and notified in the Gazette.

12. A candidate for an Honours degree who twice fails to obtain the standard necessary for that degree and who fails to obtain a pass degree under Ordinance 10 shall be allowed to take the B.Sc. Pass Examination at the end of any subsequent year, provided he has attended a regular course of study during the academical year at the end of which such examination is held.

## REGULATIONS.

Ch. IX.

1. The examination for the degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours shall be by means of papers; but candidates shall be required to undergo a practical examination, except in the case of Mathematics, examination in which shall be entirely by means of papers.

Candidates shall be required to pass separately in the practical examinations.

2. Candidates who pass the examination for B.Sc. Honours shall be classified in two divisions:—

*1st division:* 60% of the total marks in the Honours subject.

*2nd division:* 48 % of the total marks in the Honours subject.

Candidates obtaining 36% to 47% of the total marks in the Honours subject may be awarded a Pass degree.

3. The names of successful candidates shall be published in such form as to distinguish the Honours Schools in which they have passed; the names shall be arranged in order of merit within the divisions.

## C.

### Ordinances for the degree of Master of Science.

1. A candidate who after taking the Pass degree in Science has completed a regular course of study in the University, shall be admitted to the Previous Examination for the degree of Master of Science at the end of the academical year in which he has completed such course of study; but if he does not then appear at the examination, he cannot be admitted to a subsequent examination in the same subject, unless during the academical year at the end of which such examination is held, he has completed a regular course of study in the University for the examination.

2. A candidate who, after passing the Honours B.Sc. examination or the Previous M.Sc. examination has completed a regular course of study in the University,

**Ch. IX.** shall be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Master of Science at the end of the academical year in which he has completed such course of study ; but if he does not then appear at the examination, he cannot be admitted to a subsequent examination in the same subject, unless, during the academical year at the end of which such examination is held he has completed a further regular course of study for the examination.

*D.*

### Ordinances for the degree of Doctor of Science.

S. 32(c). 1. A candidate for the degree of D.Sc. must be either—

- (a) an M.Sc. or M.A. of the Allahabad University of at least three years standing, or
- (b) an M.Sc. or M.A. of at least three years standing of any other Indian University recognised by the Allahabad University who has been resident within the territorial limits of the Allahabad University for the three years immediately preceding his application.

Provided that the candidate for the degree who is certified by the Head of the department concerned to have carried on research work in any of the Science departments of the Allahabad University since taking his M. Sc. or M.A. degree may supplicate for the degree of Doctor of Science in the month of March of the third year after M.A. or M.Sc. Examination passed by the candidate.

2. Every candidate who intends to supplicate for the degree of D.Sc. shall communicate to the Registrar, (a) his intention to do so, (b) the special subject chosen by him for a thesis, (c) a certificate signed by two D.Sc.s. of the University, or by two members of the Faculty of Science testifying that the applicant is a fit candidate for the degree of D.Sc.

3. If the application is approved by the Faculty of Science, the Faculty shall recommend a Board of three examiners. The candidate will then submit his thesis (three printed or type-written copies) together with a fee of Rs. 200 (or such uniform fee as may be prescribed for the degree in the Faculties).

4. The candidate must indicate how far his thesis embodies the results of his own researches, and in what respects his investigations appear to him to advance scientific knowledge ; he is invited to submit in support of his candidature any paper, which he may have published independently or conjointly.

5. A candidate may not submit as his thesis any paper on which a degree has already been conferred on him by this, or any other University, but he shall not be precluded from incorporating work, which he has already submitted for a degree, in a thesis covering a wider field, provided that he shall indicate the extent of the work so incorporated.

6. The thesis submitted must be satisfactory as regards literary presentation, and, if not already published, must be in a form suitable for publication.

7. The fitness of the candidate for the degree shall be judged on the thesis. The examiners will satisfy themselves that the thesis embodies the results of the candidate's original researches, and that these researches constitute a material addition to scientific knowledge.

8. No fee shall be charged to the candidate in respect of the diploma of the degree.

9. The thesis submitted for the degree of D.Sc. shall be on some branch of the following Sciences :—

- (1) Mathematics.
- (2) Physics.
- (3) Chemistry
- (4) Zoology.
- (5) Botany.

## Ch. X.

**CHAPTER X.****DEGREE IN SUBJECTS ASSIGNED TO THE  
FACULTY OF LAW.****A.****Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of  
Laws.**

1. A candidate who after graduating either in Arts, in Science or in Commerce completes S. 32(c) a regular course of study in the University, for one academical year, shall be admitted to the Previous Examination in Law.

2. A candidate who after passing the Previous Examination has completed a regular course of study in the University, for one academical year, shall be admitted to the Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

3. The Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws shall consist of two parts—(1) the Previous Examination and (2) the Final Examination.

4. Every candidate for the Previous Examination shall present himself for examination in the following subjects :—

- (i) Roman Law,
- (ii) The Law of Contracts, except the Law of Partnership,
- (iii) The Law of Easements and Torts,
- (iv) The Law of Evidence,
- (v) Criminal Law and Procedure,
- (vi) Constitutional Law,
- (vii) Hindu Law with statutory modifications thereof.

and the examination shall be conducted by papers.

5. Every candidate for the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws shall present himself for examination in the following subjects:— Ch. X.

- (i) Civil Procedure including Principles of Pleading and Limitation ;
- (ii) The Law relating to Land Tenures, Rent and Revenue in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh ;
- (iii) The Law of Partnership and of Companies ;
- (iv) Muhammadan Law, with the statutory modifications thereof ;
- (v) The Law relating to Transfer of Property including the Principles of Equity in so far as they relate to the subject ;
- (vi) Equity with special reference to the Law of Trusts and Specific Relief ;
- (vii) Jurisprudence ;

and the examination shall be conducted by papers.

6. The list of candidates who have passed, either in the Previous or in the LL.B. Examination shall be arranged in two classes. A candidate who, out of the aggregate marks obtainable, obtains not less than 60 per cent. shall be placed in the first class, and a candidate who obtains not less than 50 per cent. shall be placed in the second class, provided that no candidate shall be placed in either class, who does not succeed in obtaining a minimum of 30 per cent. of the marks allotted to each paper.

### B.

## Ordinances for the degree of Masters of Laws.

1. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination for the degree of LL.M., unless he has passed not less than two years previously the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

- Ch. X.** 2. Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws shall be examined in the following compulsory subjects with such combination of two of the optional subjects as an intending candidate adopts :—

**COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.**

- I. Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation.
- II. Constitutional Law, British and Indian.
- III. Equity.
- IV. Either (a) Hindu Law or (b) Muhammadan Law.

**OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.**—Only two out of these may be taken —

- I. Muhammadan or Hindu Law, whichever is not chosen as a compulsory subject.
- II. The Law of Contracts.
- III. Transfer of Immovable Property and Easements.
- IV. Roman Law.
- V. International Law, Public and Private.

3. Candidates who obtain not less than fifty per cent. of the marks assigned to each subject and not less than sixty per cent. on the whole shall be declared to have passed the examination.

4. There shall be no classes; the names of successful candidates shall be arranged in alphabetical order.

5. The examination shall be conducted *viva voce* and by written papers.

6. Failure to pass the examination will not operate as a disqualification to appear a second time upon a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

C.

Ch. X.

**Ordinances for the degree of Doctor of Laws.**

1. No special examination shall be held, but any person who has obtained the Degree of Master of Laws of the University of Allahabad or has passed the examination for Honours in Law of the University of Allahabad on or before the 1st November, 1906, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws without examination, provided—

(a) that two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors of Laws certify to the satisfaction of the Academic Council that since obtaining the Degree of Master of Laws or since passing the examination for Honours in Law under the regulations in force on or before the 1st November, 1905, he has practised his profession with repute for at least five years or has contributed during such period either by scholastic work or by literary production to the advancement of Law for the public benefit and that in habits and character, he is a fit and proper person for the degree of Doctor of Laws; and

(b) that he has written an essay approved by the Faculty of Law, or by a Sub-Committee thereof on some subject connected with Law or with Jurisprudence.

2. A candidate shall be required to state in a preface the source or sources whence he has derived information in the composition of his thesis, the extent to which he has availed himself of the work of others and the portions of the thesis which he claims as original.

Ch. XI.

**CHAPTER XI.****A.****Ordinances for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.**

1. The examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce shall be open to all students who have passed any of the following examinations and have since passing such examination prosecuted a regular course of study as laid down under these Ordinances at the University or a College associated with the University for the B. Com. Degree :—

(i) the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., or of any University in India established by law ;

(ii) the Commercial Diploma Examination of the Allahabad University or of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education or the Intermediate Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the University of Bombay ;

(iii) the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or of Science of any University in India established by law ;

(iv) the examination for the Degree of Master of Arts of any University in India established by law.

2. The examination for the Degree shall be taken in two parts, Part I at the end of the Second Year, and Part II at the end of the Third Year.

3. The following will be exempted from taking the First year of the Bachelor of Commerce :—

(i) Students who have passed the Commercial Diploma Examination of the Allahabad University or of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, United Provinces ;

- (ii) Students who can produce a certificate of having passed the Intermediate Examination for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce of the Bombay University; Ch. XI.
- (iii) Students who have passed the Bachelor of Arts with Economics;
- (iv) Students who have passed the Previous Master of Arts in Economics of the Allahabad University; and
- (v) Students who have passed the Master of Arts of any University.\*

*B.*

### Ordinances for the degree of Doctor of Letters in Economics.

1. Any Master of Arts of a University established in India by an Act of the legislature may, at least three years after he has taken the M.A. degree, be admitted to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Letters in Economics.

2. The examination will be entirely *viva voce*, based chiefly on an original thesis offered by the candidate, at least six months before the annual meeting of the Academic Council, upon any subject comprised within the Faculty of Commerce.

3. A candidate who has been admitted to the examination for the degree of Doctor of Letters in Economics shall pay to the University, through the Registrar, the sum of rupees two hundred (Rs. 200) for the diploma of the said degree.

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\* Students who have passed their M.A. examination in Economics may be excused from examination in those subjects which in the opinion of the Head of the department have already been covered in their M.A. work, and they may be permitted to appear in the remaining subjects of both Part I and Part II in a single year, provided the time-table can be arranged so that they can attend the classes in the subjects of both parts which they have not studied.

## Ch. XI.

4. Every candidate, who intends to supplicate for the said degree, shall communicate his intention to do so to the Registrar, and also the special subject chosen by him for the original thesis. No application for admission to the said degree will be entertained, unless it is supported by two members of the Faculty or two Doctors of the University, who shall have testified that the applicant is a fit and proper person to supplicate for the degree. The communication shall be laid before the Faculty of Commerce. If the application is approved the Faculty shall appoint a Board of three members, who, if so required, shall advise the candidate as to the amount of knowledge and research required of him.

5. When the suppliant has prepared his thesis, he shall forward it to the Registrar for submission to the aforesaid Board stating therein what part of it he himself considers original, and what authorities he has utilised in preparing it.

6. The Board aforesaid shall proceed to examine the said thesis with a view to determining its value and importance. If, in the opinion of the Board, the thesis evinces sufficient merit and research, they shall, through the Registrar, instruct the candidate to present himself for a *vivâ voce* examination at a date, time and place to be fixed by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the members of the Board.

7. If, after the *vivâ voce* examination, the Board are satisfied that the candidate has really worked on original lines and is conversant with the subject, and is a fit and proper person for the degree, they will make a recommendation to that effect to the Faculty of Commerce.

8. Such recommendation shall be laid before the next meeting of the Faculty, and if approved by it, shall be submitted through the Academic Council to the Executive Council along with other motions for the conferment of degrees under Statute I of Chapter XV of the Allahabad University Act.

**CHAPTER XII.**

Ch. XII.

**Ordinances for the degree of Licentiate of Teaching.**

1. The examination shall be both in the Theory and in the Practice of Teaching. In the Theory of Teaching the examination shall be conducted by means of papers.

2. Every candidate shall be required to have passed through a practical course of Physical training and shall further, in the presence of at least two Examiners appointed by the Examination Committee give satisfactory evidence of ability to manage a class. He shall give two lessons in subjects embraced in the curriculum of high schools, one of which at least, in the case of Graduates in Arts, shall be on the English Language, and in the case of Graduates in Science, in Mathematics, Nature Study, or Physics and Chemistry.

3. The candidates shall receive due notice of the subjects in which they will be asked to give a lesson.

4. Candidates who desire to offer evidence of special fitness for teaching one or more branches of the high school curriculum, may submit their names for special examination in the same. An indication of the special qualifications for teaching one or more such branches will be given in the diploma of successful candidates.

5. In the case of a candidate who presents himself for special examination in English, History, Geography, Mathematics or Classical Language, the second lesson delivered before the Examiners shall be on one of these subjects offered by him. The fitness of a candidate for special distinction in Nature Study, Physics and Chemistry or Manual Training shall be tested by an examination of the records made or practical work done by him during his period of training.

6. Licentiates of Teaching may, at any subsequent examination, appear for special examination in theory and practice in any additional subject, provided they attend a recognised institution for at least 50 working days for each such subject.

- Ch. XII 7. The fee for each additional subject shall be Rs. 10.  
 &  
 Ch. XIII. 8. The Examination in the practice of teaching shall be conducted at the Training College at which the student was trained, and the Examiner shall also take into consideration the record that has been kept at the College of the work done by the student during the course of training.

9. Candidates who fail in the examination in the Theory of Teaching, may present themselves for re-examination therein at a subsequent examination, without attending a further course, at a College associated in the Branch of Teaching, provided that they produce satisfactory evidence that, in the interim, they have been teaching in a recognised institution. The re-examination fee shall be Rs. 15.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### READMISSION TO UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

1. A candidate who has failed once in a degree examination other than in Law and  
 S. 32(c). Final M.A. or M.Sc., shall not be admitted to a subsequent examination, unless he has attended a regular course of study during the academical year in which the subsequent examination is held : provided that the Academic Council may, in exceptional cases, permit a candidate who has attended a regular course of study in any year, subsequent to the year in which he last failed, to be examined at the next examination.

A candidate who has attended a regular course of study for two years in the University and who has failed in the Final M.A. or M.Sc. examination, may be allowed by the Executive Council to appear again at a subsequent examination without attending any further regular course of study, provided that the Dean of his Faculty recommends his application

2. A candidate who has failed more than once in a University Examination may be admitted to a subsequent examination without attending a regular course of study provided that—

(i) he remains a student of the University;

- (ii) not less than six months before the date fixed <sup>Ch. XIII.</sup> for the next examination he sends an <sup>&</sup> application together with a fee of Rs. 2 to <sup>Ch. XIV.</sup> the Registrar setting out—
- (a) the conditions under which he has been studying and is now proposing to continue his studies;
  - (b) the dates of his previous failures to pass in the examination; and
  - (c) in the case of a Science candidate, whether he passed the practical examination at his last appearance for the Examination.

3. Any candidate for the B.A., B.Sc. or B. Com. examination who has failed in one subject only, obtaining not less than 25 per cent. in that subject and has obtained 40 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks allotted to the remaining subjects, shall be admitted to the examination of the following year in the subject in which he failed, and if he passes in that subject, he shall be deemed to have passed the examination. The fee for such an examination shall be prescribed by the Executive Council.\*

4. Every ex-student who wishes to appear at subsequent examinations shall pay an annual fee of Rs. 5 in order to retain his membership of the University. Law students must pay this fee from 1925 onwards.

## CHAPTER XIV.

### ORDINANCES FOR A CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY IN FRENCH AND GERMAN.

1. A certificate of proficiency in French-German will be granted to those students who have

- (a) attended the two years' course provided by the University in the subject, and
- (b) passed the prescribed examination.

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\* A fee of Rs. 15 for each subject has been fixed, vide Executive Council resolution No. 302, dated the 15th December, 1923.

Ch. XIV. 2. The examination will consist of two papers and a *viva voce*. The maximum marks in each paper shall be 50 and the minimum pass marks an aggregate of 36 out of 100. The maximum marks for the *viva voce* shall be 50; the minimum pass marks 15.

A candidate passing in the papers and failing in *viva voce* shall be granted a certificate endorsed to that effect.

3. A candidate who has failed in the examination may be permitted to appear again after one year.

4. Names of successful candidates shall be published in one list arranged in alphabetical order.

5. The examination shall be held on a convenient day before study leave for University examination candidates commences.

## Regulations.

### SCHEME OF EXAMINATION.

At the end of two years' course a candidate shall be admitted to the following examinations;—

- (i) One paper will be set with five passages for translation into English; two from the prescribed text, two from the books recommended for general reading and one unseen passage. Time allowed three hours. Maximum marks, 50.
- (ii) In the second paper one unseen passage will be printed. A candidate will be required to make a summary of this passage in French/German and to answer some questions on grammar and idiom based on this passage. Also short colloquial questions in French/German will be printed in this paper, which a candidate will be required to answer in French/German. Time allowed three hours. Maximum marks 50. Minimum pass marks in the two papers taken together, 36.
- (iii) Each candidate will be examined *viva voce* for 20 minutes to test his practical knowledge of the language, both for reading and speaking purpose. Maximum marks, 50. Minimum pass marks, 15.

**CHAPTER XV.**

Ch. XV.

**ADMISSION AND REGISTRATION OF STUDENTS  
OF THE UNIVERSITY.**

1. Applications for admission shall be made to the Registrar in the prescribed form S. 32(a). (see **Appendix**) and be accompanied by the fee for registration as an applicant for admission. The fee for registration will not be returned whether or not the applicant secures admission to the University.

2. All applications shall be forwarded by the Registrar to the Admission Board, which shall decide whether the applicant fulfils the qualifications for admission prescribed by the Act and the Ordinances, and in consultation with the Heads of the departments of Teaching concerned may order his admission as a student of the University.

3. On receipt of the order of admission the student shall present himself at the office of the Registrar to receive his admission card of enrolment as a student of the University and pay the admission fee.

4. Students are required to show their card of enrolment as members of the University to the Teachers of the University concerned, so that their names may be placed on the class registers of the courses for which they have entered.

5. Within a month of admission every student shall notify to the University office the name of the Hostel or College where he or she is residing or to which he or she is attached—in the latter case his or her place of residence also.

6. The Registrar shall maintain a Register of all students enrolled as members of the University.

7. The Register shall contain the name of each enrolled student, the dates of admission or re-admission to, and of leaving the University, every pass or failure in the University examination, with roll number, and every degree taken.

Ch. XV & Ch. XVI. 8. On enrolment every student shall be informed by the Registrar of the enrolment number under which his name has been entered in the Register, and that number shall be quoted in all subsequent reports concerning that student, and in all applications by that student to be admitted to University examinations.

9 Every enrolled student may at any time receive a certified copy of all the entries under his name on payment of Rs. 2.

10. A duplicate copy of the enrolment fee receipt may be granted on payment of a fee of Re. 1.

11. A fee of Re. 1 shall be charged for each (1) certificate of age, (2) migration or transfer certificate and (3) provisional certificate of having passed a University examination.

## CHAPTER XVI.

### FEEs PAYABLE BY STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

S. 5(12). 1. Fees payable to the University are classified under the following heads :—

- (a) Fee for registration of application for admission.
- (b) Admission fee.
- (c) Class fee.
- (d) Athletics fee.
- (e) Laboratory Caution Money.
- (f) Examination fee.\*
- (g) Fee for Tutorial Instruction.

2. The Fee for Registration of an Application for Admission shall be Re. 1 (one).

3. The Admission Fee shall be Rs. 4 (four).

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\* NOTE.—Examination fees are dealt with in Chapter V.

4. The Class Fee for courses for a Bachelor's degree in Ch. XVI. Arts, Science and Commerce shall be at the rate of Rs. 9 (nine) a month and for a Bachelor's degree in Law at the rate of Rs. 15 a month for nine months in the year.

5. The fee for tutorial instruction shall be Rs. 3 per month to be paid to the College in which a student resides or to which a student is attached if the College give such student tutorial instruction in at least two of the subjects which such student is studying for his or her degree. In all other cases the tutorial fee shall be paid to the University.

6. The Class Fee for courses for a Post-graduate-degree in the Faculties of Arts and Science shall be Rs. 15 (fifteen) a month for nine months in the year.

7. Fees for each month will be received up to the 20th of the month for which the fees are due, on dates which will be fixed from time to time.

8. A student, if admitted after the beginning of the session, shall pay the admission fee and the University dues from the commencement of the academic year up to and including the fee for the month in which he is admitted.

9. An additional fee of one anna shall be charged for every day that a student is in arrears in payment of his monthly class fee.

10. If the monthly class fee or any fine due from a student remains unpaid on the last day of the month in which it is due, the student's name shall be removed from the Register of Students of the University.

11. A student, whose name has been removed from the Register for non-payment of dues, may be re-admitted on payment of the fees mentioned in Ordinances 2 and 9 above.

12. Every student shall be entitled to a receipt for each sum paid by him into the University Treasury.

Ch. XVI. 13. (1) In addition to his Class fee, a student attending laboratory classes in the Faculty of Science shall pay on admission Caution money for Science students. Rs. 15 (fifteen) as caution money.

(2) The price of, or cost of repairs to, any apparatus wilfully or carelessly destroyed or damaged by him will be recouped from the aforesaid caution money. If the caution money falls short of the price or cost of repairs of such apparatus, the deficit shall be met by the student.

(3) The Head of each department of the Faculty of Science shall submit to the Registrar during the first fortnight of each session a list of all students whose deposit has been decreased by payment for breakages, and the Registrar shall then call on such students to make up their caution money again to Rs. 15 (fifteen).

(4) The Head of each Department of the Faculty of Science shall send the list of breakages and also a list of other dues, to the office of the Dean of the Faculty of Science at least three weeks before the examinations and the Dean shall forward them to the Registrar as soon as possible.

(5) The unexpended balance of a student's caution money shall be returned to him on the completion of his course of study at the University.

14. Removal from a College or Hostel for failure to pay dues will entail removal from the Register of the University.

15. An annual subscription of Rs. 5 from each male student and Rs. 3 from each lady student shall be realised Fee for athletics, etc. and distributed among the Athletic Association, the University Union and other University Associations and Societies in such manner and in such proportions as the Vice-Chancellor may from time to time direct.

16. Persons desiring to pursue original research may be admitted as research students upon the following conditions:—  
Fee for research students.

(1) Application for admission as research students must be made to the Head of the department concerned; Ch. XVI. &

(2) Graduates and advanced students will be charged a fee of Rs. 120 for the session; if admitted for any shorter period than eight months they will be charged Rs. 15 per month and for less than three months Rs. 18 per month. Ch. XVII.

(3) The fees prescribed in clause (2) of this ordinance shall be paid by the holders of University research scholarships and by the holders of other scholarships of Rs. 100 per month or more.

17. The University reserves to itself the right to revise the fees at any time, whether in the case of new students or those who have already begun their course.

18. No fees paid for a course will be refunded except in a case where the University either refuses admission or is unable to continue the teaching in a course. This ordinance applies whether a student who has paid the fees has actually attended lectures or not.

## CHAPTER XVII.

### FEES PAYABLE BY RESIDENTS IN HOSTELS.

S. 32 (d). 1. The fees payable by residents in Hostels maintained by the University are:—

(a) an entrance fee of Rs. 4 payable on joining the hostel;

(b) a recreation and games fee payable for each year or part of a year during which a student has resided in the Hostel. The amount of this fee will be fixed annually by the authorities of the Hostel;

(c) a monthly rent payable for ten months in the year. The fee is Rs. 6-8-0 for a large room and Rs. 5 for a small room. In the case of the New Hostel the fee for rectangular rooms, which are capable of accommodating two students each is Rs. 10 and that for octogonal room, which are longer than the standard size, Rs. 8,

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(d) on obtaining a room a student must deposit Rs. 5 which will be refunded when he gives up his room in the Hostel, subject to deductions for damage done to the hostel buildings, grounds or furniture or for arrears of rent.

2. If in special cases two students are permitted to share the same room the Vice-Chancellor may fix the amount of rent to be paid for the room while so occupied.

3. Where a building is used temporarily as a hostel the Vice-Chancellor may, by order in writing, fix the amount of rent to be paid for a room or share of a room in any such building.

4. Any student residing in a University Hostel must pay the rent for his room in the Hostel along with his tuition fee and an additional fee of one anna will be charged for every day that a student is in arrear in payment of his Hostel rent. This fee is in addition to the fee leviable under Ordinance 9, Chapter XVI.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

### COLLEGES AND HOSTELS NOT MAINTAINED BY THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Colleges and hostels other than those maintained by the University shall comply with the conditions laid down in Statute 2 (a) and (b) of Chapter XIII of the Statutes.

2. Every College and Hostel not maintained by the University must satisfy the Executive Council on the following points—

(a) the suitability of the buildings for the residence of students;

(b) the arrangements for the supervision and physical welfare of the students;

- (c) the provision for tutorial and supplementary instruction to be undertaken by the College and the provision of books in connection therewith; Ch. XVIII  
&  
Ch. XIX.
- (d) the qualifications of the teaching staff and the conditions governing their tenure of office;
- (e) the number of students to be assigned to one tutor;
- (f) the financial resources of the College.
- 3 (i) No person shall be permitted to reside in a college or hostel recognised by the University except—
- (a) students of the University;
  - (b) members of the staff of the College or Hostel;
  - (c) if the Principal or Warden has first obtained the permission in writing of the Vice-Chancellor in each individual case any student of an Intermediate class whose application has been recommended by the Principal of the Intermediate College in which such student is studying.
- (ii) Guests may stay in a college or hostel for a period not exceeding one week at a time with the permission of the Warden.

4. An Institution shall not be recognised or continue to be recognised as a college or hostel unless it is capable of affording suitable accommodation for at least 40 students.

Provided that the Executive Council may allow the managing body of an Institution which is already recognised, such time as the Executive Council may think reasonable in order that the managing body may comply with the provisions of this ordinance.

## CHAPTER XIX.

### RESIDENCE OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. The residence of all students of the University shall be within ten miles of the Convocation Hall.
- S. 35.

Ch. XIX 2. A delegacy shall supervise and control the life of students of the University (called in this Chapter non-resident students) who do not reside in a college or hostel. The Delegacy shall consist of the Proctor (Chairman *ex-officio*) and four other persons appointed for three years by the Vice-Chancellor.

3. The Delegacy shall maintain a register of the names and addresses of all non-resident students with particulars of the course or courses which each student is studying and the name of the College, if any, to which he is attached.

4. The Delegacy shall take such steps as it may think best suited to promote the social and moral welfare of all students under its charge.

5. Every non-resident student, unless he is both twenty-two years of age or upwards and is studying a post-graduate course, must either be attached to a college or place himself under the charge of the Delegacy.

6. The number of students attached to a college must not exceed 30 per cent. of the number of students residing therein.

7. Every student attached to a college or under the charge of the Delegacy shall pay an annual fee of Rs. 5 to the College to which he is attached or to the Delegacy, as the case may be.

8. All fees paid to the Delegacy under ordinance 7 shall be expended in paying the office expenses of the Delegacy and on such other purposes as the Delegacy, subject to the control of the Executive Council, may think most beneficial to the students under its charge. The Board of Residence, Health and Discipline may make regulations prescribing the manner in which the Delegacy shall carry out its duties. Such regulations shall not have effect unless they are approved by the Executive Council.

9. Every student attached to a college or under the charge of the Delegacy must, unless he resides with his parent or guardian, obey the directions of the Warder of his College or of the Delegacy, if he is not attached

a college, concerning the choice of lodging or the locality in which he may be required or be forbidden to reside. Ch. XIX.  
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Ch. XX.

10. A student who makes a false statement regarding the conditions of his residence or omits to report his removal from within the ten-mile limit, or the change of residence of his guardian shall be liable to removal from the University.

11. A student who has been admitted to a college or hostel, should not be allowed to migrate to another till he has taken the degree for which he is then reading unless he first obtains the consent in writing of the Superintendent, Warden or Head of the Hostel, or College which he wishes to leave, and any student so migrating shall be responsible for the rent of the room which he vacates until it is occupied.

## CHAPTER XX.

### ATHLETIC AND PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

1. Every male student must, within two months immediately following his admission, present himself for medical examination by the University Doctor or such other Doctor as the University may employ for that purpose.

2. Every male student of First year B.A., B.Sc., or B. Com. class, except those who have joined the University Training Corps or are exempted on Medical Certificate signed by the University Doctor, must put in the percentage of physical training required by Ordinance 4 of this Chapter.

3. There shall be three periods of Physical Training, of one hour each, for each student during every week of the University terms, *i.e.*, from the beginning of the University session to the Dasehra vacation; from the close of the Dasehra vacation to the beginning of the Christmas vacation and from the end of the Christmas vacation till the classes are closed.

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4. Any student for whom physical training is compulsory under Ordinance 2 of this Chapter, will not be promoted to a higher class unless he has attended at least 75 per cent. of the period of training prescribed under Ordinance 3 of this Chapter or 75 per cent. of the parades of the University Training Corps.

5. Physical training comprises any of the following :—

- (a) "Setting up" exercises.
- (b) Swedish Drill.
- (c) Running.
- (d) Gymnastic.
- (e) Wrestling.
- (f) Boxing.
- (g) Fencing.
- (h) Swimming.
- (i) Games—Cricket, Football, etc.

6. The University shall maintain the necessary staff for physical training with the sanction of the Executive Council.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### CONDITIONS OF SERVICE, LEAVE, ETC.

#### *Definition—*

1. In these rules "Average pay" means the average monthly pay earned during the twelve complete months immediately preceding the month in which leave is taken, provided that in the case of any person who has been on leave during those twelve months such period of leave shall be omitted from the calculation.

Provided also that in the case of a member of the ministerial staff drawing a monthly pay of Rs. 300 or less, the average pay shall be deemed to be the pay earned at the date when leave is granted.

Vacation counts as duty for the purposes of this rule.

For purposes of the above calculation, allowance granted for a specific purpose, such as conveyance allowances, house rent, etc., are not taken into account, nor are such allowances as fees for examination and travelling allowances. Ch. XXI.

2. These Leave Rules apply to all permanent officers, teachers or clerks of the University, excluding those lent by Government who continue to be under the Government Leave Rules, i.e., the Fundamental Rules or Civil Service Regulations, as the case may be.

3. Officers, teachers or clerks, who having resigned Government service or retiring therefrom, have accepted employment under the University, are entitled to add to the leave earned by service under the University, such amount of leave earned under Government and at their credit on leaving Government service as may be agreed upon by any special contract made between them and the University at the time of entering into service of the University.

*General Conditions —*

4. Leave is earned by duty only.

5.(a) An officer, teacher or clerk who resigns or is discharged from the employment of the University, cannot, if re-employed after an interval, count his former service towards leave without permission of the authority re-appointing him.

(b) An officer, teacher or clerk who is dismissed or removed from the University service but is reinstated, is entitled to count his former service towards leave unless the authority reinstating declares that he shall not be entitled to count it in whole or in part.

6. Leave cannot be claimed as of right. When the exigencies of the University service so require a discretion to refuse or revoke leave of any description is reserved to the authority empowered to grant it.

7. Leave ordinarily begins on the day on which an officer, teacher or clerk relinquishes his duties and ends on

Ch. XIX. the day preceding the date on which he resumes them, or if duties are relinquished or resumed in the afternoon, the leave shall commence or end respectively on the following day.

8. All orders recalling an officer, teacher or clerk to duty before the expiry of his leave should state whether the return to duty is optional or not. If it is optional the person so recalled is entitled to no concession. If it is compulsory, he is entitled :—

(a) If the leave from which he is recalled is out of India :

(i) to receive a free passage to India ;

(ii) to count the time spent on the voyage to India as duty for purposes of calculating leave ; and

(iii) to receive leave salary during the voyage to India, and for the period from the date of landing in India to the date of joining his post to be paid leave salary at the same rate as he would have drawn had he not been recalled.

(b) If the leave from which he is recalled is in India :

(i) to be treated as on duty from the date on which he starts for the place to which he is recalled ; and

(ii) to draw travelling allowance for the journey ; but

(iii) to draw leave salary only until he resumes charge of his duties.

9. An officer, teacher or clerk who remains absent after the end of his leave is not entitled to leave salary during the period of such absence, and that period will be debited against his leave account as though it were leave on half average pay, unless his leave is extended by the authority authorised to grant leave. Wilful absence from duty after the expiry of leave may be treated as misbehaviour.

10. Leave to officers and teachers is granted by the Executive Council and that to members of the clerical and

administrative staff by the Heads of the offices to which Ch. XXI. they are attached after consulting the leave account.

*Kinds of Leave—*

11. Leave may be of the following kinds ; which may be combined with each other, subject to limits laid down in Rules 17 (b), 17 (c) and 18:—

- (i) Leave on average pay ;
- (ii) Leave on half average pay ;
- (iii) Leave on quarter average pay ;
- (iv) Leave without pay ; and
- (v) Study Leave.

For purposes of calculation leave on half or quarter average pay counts as equivalent to half the period of leave on average pay. Study Leave and Leave Without Pay are not debited to the leave account.

NOTE :—Casual leave for short periods is not treated as regular leave and is not debited to the leave account (see Rule 22). Casual leave may not be combined with regular leave of any kind or with joining time.

12 A leave account shall be kept for each officer, teacher or clerk in the attached form.

*Leave due—*

13. There shall be credited to the leave account of every officer, teacher or clerk who was in the service of the University of Allahabad before the 8th day of October, 1923, such amount of leave as would then be due to him in respect of such service, if calculated according to the Government Leave Rules in force during the period of his service.

14. The leave due to an officer, teacher or clerk, is the amount of leave earned, representing the credit under Rule 15, less the amount of leave taken representing the debit under Rule 16.

15. The amount of leave, expressed in terms of leave on average pay, earned by an officer, teacher or clerk, is a

Ch. XXI. period equal to  $5/22$ nds of the period of duty, limited, however, to a total period of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years plus one-eleventh of the period of duty. This amount can be increased by the period of leave spent out of India or Ceylon up to a limit of 6 months.

16. From the amount of leave earned by an officer shall be deducted :—

- (a) The actual period of leave on average pay taken ;
- (b) Half the period of leave on half or quarter average pay taken.

*Leave Admissible—*

17. Leave admissible will be :—

- (a) on average pay up to maximum of one-eleventh of duty ; but not more than four months at one time. If however leave is taken out of India or Ceylon or on Medical Certificate, the total maximum amount of leave on average pay shall be increased by the period spent out of India or Ceylon or covered by a Medical Certificate up to a limit of one-eleventh of duty plus one year—not more than 8 months at a time.
- (b) On half average pay up to double the amount of leave on average pay at credit, subject to the limit of 28 months' leave at one time inclusive of leave on average pay, if any.
- (c) Leave after 28 months cannot be granted without a Medical Certificate and shall be on quarter average pay.

18. No officer, teacher or clerk can take leave continuously for more than five years either with or without allowances.

*Vacation—*

19. (a) Vacation counts as duty but the period of total leave in rules 15 and 17(a) shall ordinarily be reduced by one month for each year of duty in which an officer, teacher or clerk availed himself of the vacation. If a part only of the vacation has been taken in any year, the

period to be deducted will be a fraction of a month equal Ch. XXI. to the proportion which the part of the vacation taken bears to the full period of the vacation.

(b) In cases of urgent necessity, when an officer, teacher or clerk requires leave and no leave is due to him, the period in rules 15 and 17(a) as reduced by clause (a) of this rule, may be increased by one month for every two years of duty in a vacation department.

(c) When an officer, teacher or clerk combines vacation with leave, the period of vacation shall be reckoned as leave in calculating the maximum amount of leave on average pay which may be included in the particular period of leave.

*Leave not due taken in advance—*

20. (a) Leave not due may be granted subject to the following conditions :—

(i) On Medical Certificate without limit of amount.

(ii) Otherwise than on Medical Certificate for not more than three months at any one time and six months in all reckoned in terms of leave on average pay.

(iii) Clauses (i) and (ii) are subject to the maxima prescribed in rules 15 and 18.

(b) When an officer, teacher or clerk returns from leave which was not due and which was debited against his leave account, no leave will become due to him until the expiration of a fresh period spent on duty sufficient to earn a credit of leave equal to the period of leave which he took before it was due.

*Study Leave—*

21. Study leave on half average pay for a period not exceeding two years, may be granted to a teacher of not less than four years standing. All applications for study leave must be accompanied by a statement of the work the teacher intends to do during the leave; and on return from leave the teacher must submit to the Academic Council a report of the work he had done. Such leave is not debited in the leave account. Study leave may be combined with

Ch. XXI. other leave subject to the limits in Rules 17(b), 17(c) and 18.

21. (a) With the special permission of the Executive Council study leave in India on two-thirds of average pay for a period of not less than four months at a time may be granted to a teacher of not less than four years' standing up to the amount of such leave which the teacher concerned could take out of India and Ceylon under ordinance 17 (a), but leave on two-thirds of average pay granted under this ordinance shall be debited to the teacher's leave account.

21. (b) When leave is granted to a teacher for the purposes of study abroad and a Government or other scholarship for such purpose is awarded to him, if such scholarship is equal to or exceeds the amount of his pay from the University his leave shall be without pay; and in other cases his leave pay, if any, shall not exceed the difference between such scholarship and his pay from the University.

*Casual Leave—*

22. Casual leave, which cannot be accumulated and cannot be joined to any other sort of leave, can be granted for 14 days in one academic year :—

(i) By the Vice-Chancellor to an officer or teacher of the University;

(ii) by the Head of an office to a member of his staff.

(NOTE.—Applications of the Heads of departments should be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor direct and of others through their departmental heads.)

*Leave without allowance—*

23. When no other leave is by ordinary rules admissible, leave without allowance for a period not exceeding two years may be granted by the Executive Council under conditions to be determined in each individual case, provided that the interests of the University are not

prejudiced by such grant of leave. Such leave is not Ch. XXI debited to the leave account.

*Leave Salary—*

24. Subject to the conditions in rules 17, 18 and 20 an officer, teacher or clerk on leave shall, during leave, draw leave salary as follows :—

(a) If the leave is due, leave salary equal to average pay, or to half average pay or to average pay during a portion of the leave and half average pay during the remainder as he may elect, and (b) if the leave is not due, leave salary equal to half average pay, (c) after continuous absence from duty on leave for a period of 28 months an officer, teacher or clerk will draw leave salary equal to one-fourth average pay.

25. When an officer or teacher of the University who draws an allowance or is exempted from payment of house rent goes on leave, such privileges are withdrawn during the period of leave and may be conferred on the officer or teacher who undertakes the duties for which the privileges are granted.

26. The amount of allowance, if any, to be paid to an officer or teacher who undertakes additional duty on account of the absence on leave of another officer or teacher shall be decided in each case by the Executive Council.

27. No person on leave shall be permitted to accept a salaried appointment or undertake professional work while on leave, except with the permission of the Executive Council.

28. Except in cases of emergency, an application for casual leave must be sent to the authority concerned at least one week, and an application for any other kind of leave, at least one month, before the date from which the applicant desires to take leave.

Every application for leave within a shorter period of time, must state the precise nature of the emergency upon which the application is based.

## Ch. XXI.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Appointment \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE.—Leave credited and debited and the balance are expressed in terms of leave on full pay.

SERVICE.	LEAVE EARNED.		LEAVE ON FULL PAY TAKEN.				LEAVE ON HALF OR QUARTER PAY TAKEN.				REMARKS.			
	From	To	2/22	3/22	From	To	From	To	Amount.	Equivalent in terms of leave on full pay.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Balance of leave on full pay (Col. 3—Col. 7).	Balance of leave on $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ pay (Col. 4—Col. 11).	

**CHAPTER XXII.**

Ch. XXII

&amp;

Ch. XXIII.

**POWERS OF THE VICE-CHANCELLOR.**

1. Whenever in his opinion special circumstances

render it desirable to do so, the  
Section 12(6). Vice-Chancellor may by order in

writing increase, decrease, or fix the amount of the fees to be paid by guests resident in hostels, or by a student, where a room is occupied by more than one inmate; and it shall be not necessary for the Vice-Chancellor to report to the Executive Council any action taken by him under this ordinance; but any person aggrieved by such action may appeal to the Executive Council.

2. The Vice-Chancellor may authorise the payment of any additional sum to any menial servant of the University for any special duty performed by him in an emergency, provided that the sum so awarded does not exceed one-fourth of such servant's monthly pay, and provided that the total sum so awarded to menial servants at any one time in respect of any particular emergency, does not exceed Rs. 30. In such cases the Vice-Chancellor need not report to the Executive Council any action taken by him in exercise of his powers under this ordinance; but shall do so, if he authorises any such payment or payments in excess of the limits hereby prescribed.

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**CHAPTER XXIII.****VACANCIES IN UNIVERSITY BODIES.**

1. The Registrar shall, not less than seven weeks

before the day on which any  
S. 14. appointed member of any authority

or body will vacate office, give notice thereof to the authority or body by whom the member vacating office was nominated or elected.

2. Every casual vacancy owing to death, resignation or otherwise, shall be similarly reported by the Registrar within ten days from the date on which notice of such vacancy is received by him.

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## CHAPTER XXIV.

### APPOINTMENT TO TEACHING POSTS.

1. The following shall be the rates of salaries in the case of all appointments to full-time teaching posts in the University made after the 1st of July, 1923, except in the case of teachers deputed from Government service :—

- (a) For a Professor Rs. 800—50—1,250 per month unless, in any special case, the Executive Council considers it advisable to pay a higher rate of salary.
- (b) In the case of Readers Rs. 450—40—800 per month.
- (c) In the case of Lecturers Rs. 250—25—450 per month.

2. All new appointments to the teaching staff shall be made on probation for three years; and at the end of that period, if the appointment is confirmed, the engagement of the teacher shall not be terminated except for a breach on his part of one or more of the conditions of his agreement with the University or on the ground of age, infirmity, whether mental or physical, or conduct which in the opinion of the Executive Council renders him unfit to be a teacher in the University.

3. Appointments to teaching posts, other than Professorships, Readerships, and lectureships shall be made on the nomination of a Committee of Appointments constituted for the purpose as follows :—

- (1) The Vice-Chancellor,
- (2) the Dean of the Faculty concerned, and
- (3) the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned.

4 (1) Whenever there is a temporary vacancy in the existing cadre of teachers in any department a research scholar attached to the department may be appointed by the Executive Council to fill the vacancy. Provided, first, that the amount of teaching work to be done by such scholar shall not exceed six periods per week; and secondly, that the Vice-Chancellor certifies that other arrangements for carrying on the work of the department are not possible and that the efficiency of the department will suffer if the temporary vacancy is not filled.

Section 21 (g).

Ch.  
XXIV  
& Ch.  
XXV.

(2) Except as provided by this ordinance, a research scholar shall not be appointed to a teaching post in the University unless he resigns his research scholarship.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### CONTROL OF ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

1. The Registrar may, subject to the control of the Vice-Chancellor, appoint, suspend, dismiss, or otherwise punish the clerical staff of the University Office. All action taken in the exercise of such powers shall be reported to the Executive Council at its next meeting.

S. 14.

2. The Vice-Chancellor may, by order in writing and signed by him, delegate to the Registrar or to the Dean of a Faculty or the Head of a department or the Warden or Superintendent of a Hostel the power to appoint, suspend, dismiss or punish any member of the menial establishment working under his orders. Any exercise of powers conferred under this ordinance need not be reported to the Executive Council; but any person aggrieved thereby may appeal to the Vice-Chancellor or to the Executive Council.

3. The powers mentioned in ordinance 2 shall be exercised by the Registrar in all cases in which the same have not been delegated to some other person under the provisions of ordinance 2.

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XXVI.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### TRAVELLING AND HALTING ALLOWANCES.

1. Members of Authorities, Boards and Committees shall be granted Travelling and Halting Allowances for attending meetings other than a Convocation of the University at places at which they do not reside at following rates:—

- S. 32 (m).
- (i) For all journeys performed by rail, single First Class fare for the Member, and a Third Class fare for his servant, if any, each way from his permanent place of residence.
  - (ii) For all journeys performed by road, eight annas per mile from his permanent place of residence to the nearest railway station and back.
  - (iii) For each day on which a meeting is attended Rs. 7-8-0.

2. When a member under ordinance 1 has to attend two meetings of the University with an interval of less than four days between the meetings attended he shall be entitled to charge only Halting Allowance for the intervening days.

3. The Vice-Chancellor will be granted Travelling and Halting Allowances at the rate of double First Class fare and Rs. 10 a day while travelling or halting on duty.

4. Travelling Allowance to Examiners shall be on the following scale:—

Single First Class fare each way and a third class fare if a servant is taken and an Allowance of Rs. 7-8-0 a day both for days spent in travelling and for halting.

5. Other servants of the University will be given Travelling and Halting Allowances in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations:

Provided that in any case not covered by ordinance 4 above the Executive Council shall decide what allowances shall be given.

**CHAPTER XXVII.**Ch.  
XXVII.**COMMON SEAL AND ACADEMIC DRESS.**

1. The Common Seal of the University shall bear the Royal Arms, surrounded by a circular band, the upper half of which band shall bear the words "University of Allahabad," and the lower half shall bear the motto "*Quot rami tot arbores.*"

2. The academic dress prescribed—

**For the Chancellor**—is a black-ribbed silk gown with gold lace and tufts. The cap shall be a black velvet square cap with a gold tassel.

**For the Vice-Chancellor**—is a black-ribbed silk gown with silver lace and tufts. The cap shall be a black velvet square cap with a silver tassel.

**For the Registrar and Members of the Court**—is the M.A. gown and hood of the University of Allahabad or of the University of which they are graduates. The cap shall be either a black velvet square cap with a black silk tassel; or, if preferred, a "turban."

**For the degree of Bachelor of Arts**—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Bachelors of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk edged with one band of three inches of amber yellow silk both sides.

**For the degree of Master of Arts**—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Masters of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk lined with amber yellow silk.

**For the degree of Doctor of Letters**—is a gown of scarlet cloth with full sleeves and with facings of white silk. The hood shall be of white cloth with scarlet silk lining.

**For the degree of Bachelor of Laws**—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Masters of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk lined with pale blue silk.

**For the degree of Master of Laws**—is a black silk or stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Doctors

Ch. of Laws in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be  
XXVII. of black silk lined with deep blue silk.

**For the degree of Doctor of Laws**—is a dark blue cloth gown with full sleeves. The hood shall be of pale blue silk and the cap shall be black cloth square cap with tassel.

**For the degree of Bachelor of Science**—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Bachelors of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk edged with one band of three inches of crimson silk on both sides.

**For the degree of Master of Science**—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Masters to Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk edged with one band of six inches of crimson silk on both sides.

**For the degree of Doctor of Science**—is a scarlet cloth gown with full sleeves. The hood shall be of white silk.

**For the degree of Licentiate of Teaching**—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Masters of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk lined with pearl grey silk.

**For the degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery**—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Bachelors of Arts of the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk lined with emerald green silk.

**For the degree of Doctor of Medicine**—is a scarlet gown with full sleeves, with black velvet facings. The hood shall be of black velvet lined with emerald green silk.

**For the degree of Master of Surgery**—gown and hood are the same as for Doctors of Medicine.

**For the degree of Bachelor of Commerce**—is a black stuff gown of the same shape as that worn by Bachelors of Arts in the University of Oxford. The hood shall be of black silk lined with white silk.

In the case of all graduates the cap shall be either a black cloth square cap with black silk tassel, or, if preferred, a "turban" or "amama" of approved pattern.

# REGULATIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

## CHAPTER I.

Ch. I.

### THE COURT.

1. The Court shall, unless otherwise directed by the Vice-Chancellor, meet during the second week in November, and may adjourn from time to time to conclude any unfinished business. The meeting in November shall be deemed the Annual Meeting of the Court.

2. At the Annual Meeting of the Court the Treasurer shall present the budget for the ensuing financial year, and representatives of the Court shall be elected to such Councils, Committees and Boards as include representatives of the Court.

3. If both the Chancellor and the Vice-Chancellor are absent from any meeting the members present shall elect a Chairman for the meeting.

4. At all meetings of the Court thirty members  
inclusive of the Chairman shall  
Quorum. form a quorum.

5. If a quorum is not present fifteen minutes after the advertised time of the meeting, the Chairman may declare that there shall be no meeting.

6. If, in the course of a meeting, any member calls attention to the absence of a quorum, the Chairman shall dissolve the meeting.

7. Notice in writing of meetings of the Court shall  
be despatched to all members of  
Notice. the Court not later than thirty  
days before the meeting and shall be further published by a  
notice posted on the notice-board of the Registrar's Office.

8. Notice of a motion or resolution to be moved at a meeting of the Court must be in the hands of the Registrar not less than twenty days before the meeting.

## Ch. I.

9. Notice of an amendment to a motion or resolution of which notice has been given must be in the hands of the Registrar at least ten days before the annual meeting of the Court at which the motion or resolution is to be moved.

10. No business other than that contained in the agenda paper shall be transacted at a meeting unless with the consent of the Chairman of the meeting and unless permission is given to introduce it by the vote of two-thirds of the members present.

11. All questions as to whether proper notice of a motion of an amendment has been given shall be decided by the Chairman of the meeting, whose decision shall be final.

12. (a) No motion or resolution of which due notice has not been given may be moved  
 Motions without notice. at any meeting of the Court except—

- (1) to adjourn the debate ;
  - (2) to adjourn the meeting ;
  - (3) to dissolve the meeting ;
  - (4) to change the order of business ;
  - (5) to refer any matter to any Authority of the University ;
  - (6) to pass to the next item of business ;
  - (7) to appoint a committee ;
  - (8) to propose that the question be now put.
- (b) A motion under (1), (2), (6) or (8) above shall be put to the vote without discussion.
- (c) Motions under (1), (2), (3) and (4) shall be moved only with the consent of the Chairman.

13. No amendment of which due notice has not been Ch. I.  
 Amendments. given shall be moved to a motion  
 or resolution before a meeting of  
 the Court unless—

(1) The Chairman rules it to be in order as  
 arising out of the debate, and

(2) permission to move the amendment is given  
 by a majority of the members present.

Casting vote. 14. The Chairman at a meeting  
 of the Court shall have a vote and  
 a casting vote.

Motions. 15. Every motion shall be affir-  
 mative in form, and shall begin  
 with the word "that."

16. Every motion must be seconded, otherwise it  
 shall drop. The seconder of a motion may reserve his  
 speech with the permission of the Chairman.

17. When a motion that is in order has been seconded  
 it shall be stated from the Chair, before it is discussed.

18. If no member rises to speak to the motion after  
 it has been stated from the Chair, the Chairman shall  
 proceed to put the question to the vote.

19. Not more than one motion and one amendment  
 thereto shall be placed before the meeting at the same  
 time.

20. A motion once disposed of shall not be again  
 brought forward at the same meeting, or at any adjourn-  
 ment thereof.

21. (1) Any proposal before the meeting may be amend-  
 ed (a) by leaving out a word or  
 Amendments. words, or (b) by leaving out a word  
 or words in order to add or insert some other word or  
 words, or (c) by adding or inserting a word or words.

(2) When an amendment is of the first kind, the  
 form in which it shall be proposed and  
 handed to the Chair will be, "That the  
 words (mentioning them) be omitted."

## Ch I.

(3) When an amendment is of the second kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be omitted in order to add (or insert) the words (mentioning them)."

(4) When an amendment is of the third kind, the form will be, "That the words (mentioning them) be added (or inserted)."

22. No amendment shall be proposed which would in effect constitute a direct negative to the motion.

23. Every amendment must be relevant to the motion upon which it is moved.

24. No amendment shall be proposed which substantively raises a question already disposed of by the meeting, or which is inconsistent with any resolution already passed by it.

25. The order in which amendments of which previous notice has been given are to be brought forward shall be determined by the Chairman.

26. An amendment must be seconded in the same way as a motion, otherwise it shall drop. A seconder of an amendment may reserve his speech with the permission of the Chairman.

27. When an amendment that is in order has been moved and seconded, it shall be stated from the Chair.

28. The mover of an amendment, or of a motion for  
 Procedure in discus- dissolution or adjournment, has no  
 sion. right of reply.

29. When the Chairman has ascertained that no other member entitled to address the meeting desires to speak, the mover of the original resolution may reply upon the whole debate.

30. No member shall speak to the question after the mover has entered on his reply.

31. When the debate is concluded, the Chairman shall, after summing up, if he so desires, put the question to the vote thus: Ch. I.

- (1) If there is an amendment, the Chairman shall state the motion and the amendment and take the vote of the meeting on the amendment.
- (2) If the amendment is negatived, the original motion shall be again stated from the Chair, and subject to the foregoing regulations, any other amendment which is in order may then be proposed thereto.
- (3) If an amendment is carried, the motion as amended, shall be stated from the Chair and may then be debated as a substantive question to which any further amendments to the original motion which are in order may be proposed, subject to the foregoing regulations. Such further amendments shall be disposed of in the same manner as the original amendment. When all the amendments have been thus dealt with the Chairman shall take the vote of the meeting on the motion as amended as the substantive resolution.

32. A motion "That this meeting be now dissolved" or "That this meeting be now adjourned" may be moved at any time as a distinct question but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech.

33. If a motion for dissolution is carried, the business before the meeting shall drop.

34. If a motion for adjournment is carried, the meeting shall be adjourned, and the business shall be resumed at the adjourned meeting.

35. A motion "That the debate be now adjourned" may be moved in the manner prescribed in Regulation 32, and if it be carried shall have the effect of postponing the

Ch. I. debate on the question under consideration, and the other items on the agenda paper shall be proceeded with. If the motion be negatived, the debate shall be resumed.

36. A meeting or a debate, renewed or continued after an adjournment, is to be deemed one with that preceding the adjournment.

37. A motion "That the meeting pass to the next business on the agenda paper" may be made, at any time, in like manner, and subject to the same rules as one for adjournment. If such motion be carried, the motion under consideration and the amendment thereon, if any, shall drop.

38. At any time after a motion or amendment has been made a member may request the Chairman to put the question, and if it appears to the Chairman that there has been sufficient discussion he may call upon the mover for his reply and may then put the question to the vote.

39. No member shall speak for more than fifteen minutes when proposing a motion  
Time limit. or amendment, or for more than ten minutes when seconding or speaking to a motion or amendment, or when replying.

40. Proposals relating to the conferring of honorary degrees, votes of thanks, messages of congratulations or condolence, addresses, and other matters of a like nature may be moved from the Chair without previous notice.  
Proposals of a Special Nature.

41. The Chairman may at any stage in the proceedings, at his own discretion or at the request of a member, explain the scope and effect of the motion or amendment which is before the meeting.  
Intervention of Chairman.

42. If the Chairman desires to take an active part in a debate, he shall vacate the Chair until the vote on that debate shall have been taken. During such time the Chair shall be taken by a member present appointed by the Chairman. The acting Chairman shall, during the debate in question, exercise all the rights of the Chairman.

43. Any member may with the permission of the Chairman, rise, even while another is speaking, to explain any expression used by himself which may have been misunderstood by the speaker, but he shall confine himself strictly to such explanation. Ch. 1.  
 Interruption.

44. Any member may call the Chairman's attention to a point of order even while another member is addressing the meeting but no speech shall be made on such point of order.  
 Points of order.

45. The Chairman shall be the sole judge on any point of order, and may call any member to order, and may, if necessary, dissolve the meeting, or adjourn it to some hour on the same or the following day.

46. A motion or amendment may be withdrawn by permission of the Chairman by any member who has given notice of such motion or amendment.  
 Withdrawal.

47. Any motion or amendment standing in the name of a member who is absent from a meeting may be brought forward by any other member.  
 Absence of mover.

48. On putting any question to the vote the Chairman shall call for an indication of the opinion of the Court by a show of hands in the affirmative, and negative, and shall declare the result thereof according to his opinion.  
 Voting.

49. Any six members may then demand a division except on a motion of the kind contemplated in Regulation 12. The Chairman shall thereupon give such directions for effecting the division as he shall consider expedient and shall nominate scrutineers to count the votes.

50. A motion for the appointment of a Committee on a subject under debate may be made by any member at any time, and without the notice required by Regulation 9.  
 Committee.

51. A motion for the appointment of a Committee must define the purpose for which the Committee is to serve and the number of members to compose it. Amend.

Ch. I. ments for enlarging or restricting the number may be made without previous notice. If the motion is carried, the member moving shall name the persons whom he wishes to form the committee. It shall thereupon be open to members to propose and second other names. A ballot shall then be taken, if necessary, and the requisite number appointed from those who obtain the largest number of votes.

52. The quorum for a committee shall be not less than a majority of the members appointed.

53. At the time of the appointment of a committee one of its members shall be elected as Chairman of the committee by the Court.

54. The resolutions of a committee appointed by the Court shall be embodied in a report. The report shall be presented to the Court at its next meeting, subject to provisions of these Regulations respecting notice.

55. In all cases of election other than those specifically provided for, the candidate, shall be proposed and seconded. If Elections. no more candidates are nominated than there are vacancies to be filled, the Chairman shall declare those candidates to be elected. If the number of candidates exceeds the number of vacancies the voters shall state on the ballot paper the names of the candidates they desire to vote for up to the limit of the number of vacancies.

56. No matter which has been decided by the Court shall, within a period of twelve months, be reconsidered, except at Reconsideration. a special meeting of the Court convened for the purpose upon the requisition of not less than thirty members. No motion for revision shall be carried unless three-fourths of the members present at such meeting vote in favour thereof.

57. Once every twelve months, or at such other intervals as the Court shall direct, the Executive Council shall cause the minutes of the meeting of the Court to be printed and a copy thereof to be forwarded to each member.

58. In any case not provided for by these regulations, the Chairman shall be entitled to give his own ruling as to procedure.

Emergency Rulings.

Ch. I &  
Ch. II.

59. Representatives of the Press and Visitors may be admitted to meetings of the Court, provided they have obtained the permission of the Registrar.

Press and Visitors.

60. Any member of the Court shall, subject to the Regulations of the Court, be entitled to put questions regarding any matter connected with the administration of the University. A member so putting a question or any other member of the Court shall be entitled to put supplementary questions. Notice of questions to be answered shall be given not less than twenty days before the date of the meeting.

Interpellations.

61. The Vice-Chancellor may decline to answer any question if he considers it contrary to the best interests of the University. Such decision shall be final. The Vice-Chancellor may decline to answer supplementary questions for the same reason.

62. No question may be put which reflects upon the personal character or competence of a member of the University staff.

63. The Vice-Chancellor may ask for notice of a supplementary question which he is not prepared to answer without further enquiry into the facts of the case.

## CHAPTER II.

### THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

1. The Executive Council shall meet ordinarily on the first Saturday in each month while the University is in session and at such other times as the Vice-Chancellor may for special reasons direct.

Ch. II  
&  
Ch. III.

2. The Council shall at its first meeting in each calendar year elect a Vice-Chairman for the year, who shall preside at meetings in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor. If at any meeting both the Vice-Chancellor and the Vice-Chairman are absent, the Council shall elect a Chairman for the meeting.

3. Five members inclusive of the Chairman shall form a quorum.

4. Not less than seven days' notice of a meeting shall be given by the Registrar:

Provided that when the nature of the business to be brought before the Council in the opinion of the Vice-Chancellor necessitates an immediate meeting shorter notice may be given, but at such meeting no business that is not of immediate urgency shall be transacted.

5. At meetings of the Executive Council the Chairman shall have a vote and a casting vote.

6. The Chairman at any meeting may, at his discretion, apply the Regulations prescribed for discussion of matters at meetings of the Court, in so far as he thinks fit.

7. Any member of an authority or body of the University may make any recommendation or proposal to the Executive Council. Such recommendation or proposal shall be sent in the form of a letter through the Registrar, and shall be considered by the Council at the earliest possible date.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### THE ACADEMIC COUNCIL.

1. The Vice-Chancellor shall convene through the Registrar a meeting of the Academic Council at any time on his own initiative or on receipt of a requisition signed by not less than fifteen members of the Council.

2. Not less than three weeks' notice shall be given of the time and place of meeting. Ch. III.

3. Twenty members inclusive of the Chairman shall form a quorum.

4. In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor the meeting shall elect as Chairman the Dean of one of the Faculties to preside at the meeting.

5. At all meetings of the Council the Chairman shall have a vote and a casting vote.

6. Notice of a motion or resolution to be moved at a meeting of the Academic Council must be in the hands of the Registrar not less than 14 days before the meeting.

7. Notice of an amendment to a motion or resolution of which notice has been given must be in the hands of the Registrar at least seven days before the meeting of the Academic Council at which the motion or resolution is to be moved.

8. Notwithstanding anything contained in Regulations 6 and 7 of this Chapter, the Chairman may allow a motion of which the notice required thereby has not been given to be moved or discussed when the motion is one to accept or to act upon any recommendation or report of any authority, Board, Council, Committee or Sub-Committee of the University or of a Committee or Sub-Committee of any such body and where it would have been impossible to give the notice required by Regulations 6 and 7 of this Chapter, provided that the Chairman is satisfied that, for the purpose of carrying on the work of the University, it is necessary to obtain an immediate decision upon the motion.

9. The Regulations relating to notice of business and discussion at meetings of the Court shall be applied, so far as may be, at meetings of the Council.

10. There shall be a meeting of the Council in the month of November to be called the Annual Meeting.

## Ch. IV.

## CHAPTER IV.

## THE FACULTIES.

1. Every meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by the Registrar under the orders of the Dean of the Faculty.

2. There shall be a meeting of every Faculty in the month of November to be called the Annual Meeting.

3. Not less than one-third of the members of a Faculty including the Chairman shall constitute a quorum.

4. Not less than ten days' notice of any meeting of a Faculty shall be given.

5. In the absence of the Dean the members present shall select their own Chairman.

6. The Chairman at a meeting of a Faculty may, at his discretion, apply the regulations prescribed for discussion of matters at a meeting of the Court, so far as he may think fit.

7. It shall be the duty of every Faculty to submit proposals to the Academic Council for draft Ordinances relating to the mode of appointment and duties of examiners, conduct and standards of examinations and courses of study.

8. Except when otherwise directed by the Executive Council the proposals of a Faculty relating to courses of study shall be sent to the Registrar in time to allow of their being printed and circulated among members of the Academic Council before its next meeting.

The Faculty of Arts has varied these Regulations so far as that Faculty is concerned in the following manner:—

Regulation (1) *Add* at the end "or on a requisition signed by not less than seven members."

Regulation (2) *Add* at the end "and an ordinary meeting in March".

Regulation (7) *Read* "Conduct and standards" instead of "Conduct or standards".

## CHAPTER V.

Ch. V

## COMMITTEES OF COURSES AND STUDIES.

1. There shall be a Committee of Courses and Studies for each Honours School and for each subject for the ordinary degree. The same Committee may be appointed to serve for more than one course.

2. The members of the several Committees of Courses and Studies shall be elected at the Election of Members. annual meetings of their respective Faculties. Members shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of election and shall be eligible for re-election.

3. Vacancies occurring in the course of the year shall be filled up by the Faculties concerned till the next Annual Meeting of the Faculty.

4. Not less than three-quarters of the members of any committee, including the Chairman, shall be teachers in one or other of the subjects of the course, but in Law not less than one-half of the members of the Committee of Courses and Studies including the Chairman, shall be teachers of the subjects of the courses in Law.

The Faculty of Arts has varied these Regulations so far as that Faculty is concerned as follows:—

For Regulation (1) *substitute* "There shall be a Committee of Courses and Studies for each subject taught in the University."

For Regulation (4) *substitute* "Teachers of the University shall form the majority of the members of any committee."

*Add as Regulation 4 (a)* "Each Committee shall consist of not more than seven members except in the case of Indian Vernaculars in which the Committee shall consist of not more than nine members."

The Faculty of Science has adopted the following:—

4(b). In the Faculty of Science, each Committee of Courses and Studies shall consist of not more than seven members.

## Ch. V.

5. The Chairman of each Committee shall be the Head of the department concerned which teaches the subjects of the course; or where more than one department is concerned, a Head of a department elected by the Faculty from among such departments.

6. If two or more Committees belonging to the same Faculty meet jointly, the Chairman at the joint session shall be the Dean or a Head of a department appointed by the Dean :

Provided that if such Committees belong to different Faculties, the Chairman at the joint session shall be the Vice-Chancellor or a Head of a department appointed by him.

7. It shall be the duty of a Committee to make recommendations to the Faculty concerned regarding—

- (1) syllabuses for subjects of instruction,
- (2) combinations of subjects permitted in the various courses,
- (3) new courses of study, and
- (4) the names of examiners.

8. Two-thirds of the members of a Committee of Courses and Studies or, in the case of joint sessions, of the total number of the Committees meeting jointly, shall form a quorum.

9. Each Committee of Courses and Studies shall draw up a course or courses for adoption in the subject or subjects with which the Committee is concerned.

10. The courses proposed shall be printed and circulated among all members of the Faculty. Comments or proposals made by members of the Faculty shall be communicated to the Chairman of the Committee.

11. A Committee of Courses and Studies may dispose of its business by meetings or correspondence, or by both.

12. The Registrar shall forward to the Chairman of a Committee any copies of books relating to the subject with which the Committee is concerned, which may have been received from publishers. The Registrar shall procure for the use of any Committee books and periodicals which the Committee may require. He shall print any notes and minutes which a Committee requires to be printed, and pay to the Chairman of a Committee any expenses incurred by him in circulating books to its members :

Ch. V  
&  
Ch. VI.

Provided that the Registrar, in any case, in which he considers it expedient, may take the orders of the Executive Council before exercising any of the duties prescribed by this Regulation.

## CHAPTER VI.

### ATTENDANCE AT COURSES OF STUDY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

1. In case of absence from any lecture, notice should be sent to the teacher concerned with an explanation thereof.

2. No student who has suffered from any infectious disease is allowed to attend his class without a medical certificate stating that he is free from infection.

3. Irregularity in attendance, neglect of work, disorderly conduct or other breach of discipline may lead to suspension from classes or in grave cases to expulsion.

4. Students who have absented themselves without permission from class examinations will not be entitled to a certificate of attendance in the class.

5. Students who do not return punctually at the beginning of the session are liable to be refused permission to attend courses of instruction. In case of delay due to illness or other unavoidable cause a student must without loss of time notify the Registrar.

Ch. VI      6. Students desiring leave of absence must apply to  
&  
Ch. VII.    the Head of the Department of Teaching concerned.

7. Students are required to keep the Registrar informed of their addresses. Any alteration of address must be communicated without delay.

8. A student expelled for idleness or misconduct forfeits all fees and privileges.

9. All students are required to present themselves for the class examination in the subjects which they have been taking and, if they fail in these examinations, they may be required to repeat their courses of study.

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## CHAPTER VII.

### UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

1. The Library shall be open during such hours as the Library Committee may, from time to time direct, but it may, in exceptional circumstances, be closed by the Librarian.

2. The Library is intended primarily for the use of the members and students of the University, but other persons may be allowed to read in the Library on obtaining special permission from the Library Committee and subject to conditions prescribed in these rules.

3. Any person not being a member of the University staff, to whom the Library Committee grants permission to borrow books, and any student of the University, may be allowed, on making a deposit of Rs. 10 to borrow not more than two books or six volumes of a single work from the General Library at one time.

4. Books will be issued from the General Library and the General Science Library and the Departmental Libraries.

5. Books are strictly non-transferable.

6. No book may be borrowed for a longer period than one month and any book may be recalled at any time at the discretion of the Librarian.

7. All books borrowed from the General Library and the Science Library shall be returned on or before the 15th April, when the stock-taking in the General, the Science, and the Departmental Libraries will begin.

8. Officials in charge of the Science Library and the Departmental Libraries should report to the Librarian after stock-taking.

9. The General as well as the Science and Departmental Libraries will be closed for two weeks for stock-taking and no books will be issued during the period without the special permission of the Librarian.

10. The students of the University must return all books borrowed from the General or Science Library and must obtain a certificate to the effect from the Deputy Librarian a week before their examinations.

11. If a book is not returned within 10 days of the receipt of a request for its return signed by the Deputy Librarian, another copy of the book may be bought and debited to the deposit of the borrower, who shall thereupon cease to be entitled to borrow books or use the Library until he shall have made up the full amount of the deposit required. If the value of the book exceeds Rs 10, the borrower shall be called upon to pay the balance of the price of the book and make a fresh deposit of Rs. 10.

12. A borrower who defaces by writing or marking or in any way damages a book, may be called upon to pay such penalty, not exceeding the value of the book, as the Librarian may fix.

13. No volumes or parts of periodicals nor any book which under the orders of the Librarian has been marked "Reserved" may be taken out of the Library without the special permission of the Librarian to be obtained in each case.

## Ch. VII.

14. Any reader who injures the furniture, or removes or attempts to remove a book from the Library, that has not been duly made over to him by a member of the Library staff, may be refused permission to read in the Library by the Librarian, who shall report his action to the Library Committee.

15. The Library Committee may without assigning any reason revoke or suspend any permission given by it to any user of the Library.

16. A list of days upon which the Library is closed shall be posted quarterly in the Reading Room.

17. Applications for the loan of a book or for the use of a book to read in the Library must be made on the prescribed form, obtainable from the Library staff.

18. A fine of 2 annas per day is imposed for the retention of a book or a volume of a work beyond the specified time of return or recall.

19. The Librarian is given discretion to issue books for the period of the summer vacation notwithstanding Rule 7.

20. Reader's Tickets must be obtained from the Library staff by all users of the Library. Such tickets will remain in force for the academic year in which they are issued, unless cancelled by order of the Librarian, and are not transferable.

21. No tracing or copy of any manuscript or print shall be made without the permission of the Librarian.

22. Readers may be permitted by the Librarian to reserve not more than two books or manuscripts for use on succeeding days up to a limit of six days; but if they are not present in the Library on any such day such reservation will cease to have further effect.

23. A list of new books shall be displayed monthly in a conspicuous place in the Library.

24. A register shall be kept in which those who use the Library may enter the names of books the purchase of which is suggested. Such suggestion shall be laid before the Library Committee at its next meeting. Ch. VII.

25. Conversation and smoking are strictly prohibited in the Library.

26. Borrowers are advised to inspect books issued to them at the time of issue and to call attention to any damage or defacement detected by them.

27. The Head of a department is given discretion to select for his Departmental Library, from the section of the General Library dealing with his subject, such books as are likely to be required for constant use in his department, but no books shall be so transferred until they are properly catalogued and numbered and the aggregate number of such books shall not exceed 500.

28. Losses of books shall be reported by the Librarian to the Library Committee at its next meeting.

29. Books transferred from the General Library to a Department of Teaching may be retained in the Departmental Library at the discretion of the Head of the department.

30. Before a book is made over to a Department of Teaching, it shall be entered in the General catalogue and its transfer to the Departmental Library be recorded.

31. The Head of a Department of Teaching will be responsible for the safe custody of books placed in his Departmental Library.

32. When the process of stock-taking in a section of the General Library or in a Departmental Library is complete, the Librarian shall report the result to the Library Committee.

Ch. VII & Ch. VIII. 33. The procedure in regard to the purchase of books shall be as follows :—

- (1) The Librarian will place before the Library Committee once in three months a list of the books in the register, referred to in Regulation 24, which have been suggested for purchase by the users of the Library.
- (2) The Library Committee will pass orders upon the list and the Librarian will thereupon take steps to obtain the books approved by the Committee.
- (3) The balance, after distribution by the Library Committee among the Departments of Teaching, may be expended by the Heads of Departments of Teaching for the purchase of books through the Librarian.

34. Back numbers of periodicals except those of Science should be kept in the General Library.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY PROVIDENT FUND.

1. The amount in hand to the credit of the Provident Fund shall be invested in Government Promissory notes, or be placed on fixed deposit in the Imperial Bank of India, or in the Post Office Savings Bank, according as the Executive Council may direct.

2. The interest received by the University on sums so invested or deposited shall be added half-yearly to the amount to the credit of the Fund and shall be apportioned between the various depositors in proportion to the total amount standing to the credit of each depositor.

Ch. VIII.

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Ch. IX.

3. The Executive Council shall cause to be maintained proper accounts relating to the Fund, showing the amount for the time being to the credit of each depositor and the general state of the Fund, in such form as it may, from time to time prescribe.

## CHAPTER IX.

### UNIVERSITY ACCOUNTS.

1. The income of the University shall be divided under two heads, *viz.*:—

(a) Government Grant.

(b) Non-Government Sources.

2. The Finance Committee shall prepare in the prescribed form a budget estimate of the probable income and expenditure and submit it to the Executive Council for approval on or before 15th August annually.

3. The budget estimate shall set forth the estimated receipts and expenditure and opening and closing balances.

4. The budget estimate shall be accompanied by necessary explanatory schedules.

5. If, at any time, during the year, the Executive Council has reason to believe that the budget under any head is likely to be exceeded and that the excess cannot be met by reduction under some other head, a supplementary budget estimate shall be prepared by the Finance Committee.

6. If the Executive Council has reason to suppose that the receipts under any head are likely to fall considerably short of the budget estimate, a revised budget estimate shall be prepared by the Finance Committee.

Ch. IX.      Remission of fees.      7. All fees and fines shall be paid into the office of the Registrar.

8. Salaries fall due on the first day of the month following that for which the salary is paid.  
 Payment of salaries.

9. Income-tax, Subscription to Provident Fund, House Rent and other dues to the University shall be deducted from the salaries of officers and teachers before payment is made to them.

10. Payment of salaries shall ordinarily be by cheque. If any officer or teacher desires that payment shall be made to him in cash he will attend the Registrar's Office at a time fixed by the Registrar and receive it in person.

11. With every payment of salary shall be furnished a slip showing the amount of salary due and the amount of deduction under different heads.

12. Save with the special sanction of the Vice-Chancellor no claim by an officer or teacher for money due to him from the University shall be valid, unless made within six months of the date at which the payment fell due.

13. No recovery of salary or other money paid in excess by the University to an officer or teacher shall be made after twelve months have elapsed from the time the payment was made.

14. The following officers may be severally granted consolidated annual allotments and shall maintain an account-register of all the expenditure incurred therefrom. The Registrar will receive reports regarding and check expenditure on each such allotment.  
 Consolidated allotments.

- (1) The Principals of University Colleges and the Warden of University Hostels. Ch. IX & Ch. X.
- (2) The Heads of Departments of Teaching.
- (3) The Librarian.
- (4) The Registrar.

They will be allowed permanent advances for petty expenditure.

15. There shall be maintained a permanent register in which all appointments, promotions, leave, suspension, fines, reduction or enhancement of salaries and office arrangements, regarding all members of the University Staff are entered.

## CHAPTER X.

### PROCEDURE RELATING TO THE DUTIES OF THE TREASURER.

1. The Vice-Chancellor will sanction expenditure upto the budget allotment under each head of the Budget.

2. All requisitions for expenditure apart from the following heads—(a) salary, (b) objects definitely described and specifically named and provided for in the budget or in a resolution of the Executive Council, shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor by the Head of the department concerned in the prescribed form (appended); on which the Treasurer has expressed his opinion.

In the case of leave and acting allowances the bills should pass through the Treasurer in accordance with the above procedure.

3. In cases where his opinion is requested, any papers relating to the subject shall be sent to the Treasurer by the Registrar.

Ch. X.      4. The annual estimates and the statement of accounts shall be prepared under the direction of the Vice-Chancellor and sent to the Treasurer to be laid before the Finance Committee. The Treasurer may ask for the necessary papers, if he finds it necessary, bearing on any item in the estimates or statement.

5. These estimates and statements shall be presented to the Executive Council and the Court by the Treasurer.

6. Before any proposal for new expenditure not covered by the Budget is brought before the Executive Council, it shall be communicated to the Treasurer with necessary papers, if any, for his opinion, which shall be laid before the Council with such notes, if any, as the Vice-Chancellor may make.

7. The final decision whether any such proposal shall be brought before the Executive Council shall rest with the Vice-Chancellor.

8. The Treasurer may, at any time, call for information about the manner in which any money had been spent.

9. Cheques shall be signed by the Registrar.

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### FORM PRESCRIBED.

#### REQUISITION FORM.

Requirement.....  
 .....  
 .....

*Signature of Head of Department.*

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Amount provided in the Budget.

Amount already spent.

Amount Available.

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Note by Accountant.

Remarks of Treasurer.

Orders by Vice-Chancellor.

**CHAPTER XI.**

Ch. XI

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Ch. XII.

**ENDOWMENTS AND BEQUESTS.**

1. Endowments, the annual income from which is to be used for the periodical grant of medals, prizes, scholarships, or the maintenance of a University Chair or Readership may be of the following forms :—

(a) Any amount in cash or trustee securities of not less than Rs. 1,000.

(b) Landed property with a net annual profit of not less than Rs. 500.

2. All endowments (whether in the form of a bequest, donation or transfer of property) must be made in writing and by a registered deed, in all cases in which registration is necessary under the provisions of any Act for the time being in force in British India.

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**CHAPTER XII.****APPOINTMENTS TO TEACHING POSTS.**

1. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Dean of the Faculty concerned, if he is a member of the Committee, if not, the Head of the department concerned, shall take the Chair at any meeting of the Board.

2. In the event of a tie, the Chairman shall have a casting vote in addition to his vote as a member.

3. Three members of the Selection Committee shall form a quorum.

4. The Vice-Chancellor, shall, when the Selection Committee is required to act, fix a date for the meeting of the Committee, and shall inform the Committee of a date before which it is desirable that the appointment in question should be made.

- Ch. XII. 5. In making recommendations, the Committee shall not be limited in its choice to the persons who have applied for the post.
6. (a) The report of the Selection Committee will state definitely what person is recommended ;
- (b) The Committee shall ordinarily select at least three persons in order of merit and state that in the event of the first refusing or being unable to accept the post, it shall be offered to the second, and then to the third, if the second is not available.
- (c) It shall also state (1) the names and qualifications of the candidates ; and (2) the ground on which the candidate or candidates selected are recommended to the Executive Council ;
- (d) The Committee may report that no person can be found with the qualifications required to fill the vacant post, and may suggest to the Executive Council temporary measures for providing the necessary teaching.
7. The report of the Committee shall be treated as confidential, but it may be read *in extenso* at the meeting of the Executive Council at which the Report is considered.
8. Unless all the members agree, at least a week's notice of the meeting of the Committee, and of any change in the date or hour, shall be given to the members. Ordinarily no meetings shall be held on University holidays.
9. Whenever the Committee is considering an appointment likely to affect the position of any member of the Committee, he shall, after he has expressed his opinion, be requested to retire from the meeting, but he shall be allowed to vote ; and, in all such cases, votes shall be given by ballot.

## APPENDIX

## Form of Application for Admission to the University.

## APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF

ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I hereby apply to be admitted to the University of Allahabad. The fee of Re.1 prescribed is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly) \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date of application \_\_\_\_\_

Particulars to be filled in by the applicant.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of birth and age, in years and months \_\_\_\_\_

Name of father, his occupation and residence \_\_\_\_\_

Name and address of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the U. P. \_\_\_\_\_

Examination for which he proposes to study \_\_\_\_\_

Class which he wishes to join \_\_\_\_\_

Subjects which he proposes to take \_\_\_\_\_

Schools and colleges in which he has read \_\_\_\_\_

Subjects which he took at the last Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Examinations which he has passed entitling him to admission to the University (the name of the University and the year and the division in which he passed to be specified in each case).

Date of application \_\_\_\_\_

*N.B.*—The applicant must furnish with his application a copy of the entry regarding character in the leaving certificate from the last school or college, if any, in which he has studied. In the case of an applicant who has not studied in a school or college, he must supply other evidence in regard to conduct or character. In the case of a candidate coming from another University, he must produce a migration certificate from that University.

### CARD OF ADMISSION AS A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY.

I hereby certify that \_\_\_\_\_  
has been duly admitted by me as a student of the  
University to study for the Examination for the degree  
of \_\_\_\_\_ in the subject of \_\_\_\_\_

REGISTRAR,  
*Allahabad University*

*Dated the*

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## Important Resolutions of the various bodies.

*Admissions.*—Female students not to be admitted to B.A. classes along with male students without the permission of the Vice-Chancellor.

(E. C. resolution No. 140, dated the 18th of July, 1925.)

*Attendance.*—The extent up to which shortage of percentage can be condoned.

(E. C. resolution No. 23, dated the 22nd of January, 1925.)

*Amount of work to be done by teachers.*—Minimum number of periods of teaching work per week (including formal lectures and tutorial or practical work) fixed. Tutorial and practical classes to count as one full period.

(E. C. resolutions No. 52, dated the 2nd of February, 1924 and No. 99, dated the 20th of April 1929.)

*Buildings.*—New buildings, when completed, to be measured and checked by a P. W. D. overseer.

(E. C. resolution No. 147, dated the 18th of July, 1925.)

Tenders to be invited for every single item of work involving expenditure of Rs. 5,000 and above.

(E. C. resolution No. 334, dated the 21st of December, 1925.)

Tenders to be invited from contractors in connection with the contract for annual repairs and maintenance of electric installation.

(E. C. resolution No. 102, dated the 17th of April, 1926.)

*Canvassing.*—Any canvassing by a candidate for any post under the University or for appointment as examiner either personally, or through friends shall be considered a disqualification.

(E. C. resolution No. 256, dated the 8th of October, 1923.)

Any one who wishes to be appointed an examiner in any subject should send in his name with his qualifications through the Registrar to the Chairman of the

Selection Committee, but any attempt at canvassing should disqualify the candidate.

(Acad. C. resolution No. 19, dated the 24th of April, 1923.)

*Conferences and Congresses.*—Teachers to be considered “on duty” when they conduct examinations or attend meetings of other Universities, provided the total period of absence does not exceed 15 days. All such engagements to be reported to the Executive Council. One teacher of each Science Department allowed to attend meetings of the Science Congress provided he has been invited to read a paper. Travelling allowance will be given only to those teachers of the University whom the University sends as its representatives. Travelling allowance to be paid to not more than three teachers of the Science Departments for attending the Science Congress and their selection to be made by the Vice-Chancellor in consultation with the Dean of the Faculty of Science. Teachers deputed as representatives of the University to be paid the following.

*Travelling Allowance.*—

(a) Second Class fare each way.

(b) Single third class servant's fare for servants if any.

(c) Daily allowance of Rs. 7-8 both for day of journey and day of halt.

(E. C. resolutions Nos. 226, (ii) dated the 6th of October, 1923; 33, dated the 8th of January, 1927; 78, dated the 12th of February, 1927 and 38, dated the 19th of December, 1927; 180, dated 29th September, 1928.)

*Duty Allowance.*—Applications to officiate in the I.E.S., should be dealt with by means of Duty allowance where necessary, and not by recommendations to Government for grant of officiating allowance.

(E. C. resolution No. 42, dated the 9th of March, 1923.)

A Lecturer who officiates as a Reader should be paid, an allowance of Rs. 50 a month and a Reader who officiates for a Professor an allowance of Rs. 100 a month.

No officiating allowance can be drawn unless the officiating period lasts for three months.

(E. C. resolution No. 176, dated the 10th August, 1925.)

*Enrolment Certificate*—A fee of Re. 1 to be charged for a duplicate copy of the enrolment certificate.

(Ex. C. resolution No. 54 (v), dated the 3rd of March 1928)

*Examinations*.—University examinations to begin on the first Monday in April each year.

(E. C. resolution No. 67, dated the 20th of March, 1926.)

*Examination results*.—Vice-Chancellor authorized to publish the results of the University Examinations.

(E. C. resolution No. 143, dated the 22nd of April 1924.)

Names of successful candidates in the M.A., M.Sc., and B.A. and B.Sc. Honours to be printed in order of merit.

(E. C. resolution No. 5, dated the 23rd of January, 1926.)

*Examiners*.—Vice-Chancellor authorized to appoint examiners for the re-examination of answer-books. The examiners need not be the original examiners.

(E. C. resolution No. 124, dated the 22nd of April, 1927.)

*Expenditure*.—Vice-Chancellor authorized to sanction expenditure up to Budget allotment under each head.

(E. C. resolution No. 226, dated the 6th of October, 1923.)

Vice-Chancellor authorized to sanction works or the purchase of stock or furniture up to a limit of Rs. 100 without inviting tenders.

(E. C. resolution No. 11, dated the 23rd of January, 1926.)

Certificates of payment signed by the Heads of departments in lieu of actual payees' receipts to be accepted up to a limit of Rs. 3.

(Finance Committee resolution printed on p. 517 of the Minutes for 1925.)

*Examiners.*—No second examiner to be appointed if the number of candidates does not exceed 500 in any one paper.

(E. C. resolution No. 68, dated the 20th of March, 1926.)

*Finance Committee.*—Term of office of the members of the Finance Committee fixed at three years.

(E. C. resolution No. 372, dated the 13th of December, 1924.)

*Fines.*—Vice-Chancellor empowered at his discretion to impose a fine up to Rs. 2 in each subject for absence from terminal examinations without permission.

(E. C. resolution No. 50, dated the 7th of April, 1923.)

Fine of annas two to be imposed on the members of the U. T. C. for absence from compulsory parades.

(E. C. resolution No. 178, dated the 10th of August 1925.)

Fines realized from students to be credited to the "Poor Boys' Fund."

(E. C. resolution No. 291, dated the 25th of November, 1926.)

Same fine to be imposed for delay in payment of Hostel fees as that for delay in payment of tuition fee.

(E. C. resolution No. 330, dated the 19th of December 1927.)

*Government Hostel.*—Government Hostel re-named as Muir Hostel.

(E. C. resolution No. 155, dated the 5th of September, 1923.)

*Hostels.*—Attendance to be taken at 9 P.M., after which no student allowed to leave the Hostel without the written permission of the Warden or the Superintendent.

(Board of Residence resolution printed on p. 19 of the Minutes for 1925.)

*Invigilation.*—University staff required to invigilate at the University Examinations without remuneration.

(E. C. resolution No. 39, dated the 9th of March, 1923.)

*Leave.*—Applications for leave must be supported by the certificate of a qualified medical practitioner except in cases in which the Vice-Chancellor is satisfied that such certificate was not procurable.

(Executive Council resolution 205, dated the 15th of November, 1923.)

*Law Hostel.*—Rs. 8 only to be charged for a room in the Law Hostel when occupied by two brothers.

(E. C. resolution No. 310 (ii), dated the 19th of November, 1925.)

*Law Hostel* re-named as Sir Sundar Lal Hostel.

(E. C. resolution No. 187, dated the 21st of August, 1926.)

*Loan of Science apparatus.*—Science apparatus to be lent on certain conditions.

(E. C. resolution No. 50, dated the 14th of February, 1925.)

*Medical arrangements*—

(E. C. resolutions Nos. 288 and 85, dated the 26th of September, 1924, and the 7th of March, 1925.)

Every student of the University to be medically examined within two months of admission.

(E. C. resolution No. 61, dated the 12th of February, 1927.)

*Names.*—Change in names not allowed except in the case of adoption or change of religion.

(E. C. resolution No. 116, dated the 19th of April, 1926.)

*Non-Regular Students.*—Non-regular students may be permitted to attend lectures without additional fee if they are already students of the University on the production of cards issued by the Heads of departments provided that attendance of such lectures will not qualify for any University Examination.

Non-University students may be admitted to special lectures on payment of Rs. 4 a month for the course of lectures in each subject.

(E. C. resolution No. 169, dated the 5th of September 1923.)

*Printing of Publications of the Teaching Departments.*—The publication of the work of any University Department will require the previous approval of the University. (Provisional E. C. resolution No. 19, dated the 23rd of September, 1922.)

*Librarian.*—Term of office of the Librarian fixed at one year.

(E. C. resolution No. 245, dated the 2nd of August, 1924.)

*Proctor.*—Term of office of the Proctor fixed at three years

(E. C. resolution No. 297, dated the 25th of November, 1926.)

*Seal.*—Registrar authorized to keep and affix the University Seal.

(E. C. resolution No. 97, dated the 8th of March, 1924.)

*Study Leave.*—Not more than one teacher in each department to be granted study leave at one and the same time and not more than 5 per cent. of the number of teachers in a department to be on study leave at any time.

No one to be granted study leave until he has put in five years' continuous service.

No one to be granted study leave a second time before he has put in 10 more years of service.

(E. C. resolutions Nos. 44 and 325, dated the 19th of December, 1927 and the 3rd of March, 1928.)

*Travelling allowance.*—Research Scholars allowed 1½ Inter Class fares each way and halting allowance at the rate of Rs. 2 per day on the days that they are not travelling.

(E. C. resolution No. 89, dated the 7th of March 1925.)

Except with the previous sanction of the Executive Council not more than 15 days' halting allowance to be given to research scholars.

(E. C. resolution No. 156, dated the 31st of July, 1926.)

Members to be paid travelling allowance from the place they declare their headquarter.

(E. C. resolution No. 16, dated the 23rd of January, 1926.)

*Teaching Staff.*—The Executive Council considers it undesirable in the best interests of this University for any member of the Teaching staff to stand as a candidate for any of the legislatures, or to be a member thereof.

(E. C. resolution No. 296, dated the 15th of December, 1923.)

Teachers appointed on Rs. 150 per mensem in the Faculties other than that of Science styled 'Junior Lecturers.'

(E. C. resolution No. 119, dated the 19th of April, 1926.)

Period of probation of temporary teachers to count from their first appointment if appointed to permanent posts, provided the teacher is appointed in the same grade but not otherwise.

(E. C. resolution No. 306, dated the 19th of November, 1925.)

Probation of two years necessary in the case of Demonstrators promoted to Lectureships.

(E. C. resolution No. 53, dated the 3rd of March, 1928.)

If suitable candidates are not available to fill the posts of professors or readers created by the Academic Council, the posts may be filled by the appointment respectively of readers and lecturers, unless it is the decision of the Academic Council that no one except of the rank of professor or reader should be appointed to the post.

(Acad. C. resolution No. 61, dated the 24th of November, 1923.)

*Term.*—Term of office of members fixed at three years wherever it is not fixed otherwise.

(E. C. resolution No. 57, dated the 13th of February, 1926.)

*X'ray.*—Physics department permitted to undertake X'ray cases.

(E. C. resolution No. 36, dated the 8th of January, 1927.)

## FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Agreement made the                      day of                      19                      , between  
 .....  
 of the first part and the University of Allahabad being a  
 body corporate constituted under the Allahabad Univer-  
 sity Act, 1921 (hereinafter called "the University") of  
 the second part.

Whereas the University has engaged the party of the  
 first part to serve the University as                      for a term  
 of                      years, subject to the conditions and upon  
 the terms hereinafter contained. Now THIS AGREEMENT  
 WITNESSETH that the party of the first part and the  
 University hereby contract and agree as follows:—

1. That the engagement for the said term of                      years  
 shall begin from the                      day of                      19  
 and shall be determinable as hereinafter provided.

2. That the University shall pay the party of the first  
 part for his services at the rate of Rs.                      (Rupees  
 per month.)

3. That during the continuance of his service under  
 the terms of this agreement the party of the first part  
 shall be entitled to the benefit of the Provident Fund  
 maintained for persons in the service of the University as  
 constituted by S. 48 of the said Act, and the Statutes  
 made thereunder and shall pay such subscriptions to the  
 said Fund as shall be payable under the said Statutes (by  
 which Statutes he agrees to be bound), and that the  
 University may deduct the said subscriptions from any  
 money that may be payable to the party of the first part  
 under this agreement or otherwise.

4. That the party of the first part, will obey and to the  
 best of his ability carry out the lawful directions of any  
 officer, authority or body of the University to whose  
 authority he may, while this agreement is in force, be  
 subject under the provisions of the said Act or under any  
 Statute or Ordinance made thereunder,

5. That the party of the first part will devote his whole time to the service of the University as                      and will not without having first obtained the permission of the officer, authority or body of the University authorised in that behalf under the provisions of the said Act or under any Statute or Ordinance made thereunder either (a) engage directly or indirectly, in any trade, business, or occupation on his own account, or (b) except in case of accident or sickness certified by a competent medical authority absent himself from his said duties.

6. That the University may at any time dispense with the service of the party of the first part without notice in the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by him of any of the conditions herein specified.

7. That in case the party of the first part shall be incapacitated by illness or any other cause from duly performing his duties under this agreement for a period or periods exceeding in all six months (vacations not being reckoned therein) in any fifty-two consecutive weeks, the Executive Council of the University may at its option determine this agreement forthwith and without notice after paying the party of the first part a sum equivalent to three months' salary in addition to any sum then due to him as arrears of salary for any month or part of a month.

8. That the party of the first part shall be entitled to leave in accordance with the provisions of the Ordinances or Rules for the time being in force under the said Act.

9. That where any dispute arising out of this contract has at the request of the party of the first part been referred to a tribunal of arbitration, as constituted under Section 47 of the said Act, the decision of such tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the tribunal.

10. That unless not less than three months before the termination of the said term of                      years either of the parties hereto gives notice in writing to the other

that the said party does not intend to renew this agreement, this agreement shall continue in force until determined by either of the parties hereto giving to the other not less than three calendar months' notice in writing to terminate it on the last day of the month named on such notice.

Signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19 .

by the said \_\_\_\_\_

and sealed by the University. \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by the said \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

Sealed by the University  
through its Registrar

\_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

### **Agreement to be entered into by the part-time teachers of the University.**

The scale for part-time teachers should be  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the scale for whole-time teachers in the various grades.

2. These teachers shall be appointed by the Executive Council on the recommendation of the Selection Committee.

3. The part-time teachers shall ordinarily be appointed for one academical year (including the vacation); but in special cases they may be appointed for a longer period.

4. Casual and sick leave can be granted to these teachers on the terms laid down in the University leave rules; "study leave" cannot be granted. When a part-time teacher is granted leave by the College or Hostel in which he is employed the granting of leave allowance to him by the University shall be in the discretion of the Executive Council.

5. The following form of agreement is suggested :—

## FORM OF AGREEMENT.

Agreement made the..... day of.....192...  
between.....(hereinafter) called the party of  
the first part, and the University of Allahabad herein-  
after called "the University of Allahabad" of the  
second part.

Whereas the University has engaged the party of the  
first part to serve the University as.....for a  
term of.....subject to the conditions herein-  
after contained. Now this agreement witnesseth the  
party of the first part and the University hereby contract  
and agree as follows :—

1. That the engagement for the said term of.....  
shall begin from the day of.....192...and shall be  
determinable as hereinafter provided.

2. That the University shall pay the party of the first  
part for his services at the rate of Rs.....per month.

3. That the party of the first part will carry out the  
lawful directions of any authority or body of the Uni-  
versity to whose authority he may, while this agreement  
is in force, be subject under the provisions of the Allah-  
abad University Act or under any Statutes or Ordinances  
made thereunder.

4. That the party of the first part will not, except in  
case of accident or sickness certified by a competent  
medical authority, absent himself from his said duties.

5. That the University may at any time dispense with  
service of the party of the first part without notice in  
the event of misconduct on his part or of a breach by  
him of any of the conditions herein specified.

6. That in case the party of the first part shall be  
incapacitated by illness or any other cause from duly  
performing his duties under this agreement for a period  
or periods exceeding in all three months, vacation not  
being reckoned therein, in any 52 consecutive weeks the  
University may at its option determine this agreement  
forthwith and without notice after paying the party of

the first part a sum equivalent to three months salary in addition to any sum then due to him as arrears of salary for any month or part of a month.

7. That the party of the first part shall be entitled to casual leave or sick leave in accordance with the provisions of the University leave rules ; and that, when he is granted leave by the college or hostel in which he is employed, the granting of leave allowance to him by the University shall be in the discretion of the Executive Council ; but he shall not be entitled to study leave.

8. That where any dispute arising out of this contract has at the request of the party of the first part been referred to a tribunal of arbitration, as constituted under Section 47 of the said Act, the decision of such tribunal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any Civil Court in respect of the matters decided by the tribunal.

9. That, unless on or before the 1st of January of the year in which the term specified herein will terminate, either of the parties hereto gives notice in writing to the other that the said party does not intend to review this agreement, this agreement shall remain in force from year to year until terminated by the other party giving notice to the other in the manner provided in this clause.

**Scheme for constituting a special fund to enable students and members of the staff of the University to proceed to foreign Universities for higher studies.**

1. The University should set apart a sum of Rs. 12,000 or such amount as the Executive Council sees fit out of the University reserve funds for the purposes of making loans to students or members of the staff of the University to enable them to proceed to foreign Universities for higher studies.

2. Borrowers should pay interest on all loans made out of that fund at the same rate as is received by the University on any portion of its reserve funds which may be set aside for the above purpose of forming the fund.

3. Borrowers should give proper security for the repayment of any such loan.

4. The University should constitute a special committee to report to the Executive Council on all applications for such loans and loans should be made by the Executive Council after consideration of the report of that committee.

5. Only post-graduate students or members of the Teaching staff of the University should be eligible for such a loan.

6. Any applicant for a loan should comply with the following conditions :—

(a) He should produce a recommendation from the Head of his department.

(b) He should give particulars of his qualifications or the pursuit of higher studies abroad and state the places in which he intends to pursue them.

7. Loans should only be made on the following conditions :—

- (a) That the borrower contracts with the University that he, if a student when the loan is made to him, will work as a lecturer for not less than Rs. 250 a month for two years or, if a teacher when the loan is made to him will work as a teacher on Rs. 300 a month or on his grade pay at the date of his return (whichever may be the greater) for two years, and that he will in the first instance offer his services on those terms to the University if he was connected with it at the date when he received the loan and that, if his services are not required by the institution with which he was connected at the date when he received the loan, he will accept service on the same terms in any other institution of the University which may require him and if his services are not required by any such institution he shall be free to accept service anywhere or to engage in any profession, business, trade, or occupation which he chooses.

(*Note.*—In the above clause the expression “Connected with an institution” means in the case of a teacher, the institution on the staff of which he is a teacher when a loan is made to him and in the case of a student who is not a teacher, the institution in which he is reading for a degree when a loan is made to him.)

AN AGREEMENT made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, BETWEEN \_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Department of the University of Allahabad (hereinafter called the borrower) of the first part AND \_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter called the sureties) of the second part AND the University of Allahabad (hereinafter called the University) of the third part.

WHEREAS by letter dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, and addressed to the University, the said borrower applied to the University for a loan of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ (Rupees \_\_\_\_\_) to enable him to go out of India for further studies in \_\_\_\_\_ AND WHEREAS the Executive Council has by resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_ passed at its meeting on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, agreed to lend him the sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ (Rupees \_\_\_\_\_) for the purpose aforesaid upon the terms and conditions stated in the said resolution AND WHEREAS the University has at the request of the sureties lent to the borrower the said sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ (Rupees \_\_\_\_\_) (the receipt of which he hereby acknowledges) upon the terms hereinafter appearing.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the parties hereto that in consideration of the said loan :

(1) The borrower will repay the said sum of Rs.- with interest at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent. simple interest per annum in accordance with the terms of this agreement.

(2) The borrower will on his return to India work as a \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ Department in the University on his grade pay for two years, if the University desires to retain him in its service on those terms, provided that this clause shall not prevent him from accepting service anywhere or from engaging in any profession, trade or occupation whatever, if the University does not offer to retain him in its service on the terms aforesaid within one month after his intimating to the University that he has returned to India or within one month of the expiry of his leave whichever period shall first expire.

(3) While the borrower is absent from India for such study as aforesaid, he will not engage in any profession, trade, occupation or business other than the teaching or study of\_\_\_\_\_.

(4) No instalment of the said loan and no interest thereon will be demanded from the teacher while he is engaged in such study as aforesaid\_\_\_\_\_ and is not earning in any way, or receiving from any source, an income of such an amount as would, in the opinion of the said Executive Council enable him to repay the said loan either immediately or by instalments or would enable him to pay interest thereon at the rate aforesaid.

(5) If in the opinion of the said Executive Council the borrower is for the reasons mentioned in clause 4 able to repay the said loan or to pay interest thereon, the borrower will pay the same on receiving a demand from the University and will otherwise comply with the terms of such demand.

(6) If the borrower performs the conditions and carries out the terms of clauses 2 and 3, the University will allow him to repay the said loan by monthly instalments of Rs.\_\_\_\_\_ (Rupees\_\_\_\_\_ ) or at the rate of 10 per cent. of his salary for the time being, whichever may be greater by deduction from his salary beginning with the salary of the first month after he rejoins or his leave terminates.

(7) If after the borrower has finished his aforesaid studies\_\_\_\_\_ he either (a) refuses to return to the service of the University in accordance with the provisions of clause 2; or (b) if when in Europe or elsewhere and before his return to India, he engages in any profession, trade, occupation or business other than the study of\_\_\_\_\_ or (c) if by reason of bad health or any other cause he becomes incapable of carrying out the conditions and terms of clause 2; the University shall be entitled to recover the whole of the amount of any leave allowance paid by it to the borrower after the date of these presents AND ALSO the whole amount of the said loan then unpaid and to recover payment of all such sums either at once or by instalments, as the said Executive Council may think fit.

(8) (a) If the borrower dies before the University has an opportunity of offering to allow him to return to the service of the University on the terms specified in clause 2, his heirs or legal representatives shall be bound to repay to the University such sums as he himself would have been bound to repay under the terms of clause 6, if he had refused to return to work as aforesaid.

(b) If the borrower after having returned to the service of the University, dies before the expiration of the period specified in clause 2, his heirs or legal representatives shall be bound to pay to the University such proportion of such sum as aforesaid as the unexpired portion of such period of service bears to the whole of the period specified in clause 2.

(9) We the sureties hereby jointly and severally agree with the University that we will pay to it such sums as aforesaid and all other sums that may be payable by the borrower to the University under any of the terms and conditions of this agreement, if the borrower or his heirs or legal representatives make default in repaying any sum to the University in accordance with the terms herein contained.

In witness whereof the parties of the first and second part have hereunto set their hands and the University has set its seal the day and year first above written.

AN AGREEMENT made the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19  
 BETWEEN \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department of the University of Allahabad (hereinafter  
 called the teacher) of the one-first part (AND \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ AND \_\_\_\_\_ (hereinafter  
 called the sureties) of the second part AND the Uni-  
 versity of Allahabad (hereinafter called the Uni-  
 versity) of the other third part. WHEREAS the teacher  
 has applied to the University for Study Leave for a  
 period of \_\_\_\_\_ months to enable him to go out  
 of India for study in \_\_\_\_\_ AND WHEREAS the  
 Executive Council has in resolution No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 passed at its meeting on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_, granted him leave for \_\_\_\_\_  
 months for the purpose aforesaid.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the parties hereto  
 that in consideration of the grant of such leave to the  
 teacher :—

(1) The teacher will on his return to India work  
 as a \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_  
 Department in the University on his grade pay for at  
 least two years, in accordance with the terms of his  
 contract of service with the University.

(2) While the teacher is absent from India for any  
 such study as aforesaid, he will not engage in any  
 profession, trade, occupation or business other than the  
 teaching or study of \_\_\_\_\_

(3) If after the teacher has finished his aforesaid  
 studies in \_\_\_\_\_ he either (a) refuses  
 to return to the service of the University in accor-  
 dance with the provisions of clause (1) or (b) if,  
 either in \_\_\_\_\_ elsewhere, before his return to  
 India, he engages in any profession, trade, occupation  
 or business other than the study of \_\_\_\_\_  
 the University shall be entitled to recover the whole  
 of the amount of any leave allowance paid by it to  
 the teacher after the date of these presents.

(4) We the sureties hereby jointly and severally  
 agree with the University that if the teacher or his  
 heirs or legal representatives make default in repaying

any sum to the University in accordance with the terms herein contained, we will repay such sum to the University on demand.

IN WITNESS whereof the party/parties of the first (and second) part has/have hereunto set his/their hands and the University has set its seal the day and year first above written.

## **Duties of Wardens and Superintendents of University Hostels.**

1. In each University Hostel there should be a Warden who shall be a teacher in the University ordinarily of at least 5 years standing and a superintendent, both of whom should be appointed by the Executive Council, the Superintendent after considering the recommendations of a committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Warden of the Hostel concerned and one member of the Executive Council to be elected by the Executive Council.

2. The term of office should be three years both in the case of the Warden and the Superintendent; they being eligible for re-appointment.

3. The duties of the Warden and the Superintendent shall be as follows :—

### **WARDEN.**

- (a) The Warden shall exercise general supervision over the Hostel and shall visit and inspect it.
- (b) The Warden shall be responsible for the general discipline of the students in the Hostel and shall be accessible to them.
- (c) The Warden shall countersign all bills and he shall make application for new expenditure.

### **SUPERINTENDENT.**

- (a) Subject to the control of the Warden the Superintendent shall make admissions and allot rooms.
- (b) Subject to the control of the Warden the Superintendent shall engage, dismiss and pay all servants.
- (c) No servants shall appeal to the Warden except through the Superintendent.

- (d) The Superintendent shall manage and be the Chairman of the Students' Recreation Fund.
- (e) The Superintendent shall conduct all elections.
- (f) The Superintendent shall be responsible for the roll-call and for the maintenance of discipline in the Hostel.
- (g) Serious cases of indiscipline shall be reported to the Vice-Chancellor through the Warden.

**Rules for the award of research scholarships.**

1. The research scholar shall work under the direction of the Head of the department.

2. He shall not take up service anywhere else.

3. He shall not prepare for any examination in or attend any lectures on any subject or subjects other than the one for which the scholarship has been awarded.

4. Any paper or material collected by the research scholar at the University expense shall be the property of the University.

5. Research scholarships should be awarded from 1st August to 31st July or from the date when the scholars start work.

6. The research scholar shall not be entitled to the summer vacation but the Head of the department concerned may allow him to avail himself of not more than half of the vacation.

7. The University Research scholarships should not go to the same student beyond two years.

8. Twenty-five per cent. of the scholarship money should be kept back and given to scholars at the end of the session on their handing over to the Head of the department a complete record of the work done by them during the session and provided their work is approved by the head of the department.

9. Research scholars should pay the class-fee, except when they take part in teaching work with the permission of the Executive Council; the amount of teaching work not to exceed six periods a week.

10. The Bursary Committee may on the recommendation of the Head of the Department concerned divide a scholarship into two of Rs. 50 each in any particular year. In the case of such Research scholars as get only Rs. 50 the prescribed fee should not be charged

### **Rules for the award of Sizarships.**

1. No student taking two subjects (Law and M.A.) simultaneously should be awarded a sizarship.
2. No student in receipt of scholarship or scholarships amounting to Rs. 15 or above should be given a sizarship.
3. No sizarship should be allowed to failures.

### **Rules of the Admission Committee.**

1. Candidates for the Law Degree and for a degree in Arts or Commerce shall not attend lectures for the final examinations for these degrees in the same session.
2. Combination of Science with Law is not allowed except in the case of Mathematics to which the former rules will apply.
3. The above rules will apply only to candidates who join the University (Previous classes) from the beginning of the session 1926-27.
4. No third class graduate should be allowed to combine Law with another subject except in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian.
5. It shall be open to the Head of any department to disallow his subject being combined with another.
6. In no case shall admission be made after the lapse of 15 days from the commencement of the session.
7. No student shall be allowed to change his subject after 10th August.

### **Rules re. Admission to M.A. (Economics).**

1. Third division men may be admitted only if they have taken Economics and are not taking Law.

2. Second division men who have not taken Economics may be admitted provided they have not taken Law on condition that they pass an examination in the elements of Economics in August. .

3. First division men who have not taken Economics may be admitted on condition that they pass an examination in the elements of Economics in August.

### **Rules regarding Annual Examinations.**

(a) There shall be an examination at the end of the session called the 'annual examination.' There shall be an examination at the end of the first term also and this first term examination shall be treated as "class test" under the rules.

(b) During the session the teachers shall hold class tests of their students.

(c) Teachers shall keep a regular record of the class work of every student during the year and bring up this record at the annual meeting.

(d) Those students, who in the annual examination obtain less than 25% in any subject or less than 30% in the aggregate, shall not be promoted. The class tests shall count as one paper towards the aggregate.

(e) Cases of absence from the annual examination due to serious and disabling illness duly certified will be considered only in cases in which the students have obtained 35 per cent. in the aggregate and 30 per cent. in each subject in the test examinations.

(f) Medical certificates in regard to absence from any examination should be submitted within two days of the time of the examination and should be countersigned by the Principal of the college or the Warden of the hostel concerned in the case of resident and attached students and by the Proctor in the case of telegacy students.

## **Rules for the Medical Attendance of the students living in the Hostels and Colleges of the Allahabad University.**

1. The Medical Officer will remain from 7 to 8 A.M. in the Central Dispensary. Students desirous to consult him should come to the dispensary during this hour, except those who are unable to walk on account of illness. Such students as are too ill to attend the dispensary, should report their illness to the compounder, who will inform the Superintendent and get the requisition form filled in and signed by the Superintendent of the hostel.

2. The Compounders of all the hostels should come to the Central Dispensary at about 7-30 A.M. in the morning and at 5 P.M. in the evening with the requisition if there is any new case of illness and with a note to report the condition of the old patients under treatment.

3. The Medical Officer will visit between 8 and 9 A.M. all newly reported cases of illness and also old patients if in his opinion they require his attendance, and when not so engaged will remain at the Central Dispensary till 9 A.M.

4. The Medical Officer will visit between 5 to 7 P.M. all new and old cases in the hostel and when not so engaged will remain at the Central Dispensary till 7 P.M.

5. One or other compounder shall be on duty at the dispensary throughout the 24 hours; but ordinarily medicines will be dispensed between 6-30 and 9-30 A.M. and between 4-30 and 8 P.M.

Every newly admitted student must get himself medically examined by the Medical Officer of the University within two months from the date of his admission. He is advised to have this sheet initialled by the Medical Officer. After the end of the prescribed period, unless this Certificate is produced the University Office will not accept his tuition fees and the student will be dealt with as a defaulter. The students should make an appointment with the Medical Officer for this examination before the 17th of August. Those who have already been examined need not be examined again.

A list of the newly admitted students with their addresses will be supplied to the Medical Officer within a week from the date on which admissions close.

(Executive Council resolution No. 113, dated 22nd April, 1927.)

## IV.

### **FORMS OF APPLICATIONS, DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES.**

#### (i) FORMS OF APPLICATIONS.

#### **FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ENTRY OF NAME UPON THE REGISTER OF GRADUATES.**

To

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I request that my name may be entered in the Register of Graduates maintained under Statute 1 of Chapter XVII of the Allahabad University Act of 1921 I have remitted by money-order the sum of Rs. 5 as initial fee, together with  $\frac{\text{Rs. 2 as the fee for the first year.}}{\text{Rs. 20 or Rs. 25 as composition fee.}}$

I have the honour to be,

etc.,

Full name and address—

Present occupation—

Degree or degrees of the Allahabad University taken with date of diploma of degree—

College from which degree was taken—

---

**Form of application under Ordinances 1 and 2,  
Chapter XIII.**

(To be used by candidates wishing to appear as  
ex-students for the University Examinations.)

To

THE REGISTRAR, UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to be admitted as a candidate at  
the \_\_\_\_\_ examination of 192 , as an ex-student of  
the \_\_\_\_\_ University.

The fee\* of Rupees two is sent herewith.

I am, etc.,

Dated \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 .

*Signature and address of the candidate.*

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ was a student of this  
University and that he appeared for the \_\_\_\_\_  
Examination in the years \_\_\_\_\_ and failed. His name  
is kept on the University Roll and his conduct is \_\_\_\_\_  
The candidate is *not* studying in any College or Educational  
institution of any kind.

He passed in *Practical* in all the Science subjects at his  
*last appearance* at this examination.

Dean of the Faculty of \_\_\_\_\_

Allahabad University

or

\_\_\_\_\_ Principal,

\_\_\_\_\_ College, \_\_\_\_\_

\* Must be paid in cash. Cheques and Postage Stamps will  
not be accepted.

**Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.**

1. Enrolment number of the applicant\_\_\_\_\_
  2. Name of applicant\_\_\_\_\_
  3. Name of applicant's father\_\_\_\_\_
  4. Date of birth\_\_\_\_\_
  5. Name of examination in which he wishes to appear,
  6. Subject or subjects which he wishes to take up for  
the examination\_\_\_\_\_
  7. Name and year of the University Examination last  
passed by the applicant\_\_\_\_\_
  8. Conditions under which the candidate has been studying  
and is now proposing to continue his studies\_\_\_\_\_
-

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR ENROLMENT  
AS A MEMBER OF THE ALLAHABAD  
UNIVERSITY.

To

THE REGISTRAR,

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I REQUEST permission to be enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University and submit the following statement duly filled in :—

1. Name \_\_\_\_\_
2. Age at Matriculation \_\_\_\_\_
3. Father's name \_\_\_\_\_
4. Examinations passed :—
  - (a) Matriculation (or equivalent exam.) in the  
year \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (b) Intermediate Exam. \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
year \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (c) B.A., B.Sc., or B. Com. Exam. \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
year \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_
  - (d) M.A., or M.Sc., etc., Exam. \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
year \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

5. Name of College or Colleges, if any, ever attended by him and the dates of entering and leaving \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ I am, etc.,

Forwarded. Student, \_\_\_\_\_ year class  
Dean of the Faculty of \_\_\_\_\_

Allahabad University,  
Allahabad University, Allahabad,

University of Allahabad.

## Counterfoil.

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Serial No. of Certificate \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's name \_\_\_\_\_

Caste \_\_\_\_\_

Class \_\_\_\_\_

Department \_\_\_\_\_

Reason of leaving \_\_\_\_\_

Conduct \_\_\_\_\_

Charges paid up to \_\_\_\_\_

Registrar.

University of Allahabad.

## Foil.

No. \_\_\_\_\_

Dated \_\_\_\_\_ the 192 .

Enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFIED that \_\_\_\_\_ son of

\_\_\_\_\_ by caste \_\_\_\_\_ was a student

in the \_\_\_\_\_ year class in the \_\_\_\_\_ Department

from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ during which period

his attendance in the class was as given overleaf. He leaves

His conduct, as far as known to the Registrar, was \_\_\_\_\_

He paid all charges due from him to the University up

to \_\_\_\_\_

Registrar.

Subjects.	Number of Lectures delivered.	Number of Lectures attended.	Subjects.	Number of Lectures delivered.	Number of Lectures attended.
English	..		English		
Philosophy	..		Philosophy		
History	..		History		
Economics	..		Economics		
Mathematics	..		Mathematics		
Arabic	..		Arabic		
Persian	..		Persian		
Sanskrit	..		Sanskrit		
Political Science	..		Political Science		
Urdu	..		Urdu		
Hindi	..		Hindi		
Physics	..		Physics		
Chemistry	..		Chemistry		
Zoology	..		Zoology		
Botany	..		Botany		
Law	..		Law		
Commerce	..		Commerce		

B.A. EXAMINATION.

To APPLICATION.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee\* of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V of the University Ordinances: that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating and that I believe the sub-joined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Warden of the Hostel or the Principal of the College in the case of resident and attached students or by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, in the case of non-resident students.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Warden \_\_\_\_\_ Hostel,

or

Dean of the Faculty of Arts,

or

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_ College

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

\* The fee must be paid in cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination)\_\_\_\_\_Years\_\_\_\_\_Months.

\*Name and occupation of father. } Name\_\_\_\_\_Occupation:\_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian\_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to which attached \_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Matriculation Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Whether he has appeared at the B.A. Examination of any previous year—Yes or No \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

---

\* In the case of the father living, give present occupation ; and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

*Subjects in which he desires to be examined besides English should be mentioned in the blank column in detail as required.*

<p>(a) Latin.  (b) Greek.  (c) Hebrew.  (d) Arabic or Persian.  (e) Sanskrit. (The sub-section taken in Paper II of Sanskrit should be mentioned.)  (f) French.  (g) Hindi.  (h) Urdu.  (i) Mathematics.  (j) Philosophy. (The alternative taken for Papers I and II should be mentioned.)  (k) Economics.  (l) History. (The alternative taken for the II paper in History should be mentioned.)  (m) Political Science.</p>	
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*Period or periods of study since passing the Intermediate Examination.*

Period or periods of continuous study.	Institution or institutions at which candidate has studied.	Signature of the Warden of the Hostel or the Principal of the College or the Dean of the Faculty.

**Form of application to be used by Ex-student  
admitted under Ordinance 2, Chapter XIII.**

**B.A. EXAMINATION.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

**THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.**

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee\* of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Ex-Student, \_\_\_\_\_ University  
College.

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; that he has failed more than once at the B.A. Examination of the University, and that I believe the sub-joined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts or by the Principal of the College concerned

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Arts

or

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_ College.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

---

\* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate).**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, on the first day of examination) \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.

\*Name and occupation of father. }      Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Matriculation Examination \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of candidate in full.)

*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

---

\* In the case of the father living, give present occupation ; and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

*Subjects in which he desires to be examined besides English should be mentioned in the blank column in detail as required.*

<p>(a) Latin.                  (b) Greek                  (c) Hebrew.                  (d) Arabic or Persian.                  (e) Sanskrit. (The sub-section taken in paper II of Sanskrit should be mentioned.)                  (f) French.                  (g) Hindi.                  (h) Urdu.                  (i) Mathematics.                  (j) Philosophy. (The alternative taken for papers I and II should be mentioned )                  (k) Economics.                  (l) History. (The alternative taken for the II paper in History should be mentioned.)                  (m) Political Science.</p>	
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**Form of application to be used by Students  
admitted under Ordinance 3, Chapter XIII.**

**B.A. EXAMINATION.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

**THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.**

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The fee\* of Rupees 15 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student\_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; that he failed at the last B.A. Examination of the University, and that I believe the sub-joined

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

account to be true.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Arts.

*The*\_\_\_\_\_ *February, 192* .

\* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

**Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months on the }  
first day of examination). } — Years — Months.

\*Name and occupa- }  
tion of father. } Name — Occupation —

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Matriculation Examination \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

---

\* In the case of father living, give present occupation ;  
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation  
when living.

---

*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

---

*The subject in which he desires to be examined should be  
mentioned in the blank column below.*

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PREVIOUS EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MASTER OF ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing  
Previous Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts  
in\*\_\_\_\_\_

The fee† of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_ Department  
\_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been  
duly enrolled as a member of the  
Allahabad University; and fulfilled the requirements prescribed  
by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of  
the University Ordinances; that I  
know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from

graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I believe the  
subjoined account to be true.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of\_\_\_\_\_

The\_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

---

\* State the subject of Examination, and in the case of  
*English or History or Politics*, state the papers taken, in the  
case of *Philosophy*, state the groups taken, and in the case of  
*Mathematics*, state the alternative branch in paper IV.

† The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

—————  
Name (in full)—————

University enrolment No.—————

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination)————— Years ————— Months.

Name of father—————

Name of guardian —————

Religion—————

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.) —————

Caste, if any —————

District and town or village where resident —————

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or  
to which attached —————

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination—

*(Signature of candidate in full.)*

*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

**Form of application to be used by Ex-students  
under Ordinance 2, Chapter XIII.**

**PREVIOUS EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MASTER OF ARTS.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing  
Previous Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts

\_\_\_\_\_.

The fee† of Rupees **20** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student\_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly  
enrolled as a member of the Allah-  
This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty concerned.  
abad University, and fulfilled the  
requirements prescribed by Ordin-  
ance 2, Chapter XIII, of the Uni-  
versity Ordinances that I know nothing against his charac-  
ter which ought to debar him from graduating as a  
Master of Arts; and that I believe the subjoined account  
to be true.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of\_\_\_\_\_

The\_\_\_\_\_February, 192 .

\* State the subject of Examination, and in the case of  
*English*, or *History* or *Politics* state the papers taken, in the  
case of *Philosophy* state the groups taken, and in the case of  
*Mathematics*, state the alternative branch in IV paper.

† The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months }  
on the first day of } \_\_\_\_\_Years\_\_\_\_\_Months.  
examination). }

Name of father \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to  
which attached \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Dates of failure at the Previous (M.A.) Examination of  
the Allahabad University.

*(Signature of candidate in full.)*

**Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.**

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF ARTS.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Final Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in\*\_\_\_\_\_.

The fee of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student,\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_Department.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has duly been enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University and fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Arts and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of\_\_\_\_\_

The\_\_\_\_\_ February 192 .

\* State the subject of examination, and in the case of *English or History or Economics*, state the papers taken, in the case of *Sanskrit and Philosophy*, state the group or groups taken, and in the case of *Mathematics*, state the alternative branch in V paper.

†The fee must be paid in cash; cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, on the first day of examination) \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.

Name of father \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to which attached \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Previous (M.A.) Examination of the Allahabad University \_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of candidate in full.)*

**Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.**

**Form of application to be used by Ex-students  
under Ordinance 1, Chapter XIII.**

**FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MASTER OF ARTS.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing  
Final Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts  
in\*\_\_\_\_\_.

The fee of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly )

Student.

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has duly been

This certificate is to  
be signed by the Dean  
of the Faculty con-  
cerned.

enrolled as a member of the Allah-  
abad University; that he has ful-  
filled the requirements prescribed  
by Ordinance 1, Chapter XIII of the  
University Ordinances; that I  
know nothing against his character which ought to debar  
him from graduating as a Master of Arts; and that I  
believe the subjoined account to be true.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of\_\_\_\_\_

The\_\_\_\_\_February, 192 .

\*State the subject of Examination and in the case of *English*  
or *History* or *Economics*, state the papers taken, in the case of  
*Sanskrit* and *Philosophy*, state the group or groups taken,  
and in the case of *Mathematics*, state the alternative branch  
in V paper.

†The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)**

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No.———

Age (in years and months on the first day of examination)——— Years ——— Months.

Name of father\_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian\_\_\_\_\_

Religion\_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident. ———

Name of College or Hostel where residing or to which attached. ———

Date of passing the Previous (M.A.) Examination of the Allahabad University ———

Date of failure at the Final (M.A.) Examination of the Allahabad University ———

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*(Signature of Candidate in full.)*

**Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.**

B.Sc. HONOURS EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To,

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours.

The fee\* of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Warden of the Hostel or by the Principal of the College in the case of resident and attached students or by the Dean of the Faculty of Science in the case of non-resident students.

Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating, and that I believe the

sub-joined account to be true.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Warden \_\_\_\_\_ Hostel,

or

Dean of the Faculty of Science,

or

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_ College.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

\*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, on the first day of examination) \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.

Name and occupation of father.\* } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to which attached \_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the B.Sc. (Honours) subsidiary Examination with subjects taken \_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Candidate in full.)*

---

\*In the case of the father living, give present occupation and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

---

The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February.

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*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

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*Subject in which he desires to be examined should be mentioned in the blank space below.*

---

B.Sc. HONOURS EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination, for the Subsidiary Examination, for the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours.

The fee\* of Rs. 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been

This certificate is to be signed by the Warden of the Hostel or by the Principal of the College in the case of resident and attached students or by the Dean of the Faculty of Science in the case of non-resident students of the University.

duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Warden \_\_\_\_\_ Hostel,

or

Dean of the Faculty of Science,

or

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_ College.

*The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .*

\*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No.\_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, on } — Years — Months.  
the first day of examination).

Name and occupa- } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
tion of father.\* }

Name of guardian\_\_\_\_\_

Religion\_\_\_\_\_

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.)\_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any\_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to  
which attached\_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination with  
Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Biology \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of candidate in full.)

\* In the case of the father living, give present occupation,  
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation  
when living.

The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February  
192 .

Centre of Examination:—Allahabad.

Subjects in which he desires to be examined should be  
mentioned in the blank space below.

**B.Sc. EXAMINATION.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

**THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.**

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee\* of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been

This certificate is to be signed by the Warden of the Hostel or by the Principal of the College in the case of resident and attached students or by the Dean of the Faculty of Science in the case of non-resident students of the University.

duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Signature - \_\_\_\_\_

Warden - \_\_\_\_\_ Hostel,

or

Dean of the Faculty of Science,

or

Principal - \_\_\_\_\_ College.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

\* The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, }  
on the first day of exa- } Years\_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
mination). }

Name and occupa- }  
tion of father.\* } Name\_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion\_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)\_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any\_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or  
to which attached\_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State\_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination with Phy-  
sics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Biology\_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of candidate in full.)*

---

\* In the case of the father living, give present occupation ;  
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation  
when living.

*Subjects taken by the Candidate.*

English	...	Optional.	
Group A	...	Physics. Chemistry Mathematics	Group taken by Candidates should be stated in their own handwriting.
Group B	...	Chemistry. Botany. Zoology.	

*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February.

Period or periods of continuous study.	Institution or Ins- titutions at which candidate has studied.	Signature of the Warden of the Hostel or the Principal of the College or the Dean of the Faculty.

**Form of application to be used by Ex-Students  
admitted under Ordinance 2, Chapter XIII.**

**B.Sc. EXAMINATION.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

**THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.**

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee\* of Rs. 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Ex-Student, \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allah-

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science or by the Principal of the College concerned.

abad University; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; that he has failed more than once in the B.Sc. Examination of this University, that he passed in

*practical* examination in all the Science subjects offered at his last appearance and that I believe the sub-joined account to be true.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Science,

or

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_ College.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

\*The fee must be paid in cash, cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No.\_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months on  
the first day of examina-  
tion). } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.Name and occupa- } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
tion of father.\*

Name of guardian\_\_\_\_\_

Religion\_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc., etc.)\_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any\_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination with Phy-  
sics, Chemistry and Mathematics or Biology\_\_\_\_\_*(Signature of candidate in full.)*  
\_\_\_\_\_*Subjects taken by the Candidate.*

English	...	Optional.	
Group A	--	<div> <div>Physics</div> <div>Chemistry</div> <div>Mathematics</div> </div>	<div> <div>Group taken by</div> <div>the candidate</div> <div>should be stated in</div> <div>his own hand-</div> <div>writing.</div> </div>
Group B	..	<div> <div>Chemistry</div> <div>Botany</div> <div>Zoology</div> </div>	

***Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.******The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February***

\* In the case of the father living, give present occupation;  
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation  
when living.

**Form of application to be used by Students  
admitted under Ordinance 3, Chapter XIII.**

**B.Sc. EXAMINATION.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing  
Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Science.

The fee of Rupees 15 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been  
duly enrolled as a member of the  
This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science. Allahabad University; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; that he has failed at the last B.Sc. Examination of the Allahabad University, and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Science,

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

---

\*The fee must be paid in cash cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, }  
on the first day of } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
examination). }

Name and occupa- }  
tion of father.\* } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination:—Allahabad.

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\* In the case of the father living, give present occupation; and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

The Practical Examination will be held after 1st February.

*Subject in which he desires to be examined should be mentioned in the blank space below.*

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PREVIOUS EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination for the Degree of Master of Science in \*\_\_\_\_\_.

The fee† of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc ,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Department.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University and fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Science; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Science.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

\* State the subject of Examination, and in the case of Mathematics state the alternative branch in paper IV.

†The fee must be paid in cash cheques will not be accepted.

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**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months,  
on the first day of exa-  
mination). } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.

Name of father \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or  
to which attached \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination \_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Candidate in full.)*

***Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.***

**Form of application for Ex-Students permitted  
under Ordinance 2, Chapter XIII.**

**PREVIOUS EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

**THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.**

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing  
Previous Examination for the Degree of Master of Science  
in\* \_\_\_\_\_

The fee of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly  
enrolled as a member of the Allah-  
abad University; that I know  
nothing against his character which  
ought to debar him from graduat-  
ing as a Master of Science; and  
that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Science.

or

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_ College.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

\* State the subject of Examination and in the case of  
Mathematics state the alternative branch in paper IV.

† The fee must be paid in Cash. Cheques will not be  
accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No.\_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, on the {  
first day of Examination). } \_\_\_\_\_Years\_\_\_\_\_Months.

Name of father\_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian\_\_\_\_\_

Religion\_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)\_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any\_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to  
which attached\_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the B.Sc. Examination\_\_\_\_\_

Dates of failure at the M.Sc., (Prev.) Examination of the  
Allahabad University\_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of candidate in full.)*

**Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.**

# FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SCIENCE.

## APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Final Examination for the Degree of Master of Science in\*\_\_\_\_\_

The fee of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_ Department.

## CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Science.

duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University and fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know

nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Master of Science and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Science.

The\_\_\_\_\_February, 192 .

\* State the subject of examination, in the case of *Chemistry* state the branch taken (if a thesis is proposed in the selected branch in place of the second paper, the fact should also be mentioned), in the case of *Mathematics* state the alternative branch in 5th paper, in the case of *Physics* state the alternative subject for second paper offered and in the case of *Zoology* state the groups offered.

† The fee must be paid in Cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No.\_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months,  
on the first day of exa- } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months  
mination). }

Name of father\_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian\_\_\_\_\_

Religion\_\_\_\_\_

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.)\_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any\_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to  
which attached - \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Previous (M.Sc.) Examination of the  
Allahabad University\_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Candidate in full.)*

*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

**Form of application to be used by Ex-Students  
under Ordinance 1, Chapter XIII.**

**FINAL EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF SCIENCE.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing  
Final Examination for the Degree of Master of Science  
in\* \_\_\_\_\_

The fee of Rupees 30 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Ex-Student, \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I CERTIFY that the above-named candidate has been  
duly enrolled as a member of the  
Allahabad University and fulfilled  
the requirements prescribed by  
Ordinance 1, Chapter XIII, of  
the University Ordinances, that I  
know nothing against his character which ought to debar  
him from graduating as a Master of Science and that I  
believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is  
to be signed by the  
Dean of the Faculty of  
Science.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Science.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

\* State the subject of examination, in the case of *Chemistry*  
state the branch taken (if a thesis is proposed in the selected  
branch in place of the second paper, the fact should also be  
mentioned), in the case of *Mathematics* state the alter-  
native branch in 5th paper, in the case of *Physics* state the  
alternative subject for second paper offered and in the case of  
*Zoology* state the groups offered.

† The fee must be paid in Cheques will not be accepted,

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months on the } ———Years——Months.  
first day of examination).

Name of father\_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian\_\_\_\_\_

Religion\_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*)\_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any\_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to  
which attached\_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Previous (M.Sc.) Examination of the  
Allahabad University\_\_\_\_\_

Date of failure at the M.Sc. Final Examination of the  
Allahabad University\_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Candidate in full.)*

***Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.***

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
LICENTIATE OF TEACHING.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Licentiate of Teaching.

The fee\* of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_ College.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the University and fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Licentiate of Teaching; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Principal of the Institution.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_ College.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

\*The fee must be paid in cash cheques will not be accepted.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, }  
on the first day of exa- } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
mination). } \_\_\_\_\_

Name of father \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

Present Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or to  
which attached \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Whether he has appeared at the L.T. Examination of  
any previous year—Yes or No. \_\_\_\_\_

Special subject (if any) taken by the candidate \_\_\_\_\_

Where to be examined \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Candidates in full.)

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Previous Examination in Law.

The fee\* of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the University of Allahabad, and fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Law.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Law.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

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\*The fee must be paid in cash cheques will not be accepted

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months,  
on the first day of exam- } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
ination.

Name of father \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

\*Date of passing the B.A. or B.Sc. Degree Examination

Year in which he completed his lectures \_\_\_\_\_

Year in which he last appeared \_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Candidate in full.)*

Local or Home Address \_\_\_\_\_

*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

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\* The name of the University of which the candidate is a graduate should also be stated.

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
BACHELOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The fee\* of Rupees 40 is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the University of Allahabad and fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating as a Bachelor of Laws; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Law.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Law.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

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\*The fee must be paid in cash cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months,  
on the first day of ex- } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
amination). } \_\_\_\_\_

Name of father \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.*) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Previous Examination in Law \_\_\_\_\_

Year in which he completed his lectures \_\_\_\_\_

Year in which he last appeared \_\_\_\_\_

Whether the Bent and Revenue Law, U. P. or C. P.  
has been taken \_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Candidate in full.)*

Local or Home address \_\_\_\_\_

*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

# MASTER OF LAWS.

## APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing examination for the Degree of Master of Laws.

The fee\* of Rupees 100 is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

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### (Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full)\_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, on the first day of examination)\_\_\_\_\_

Name of father \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the LL.B. Examination \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

The ..... February 192 .

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\* The fee must be paid in cash cheques will not be accepted.

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The fee\* of Rupees 200 is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

CERTIFICATE.

We certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has practised his pro-  
fession with repute for \_\_\_\_\_

This certificate is to  
be signed by two mem-  
bers of the Faculty of  
Law or by two Doctors  
of Law.

years, and that in habits and  
character he is a fit and proper  
person for the Degree of Doctor  
of Laws.

(Signature.)

The \_\_\_\_\_ 192

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\* The fee must be paid in cash cheques will not be accepted.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

Part I.

APPLICATION.

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part I, of the Allahabad University.

The fee\* of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances, that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at Part I of the B. Com. Examination; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Warden of the Hostel or the Principal of the College in the case of resident and attached students, or by the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce in the case of non-resident students of the University.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Warden \_\_\_\_\_ Hostel

or

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce

or

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

\*The fee must be paid in cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_  
 University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age (in years and months } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
 on the first day of exa- }  
 mination). }  
 \*Name and occupa- } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
 tion of father. }  
 Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_  
 Religion \_\_\_\_\_  
 Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_  
 District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_  
 Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of the College or the Hostel where residing of  
 to which attached \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of passing the Intermediate Examination \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of passing the Commercial Diploma Examination  
 of the Allahabad University or the Intermediate  
 Examination of the Board of High School and  
 Intermediate Education, U. P., or any equivalent  
 Examination \_\_\_\_\_  
 Whether he appeared at the Bachelor of Commerce  
 Examination, Part I, of any previous year.—Yes  
 or No \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Signature of Candidate in full.)*

*Centre of Examination:—Allahabad.*

Period or pe- riods of con- tinuous study.	Institution or institutions at which the can- didate has stu- died.	Signature of the Warden of the Hostel or the prin- cipal of the College or the Dean of the Faculty.

\*In the case of the father living, give present occupation ;  
 and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupa-  
 tion when living.

**Form of applicaton to be used by Ex-students  
admitted under Ordinance 2, Chapter XIII.**

**BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION**

**PART I,**

**APPLICATION.**

To

**THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.**

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part I, of the Allahabad University.

The fee\* of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith.

I am, etc.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Ex-Student, \_\_\_\_\_ College.

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at Part I of the B. Com. Examination, that he has failed more than once at the Bachelor of Commerce Examination Part I of the Allahabad University and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

or

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

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\*The fee must be paid in cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, }  
on the first day of exa- } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
mination). }

\*Name and occupation } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
of father. }

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Commercial Diploma Examination of  
the Allahabad University or the Intermediate Examination  
of the Board of High School and Intermediate  
Education, U. P., or any equivalent examination \_\_\_\_\_

Dates of failure at the B. Com. Part I Examination of  
the Allahabad University \_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Candidate in full.)*

*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

\*In the case of the father living, give present occupation; and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

**Form of application to be used by Students  
admitted under Ordinance 3, Chapter XIII.**

**BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.**

**PART I.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

**THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.**

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the  
ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part I, of  
the Allahabad University.

The fee\* of Rupees **15** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly).

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been  
duly enrolled as a member of the  
Allahabad University; that I know  
nothing against his character  
which ought to debar him from  
appearing at Part I of the B. Com.  
Examination; that he has failed at the last Bachelor of  
Commerce Examination, Part I, of the Allahabad  
University and that I believe the sub-joined account to  
be true.

This certificate is  
to be signed by the  
Dean of the Faculty  
of Commerce.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

The \_\_\_\_\_ February, .

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\* The fee must be paid in cash. Cheques will not be  
accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_  
 University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Age (in years and months) }  
 on the first day of } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
 examination.) }  
 \*Name and occupa- }  
 tion of father. } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_  
 Religion \_\_\_\_\_  
 Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c. &c.) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_  
 District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_  
 Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of passing the Intermediate Examination \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of passing the Commercial Diploma Examination  
 of the Allahabad University or the Intermediate  
 Examination of the Board of High School and  
 Intermediate Education, U. P., or any equivalent  
 Examination \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of candidate in full).

Centre of Examination :— Allahabad.

*Subject in which he desires to be examined should be  
 mentioned in the blank column below.*

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\* In the case of the father living, give present occupation ;  
 and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation  
 when living.

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

Part II.

To

APPLICATION.

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part II, of the Allahabad University.

The fee\* of Rupees 20 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that he has fulfilled the requirements prescribed by Ordinance 11, Chapter V, of the University Ordinances; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at Part II of the B. Com. Examination and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Warden of the Hostel or the Principal of the College in the case of resident and attached students, or the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce in the case of non-resident students of the University.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce,

or

Principal, \_\_\_\_\_ College,

or

Warden \_\_\_\_\_ Hostel.

This \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .

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\*The fee must be paid in cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months,  
on the first day of exami- } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
nation).\*Name and occupa- } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_  
tion of father. }

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, etc., &c.) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any- \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Name of the College or the Hostel where residing or  
to which attached \_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Bachelor of Commerce, Part I Exa-  
mination of the Allahabad University \_\_\_\_\_Whether he appeared at the Bachelor of Commerce,  
Part II Examination of any previous year—Yes or  
No. \_\_\_\_\_

Optional group taken \_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Candidate in full.)**Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

Period or periods of continuous study.	Institution or ins- titutions at which the candidate has studied.	Signature of the Ward- en of the Hostel or the Principal of the College or the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

\*In the case of the father living, give present occupation,  
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation  
when living.

**Form of application to be used by Students  
admitted under Ordinance 2, Chapter XIII.**

**BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.**

**PART II.**

**APPLICATION.**

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.  
SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part II of the Allahabad University.

The fee\* of Rupees **30** is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly).

Student\_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce or by the Principal of the College concerned.

Allahabad University; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from appearing at Part II of the B. Com. Examination; that he has failed more than once at the Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part II of the Allahabad University and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce,  
or

Principal,\_\_\_\_\_ College.

The\_\_\_\_\_ February,

---

\* The fee must be paid in cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

**(Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate.)**

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months)  
on the first day of examination. } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.

\*Name and occupation of father } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (*i.e., nation, tribe, &c., &c.*) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Intermediate Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Commercial Diploma Examination of the Allahabad University or the Intermediate Examination of the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U. P., or any equivalent Examination \_\_\_\_\_

Dates of failure at the P. Com. Parts II Examination of the Allahabad University \_\_\_\_\_

*(Signature of Candidate in full).*

*Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.*

\* In the case of the father living, give present occupation; and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation when living.

**Form of application to be used by Students  
admitted under Ordinance 3, Chapter XIII.**

**BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION**

**PART II.**

To

THE REGISTRAR OF THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY.

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part II, of the Allahabad University.

The fee\* of Rupees 15 is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c.,

(Name to be written in full and clearly.)

Student, \_\_\_\_\_

**CERTIFICATE.**

I certify that the above-named candidate has been duly enrolled as a member of the Allahabad University; that I know nothing against his character which ought to debar him from graduating; that he has failed at the last Bachelor of Commerce Examination, Part II, of the Allahabad University; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

This certificate is to be signed by the Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Dean of the Faculty of Commerce.

*The \_\_\_\_\_ February, 192 .*

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\* The fee must be paid in cash. Cheques will not be accepted.

318 FROMS OF APPLICATIONS, CERTS. & DIPS.

(Particulars to be filled in by the candidate.)

Name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_

University enrolment No. \_\_\_\_\_

Age (in years and months, }  
on the first day of } \_\_\_\_\_ Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months.  
examination). }

\*Name and occupation }  
of father. } Name \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

Name of guardian \_\_\_\_\_

Religion \_\_\_\_\_

Race (i.e., nation, tribe, etc., etc.) \_\_\_\_\_

Caste, if any \_\_\_\_\_

District and town or village where resident \_\_\_\_\_

Length of residence in the Province or State \_\_\_\_\_

Date of passing the Bachelor of Commerce Examination,  
Part I, \_\_\_\_\_

(Signature of Candidate in full.)

Centre of Examination :—Allahabad.

*Subject in which he desires to be examined should be  
mentioned in the blank column below.*

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\* In the case of the father living, give present occupation  
and in case of father being dead, give the father's occupation  
when living.

(ii) FORMS OF CERTIFICATES OF PASSING  
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER  
OF ARTS.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ passed the  
Previous Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts held  
in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 192 , in \_\_\_\_\_  
and was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ . }

*Registrar.*

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF  
MASTER OF SCIENCE.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ passed the Previous  
Examination for the Degree of Master of Science held in  
the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 192 , in \_\_\_\_\_, and was placed  
in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Registrar.*

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN LAW.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ passed the Previous,  
Examination in Law held in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 192  
and was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Registrar.*

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (PART I) EXAMINATION.

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
College \_\_\_\_\_ passed the Bachelor of Commerce  
(Part I) Examination held in the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 192 .

The subjects in which he was examined were English,  
Principles of Economics, Currency and Banking,  
Economic and Commercial Geography, Book-keeping and  
Accountancy, Business Organisation and Commercial  
Law.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : {

The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Registrar*

(iii) FORMS OF DIPLOMAS FOR THE  
DEGREE EXAMINATIONS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Arts in this University in the Examination of 192 ; and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined were English Literature, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Vice-Chancellor.*

MASTER OF ARTS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Master of Arts in this University in the Examination of 192 , in \_\_\_\_\_; and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Vice-Chancellor.*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE WITH HONOURS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science with Honours in this University in the Examination of 192 ; and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined were:—

Honours subject \_\_\_\_\_

Subsidiary subjects \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD: }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Vice-Chancellor.*

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Science in this University in the Examination of 192 ; and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined were English \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Vice-Chancellor.*

MASTER OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Master of Science in this University in the Examination of 192 , in \_\_\_\_\_ ; and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Vice-Chancellor.*

DOCTOR OF SCIENCE.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Science in this University at the Convocation of 192 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Chancellor*  
*or*  
*Vice-Chancellor.*

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Laws in this University in the Examination of 192 ; and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Class.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }  
The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . }

*Vice-Chancellor*

MASTER OF LAWS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Master of Laws in this University in the Examination of 192 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . } *Vice-Chancellor.*

DOCTOR OF LAWS.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has been admitted to the Degree of Doctor of Laws in this University at the Convocation of 192 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . } *Chancellor*  
*or*  
*Vice-Chancellor.*

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ obtained the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce in this University in the Examination of 192 , and that he was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_ Division.

The subjects in which he was examined were English, Principles of Economics, Currency, Banking and Finance, Book-keeping and Accountancy, Business Organisation, Industrial Organisation, Statistical Methods of Business, Commercial Law, Economic Development of India and England \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . } *Vice-Chancellor.*

HONORARY DEGREE.

This is to certify that the Honorary Degree of \_\_\_\_\_ in this University has been conferred upon \_\_\_\_\_ at the Convocation of 192 .

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD : }

The \_\_\_\_\_ 192 . } *Chancellor.*

# Text books and Syllabuses prescribed for the Examinations of 1929.

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## B.A. EXAMINATION.

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### English.

#### FIRST OR GENERAL SECTION.

There will be two papers and a *viva voce* :—

PAPER I.—An Essay on a subject of general interest ;  
maximum marks 50.

PAPER II.—Candidates will be asked to write short essays on subjects connected with one of the following groups of books, and to answer questions on unseen passages ; maximum marks 35.

*Group A*—1. THOMPSON : Introduction to Science (Home University Library).

2. JANE AUSTEN : *Pride and Prejudice*.

3. BROADUS, E. K. : *Books and Ideals* (Oxford University Press).

4. LIVINGSTONE : *Pageant of Greece* (Abridged Edition).

5. LAMBOURNE : *Rudiments of Criticism*.

- Group B.*—1. HAMMOND : Stories of Scientific Discovery.  
 2. THOMAS HARDY : Return of the Native.  
 3. JHA : Selected Essays of Frederic Harrison.  
 4. SISTER NIVEDITA : Footfalls of Indian History (Longmans Green & Co.).  
 5. WORSFOLD : Judgment in Literature.

N B —The above books are not for detailed study ; they are intended to be read as giving ideas ; the examination is primarily a test in composition.

*Viva voce*—A test of general reading and command of the language ; maximum marks 15.

#### SECOND OR SPECIAL SECTION.

##### PAPER I—

Books prescribed—Twelfth Night ; Macbeth.

For general reading in connection with these plays—  
 A Midsummer Night's Dream ; Othello.

Books recommended for reference :—

LAMBORNE : Shakespeare—The Man and His Stage  
 (World's Manual).

RALEIGH : Shakespeare.

DOWDEN : Shakespeare's Mind and Art.

BRADLEY : Shakespearean Tragedy.

HERFORD : A Sketch of Recent Shakespearean Investigation (Blackie).

##### PAPER II—

- (1) TENNYSON : Indian Library of English.  
 Poets (Oxford University Press), Nos. I,  
 VI, XIII, XIV, XXI, XXIV.

- (2) PALGRAVE : Golden Treasury (Oxford Press—  
 Indian Edition).

The following poems :—

MILTON—Nos. 71, 77, 112, 113.

KEATS—Nos. 166, 198, 199, 244, 255.

SHELLEY—Nos. 241, 259, 274, 275.

WORDSWORTH—Nos. 179, 180, 208, 212, 213,  
214, 243, 245, 250, 261.

BROWNING—Nos. 340, 341, 342, 348, 349.

ARNOLD—No. 371.

PAPER III.—

Representative Essays, Vol. I. (Indian Press, Ltd.)

RAWLINSON : Select Essays of Matthew Arnold—Study of Poetry, Wordsworth, Byron, Functions of Criticism, 4 Essays (Macmillan).

DUNN : Selections from Stevenson (Longmans).

GEORGE ELIOT : Romola.

Books recommended for reference :—

MAIR : Modern English Literature (Home University Series).

HUDSON : Manual of English Literature (Bell).

WYATT : Tutorial History of English Literature (University Tutorial Press).

GOSSE : Modern English Literature.

STOPFORD BROOKE and SAMPSON : English Literature (Macmillan).

**Classical Language.**

(a) *Sanskrit.*

*Special Section*—PAPER I—Uttaracharita.

Āchārya Anuśāsana, Sadāchāra and Mahāsveta Vrittānta from Gadyaratnāvali (Indian Press).

PAPER II.—*Either* (a) (i) Meghaduta (whole).

(ii) Kāvya-darśa of Daṇḍin, Chapter II (Arthālaṅkāra).

or (b) Prashastis—Nos. 1, 13, 14, (1st part), 17, 18, 32, 33, 35, 37, 38 and 71 as contained in Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III.

or (c) Tarkabhasha.

General Section—PAPER III.—Composition and Unseens.  
Grammar—

KALE OR KEILHORN : Higher Sanskrit Grammar.

VIDYABHUSHANA : Manual of Higher Sanskrit Grammar and Composition.

History of Sanskrit Literature.—

WEBER OR MACDONELL : History of Sanskrit Literature.

A. B. KEITH : Classical Sanskrit Literature (Heritage of India Series).

General questions on Grammar and on the History of Kavya literature shall be set in Papers I and II.

For Unseens candidates are recommended to familiarise themselves with the language and style of the 'Epic' and 'Classical' periods by reading through portions of the Sankṣipta Mahābhārata, the Sankṣipta Rāmāyaṇa, Veṇiṣaṃhāra and the Dramas of Kālidāsa.

Students should be taught to study these books by themselves with the help of a Sanskrit-English Dictionary.)

NOTE.—Sanskrit must be written in the Devanagari character.

(b) *Arabic*.

PAPER	I—Prose	.. 40 marks	} 50 marks.
	Grammar	.. 10 „	

PAPER II—Poetry	.. 35 marks	} 50 marks.
History of Literature	10 „	
Figures of Speech, etc.	5 „	

PAPER III—Rapid Reading	.. 20 „	} 50 „
Translation from English into language	.. 30 „	

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 150 marks.

*Prescribed Course—*

PAPER I.—Prose.

Books prescribed are :—

- (i) Text—Selections in Arabic prose and verses approved by the Syndicate of the University (Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad).

Omit—Selections from

كتاب الشعر والشعراء and مقامات بديعي  
and add مقامات بديعي first 8 maqamas (Mujtabai Press, Delhi).

- (ii) Grammar—فصول الكبري (up to the end of Khasyat Abwab) and هداية النعر

Questions on Grammar will be set in both the papers.

- (iii) Rapid Reading and Translation from English into Arabic.

Book recommended for rapid reading—

خلاصة آداب اللغة العربية (Published by Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.)

NOTE.—Arabic words must be written in the Arabic character.

(c) *Persian.*

PAPER I—Prose	.. 40 marks	} 50 marks.
	Grammar .. 10 „	
PAPER II—Poetry	.. 35 „	} 50 „
	History of Literature 10 „	
	Figures of Speech, etc. 5 „	
PAPER III—Rapid Reading	.. 20 „	} 50 „
	Translation from Eng- lish into language 30 „	
	<hr/>	
		150 marks.

*Prescribed Course:—*(i) Text—*Prose:—*

Tarjama Tarikh Tabri, Vol. III, pages 292--296.

گفتار در بادشاهی شاپور ذوالاقتات

AKHLAQ JALALI—تهذيب اخلاق II, III, IV and V, lumas.

SEH NASR ZUHOORI—نثر اول

INSHAI-ABUL FAZL—

(۱) خطاب حضرت شاهنشاهی به شاه عباس

(۲) نامه حضرت شاهنشاهی بشرفای مکه

(۳) نامه حضرت شاهنشاهی بدانایان فرنگ

AIN-I-AKBARI—

آئین کورنش و نسیم - آئین بار - آئین آموزش - آئین جشن  
 آرائی up to آئین وزن مقدس و آئین رهنمونی and قلابه  
 (excluding poems of Faizi from آئین الظهور  
 عرونی the end of (بامیات نهضی and دل خرمند بها to

## Ruqaat-i-Yaghma beginning with

- (۱) نامہ کوتاہ جامہ کہ خامہ بلند ہنگامہ
- (۲) بامدادان کہ دو بارہی دربان
- (۳) خطر امسال ازین سرگہائے بے ہنگام
- (۴) پس از پدروں و آہنگ کرمان
- (۵) روز دلخوئی کہ بکوے تو
- (۶) خاکساران فوازا امروز از آغاز بام
- (۷) سرکار سا سائرا بندہ ام

Sahib-i-Malcolm—Vol. 1, pages 38—44, from

ہندوستان شد to ہر مز ابن فرسی ہفت سال  
و پنج ماہ

## Poetry:—KHAQANI—Qasnid beginning with

- دل من پیر تعلیم ست ومن طفل زباندانش (1)  
کنون صد فلسفی فلسفے نیروز پیش امکانش up to
- نہ چوں جیپال ... خلقانش (i) (Excluding the couplets)
- نہیم پاک ... ابدستانی (iii), نماز مرده ... بیابانی (ii)
- (میں دایہ ... ستانی (v) and میانے ... , سگ جانی (iv)
- صہدم چون کلمہ بندن آہ دود آسائے من (2)
- (ii), جدہ و ... والی من (i) (Excluding couplets)
- (گرچہ ... استہزائی من (iii) چمٹ صلب ... اجزائی من
- ہمدست و پیش از صہدم مؤدہ بخمار آمد (3)
- سنت عشاق چیست برگ صدم ساختن (4)

## ANWARI—Qasnid beginning with

- (۱) اے قاعدہ تازہ ز دست تو کرم را
- (۲) جرم خورشید چو از حوت در آید بہ حمل

URFI—Qasaid beginning with

- (۱) اقبال کرم می گزد او باب هم را
- (۲) دل من باغبان عشق و حیوانی گلستانش  
( اگر طفل دلم ... پستانش omit )
- (۳) چهره پرد از جهان رخت کشد چون به حمل
- (۴) صبحدم چون دردمد دل صور شیون زای من  
( شاهد عمده ... لپهای من omit )
- (۵) عادت عشاق چیست مجلس غم داشتن
- (۶) سپیده دم چو زدم آستین بشمع شعور
- (۷) اے مرتفع ز نسبت ذات توشان عالم

QAANI—Qasaid beginning with

- (۱) بگردون تیره ابرے بامدادان بر شد از دریا  
وزان پس سر بر آورد - زجیب جامهالا up to
- (۲) دوهی بر گردون بسے تابان شهاب آمد پدید
- (۳) ساقی بده رطل گران زان می که دهقان پرورد
- (۴) کشودی زلف قیو آگین جهان را قیروان کردی
- (۵) بنفشه رسته از زمین به طرت جوئبارها

KHUSRU—Ghazals—

- (۱) اے از خیال ماہرون در تو خیال کے رسد
- (۲) جان زتن ہر دی و در جانی ہنوز
- (۳) مدد پلدم کہ من در سینہ سوداے دگر دارم
- (۴) آگین تو دل بردن است ای چشم خلقے سوی تو
- (۵) ای چہرہ زیبای تو رشک بتان آدری

## URFI—Ghazals—

- (۱) دام بقبلهٔ اسلام مائل افتادست
- (۲) حرم جویاں درے راسی پرستند
- (۳) در چمن حوروشان انجمنے ساخته اند
- (۴) عاشقان گر بدل از دوست غبارے دارند
- (۵) خوش در خورست حسرت تونا گریستن

## NAZIRI—Ghazals—

- (۱) ترا بکعبه مرا کار بادل افتادست
- (۲) دوش بر سور دل و سینه براتم دادند
- (۳) کنم با بادہ بد مستی کہ سودایے دگر دارم
- (۴) بسے الطاف و احسان کرد حیرانی چو دیداز من
- (۵) به تسبیح و مصلیٰ کردہ ام میخانه آرائی

## SAIB—Ghazals—

- (۱) سهل مشور همت پیران با تدبیر را
- Excluding the couplets (i)..... عمر نعی گردد
- [عقل دور... طفل شیر را (ii) and شیر را
- (۲) به دنیا ساختم مشغول چشم روشن دل را
- (۳) به نامرادی ما عشق مائل افتادست
- (۴) قدح لبریز چوں شد از شراب ناب می لروز
- (۵) آنکہ منع من مخمور ز صہبامی کرد

## FIRDAUSI—Shahnamah, Vol. I, pages 182—185

- چو از کوه لشکر اراستن تورانیان و  
 from ایرانیان سوارے سر افراز و  
 کند آورست up to بفروخت گیتی فروز

## NIZAMI—Sikandarnama

- جہاں گرچہ آرام گاہے خوش است  
 up to چو صبحم دماغ دو مغزی دہد

(ii) Grammar **معزى الفوائد** by M. H. NASIRI, complete. (Mission Press, Allahabad.)

NOTE.—Thorough knowledge of Persian Grammar is expected.

Rapid Reading — **منتخبات نظم و نثر فارسي** — **سرخوشى جديد** (the whole of prose and the odes of **سرخوشى** and **عندليب** by M. G. ZUBAID AHMED, published by the Noor Book Depot, Bareilly).

NOTE.—A general sketch of the History of Literature with reference to the authors prescribed in the text is particularly expected.

For the History of Literature Sanadid Ajam, by M. H. NASIRI is suggested. (Published by Lala Ram Dayal Agarwala, Allahabad.)

Students who offer Persian are required to have such knowledge of the Etymology of the Arabic language as will enable them to explain all Arabic words and phrases which may occur in the Text-books and in the book recommended for rapid reading in Persian.

NOTE.—Persian words must be written in the Persian character.

### Mathematics.

(Same as for the B.Sc. Examination.)

### Philosophy.

For the Pass Course, students must take *one* of the alternatives for *both* Paper I and Paper II.

#### PAPER I—

##### *Either (a)*

- (1) FRASER: Selections from Berkeley, 5th Edition, pp. 1 to 166, together with Fraser's Introduction.

- (2) **HUME**: Enquiry concerning the Understanding Sections I—IX.

*or*

- (b) Elementary Psychology as in the attached Syllabus.

#### SYLLABUS IN PSYCHOLOGY.

(1) The Problem, Data and Methods of Psychology. The relation of Psychology to Logic, Ethics and Metaphysics and its practical bearing on Education. Industry and Medicine. The branches of Psychology.

(2) Body and Mind. General nature of their connection. The Structure and Functions of the Nervous System. Dispositions.

(3) The Ultimate Modes of being Conscious, and their relation to one another. Principal Characters in the process of Consciousness. Teleological character of Mental Life. Levels of Consciousness. Elementary facts about the Unconscious.

(4) General Character of Sentient Consciousness. Sensation and Stimulus. Presentative and Affective Elements in Sensation. The distinguishable Characters of Sensation.

Descriptive Analysis of Light-sensations. Total and Partial Colour-blindness. Positive and Negative After-images. Colour Mixture.

Analysis of Sound Sensations. General Characterisation of Taste, Smell, Cutaneous and Organic Sensations. The Weber-Fechner Law.

(5) Distinctive Characteristics of the Perceptual Process. The relation of Perception and Sensation. Differentiation, Assimilation and Retentiveness. Learning by

Experience. Imitation. Formation of Habits. The Physiological Process in Perception. Illusions and Hallucinations. Perception and Apperception.

The problem of Spatial and Temporal Perception. The Perception of External Reality and of the Embodied Self.

(6) Attention. Retention. Suggestion and Association. Memory. Elementary experimental work on Memory and the conclusions to be drawn from it.

(7) Characterisation of Ideational Process. Relation of Percept, Image and Idea. Trains of Ideas. Comparison and Discrimination.

Analysis of the Process of Reasoning. Language and Thought. Natural Signs. Conventional Language.

The Social Factor in the Development of Self-Consciousness. Belief and Imagination. The Feeling-tone of Ideas.

(8) General Nature of Emotions. Ultimate Qualitative Differences. Emotion and Organic Sensation. Emotional Dispositions or Sentiments. Growth and Development of Sentiments. Emotions as Primary and Derivative. Emotional Gestures. The Relation of Emotion and Instinct, and of Emotion and Expression.

(9) Range of Conative Phenomena. Different views of Conation. Random and Automatic Movements. Conscious Reflexes. Instinctive Movements. Nature and Origin of Instinct. Genetic relation of Instinctive Impulse to Volition. Desire and Aversion. Habit and Volition. Deliberation and Choice. Voluntary Decision.

Involuntary Action. Fixed Ideas. Self-Control. Attention and Volition. Habit and Conduct. The Psychology of Character. Volition and Character. Freedom.

## Books recommended—

WOODWORTH: "Psychology—a Study of Mental Life"  
(Columbia University and S. Methuen)

*or*

STOUT: Manual of Psychology, 3rd Edition (relevant portions).

## PAPER II.—

*Either (a) Ancient Ethics—*

PLATO: Republic I—IV (Davies and Vaughan).

ARISTOTLE: Ethics I—IV and X, Chapters 6—9 (Peters);  
the ancient authors to be studied in the Translations named.

The paper on Ancient Ethics will include passages from  
Plato and Aristotle for explanation

*or*

(b) Ethics as in the attached Syllabus.

## SYLLABUS IN ETHICS.

Nature and Scope of the Science. Relation of Ethics  
to other Sciences and Metaphysics.

Analysis of the principal Moral Concepts, *e.g.*, Rights,  
Good, Duty, Obligation, Virtue, Merit.

Psychology of the Moral Life. Appetite, Desire and  
Will. Motive and Intention. Conduct and Character.

Morality conceived as Obedience to Law. Theories of  
a Moral Sense and of Moral Intuitions. Conscience.

Conception of a Moral End. Theories of the Moral  
End, as Pleasure, General Happiness, Perfection, etc.,  
Bearing of Evolution upon Theories of the Moral End.

**Relation of Individual to Society. Justice and Benevolence. Rights and Obligations. Social Institutions, e.g., the Family and the State. International Morality.**

**Virtues and Duties, e.g., Veracity, Temperance, Courage, Humility, Unselfishness.**

**Moral Development and Progress. Conditions giving rise to change in Ethical ideals. Comparison of Ethical Conceptions in Different Historical Periods.**

**Problem of Human Freedom and Responsibility. Rewards and Punishment.**

Books recommended for study in connection with the course :—MUIRHEAD : Elements of Ethics ; SETH : Ethical Principles ; MACKENZIE : Manual of Ethics.

The following text is prescribed to be read in connection with the course :—

MILL : Utilitarianism.

### **Economics.**

There will be two papers. The following syllabus is prescribed :—

#### **PAPER I.**

(1) *Introductory*.—Scope and Subject-matter of the Science. Its divisions and their interdependence. Economics, a part of Sociology.

(2) *Methods*.—Observation, induction, and verification as applied in economic science. Schedules and curves. Statistical methods. Use of graph paper. Plotting of curves.

(3) *Simple Definitions*.—e.g., Wealth, Labour, Exchange, Money, Price.

(4) *Consumption*.—Wants. Origin of new wants and interdependence of activities. Definitions of total and marginal utility. Law of diminishing utility. Gain of utility by exchange. Dependence of utility on time and place.

(5) *Law of Demand*.—Demand Schedules and curves. Elasticity of Demand. Consumer's surplus. Fashions and Customs with their effect on demand. Statistics of consumption and charts of workmen's budgets, such as those given in the publications of the Bombay Labour Office.

(6) *Production*.—The factors and agents of production—land, labour, capital and organisation (management and enterprise). Combination of the factors in varying proportion. Law of diminishing returns (in terms of produce).

(7) *Land or Natural Resources*.—Qualities, Space, Site; Fertility, climate, minerals. Sources of power. Statistics of crops, average quantity. Value of food crops, mineral and raw materials.

(8) *Elementary Economic Geography of India*.—The physical features of India. Soil erosion and alluvial deposits. Soils and climates. Distribution of raw materials and occupations. Density of population (Statistics). Relations of town and country. Interchange of products. Towns as commercial and cultural centres.

(9) *Distribution of Industries*.—Distinction between extractive and manufacturing (Primary and Secondary) industries. Mining, Forestry, Fisheries. The principal manufacturing industries. Dependence on transportation and storage. Statistics. Value of industrial products.

(10) *Agriculture*.—Various kinds of organisation. Different land tenures. Zamindari and Ryotwari systems. Present conditions. Disposal of the products of agriculture. Geographical redistribution of crops according to most favourable locality.

(11) *Estate Economics*.—Permanent improvements of land, roads, wells, tanks and irrigation schemes, drainage, silos, farm, buildings and fences. Consolidation of holdings. Improvement of cultivation, rotation, seed selection, breeding of draft cattle and milch cows. Creation of fuel and timber reserves. Orchards, and dairy farms.

(a) *Estate Management*.—The landlord's work as organiser, teacher and director of his tenants. The finance of estate development and business of management.

(11) *Labour*.—Distinctive qualities. Skilled and unskilled. Division of labour. Conditions of efficiency of labour; influence of social custom.

(12) *Capital*.—Conditions of accumulation of capital. Fixed and circulating capital. Economic characteristics of machinery. Depreciation in value, deterioration and obsolescence. Repairs. Insurance. Statistics of capital invested in agriculture, in manufacturing and banking.

(13) *Organisation of Production*.—Large and small scale production. Advantages and limitations of each—Relation to division of labour, machinery and plant, extent of the market, and cost of transportation. Supply schedules and long period cost of production curves. Diminishing, constant and increasing returns (in produce). Increasing, constant and decreasing costs. Principle of substitution. Decreasing costs due to inventions and to specialisation in the use of the factors of production. Utilisation of bye-products. Localisation of industries. Types of business organisation. Income and expenditure accounts (cash book). Debtor and creditor accounts (ledger). Capital and stock accounts.

(a) *Co-operation*.—Agricultural and urban; the theory and organisation; credit, distributive and purchasing societies. Co-operative production; its advantages and its weaknesses.

14. *Trade and Transport*.—Rivers, roads, canals, railways, ports and harbours. Ocean navigation. Trade routes. The principal commodities of commerce and their distribution. Short and long distance trade. Growth of towns. Absorption of rural industries. Complementary growth of commercial farming.

## PAPER II.

(1) *Exchange*.—Theory of barter. Conditions of gain of utility by exchange. Definition of a market. Extent of the market.

(a) *Balancing of Supply and Demand*.—Temporary equilibrium of supply and demand. Short and long periods. Equilibrium of normal demand and supply.

(b) *Monopolies*.—Definitions. Determination of monopoly price in actual practice. Maximum Monopoly Revenue. Taxation by means of fiscal monopoly. (Price discrimination and the taxation of private monopolies are not included.)

(c) *International Trade*.—Brief statement of conditions under which international trade arises. how it differs from internal trade, and the importance of each. Theory of free trade, and the conditions under which protection is desirable. Statistics of Foreign trade of India. Balance of trade. Home Charges.

(2) *Money*.—Functions. Materials and their necessary qualities. Kinds of Metallic money; standard and token. Minting. Mono-metallism. Bi-metallism. Paper currency. Gresham's Law. Relation of circulation to prices. Metallic and paper currency of India. History since 1870. Paper Currency and Gold Standard Reserves (figures). Profits of coinage.

(3) *Banking*.—The Business of banks and the use of cheques. Clearing houses of London, Calcutta and Bombay. Creation of credit. Indian Banking Organisation of credit in India. Money market. Differences of rates of interest. Interest fluctuations. Need of connecting the various money markets. Balance Sheets.

(4) *Prices in Organised markets*.—Factory, wholesale and retail prices. Price fluctuations. Their relation to the inflation of credit. Index numbers. Effects of quick communication and the publication of statistics (of crops, etc.). Influence of speculation.

(5) *Mechanism of Foreign Exchanges*.—Calculation of discount, present value, commissions. Calculation of exchanges. Foreign trade of India with different countries and in chief commodities (Statistics). Bills of Exchange. Mint par. Exchange quotations. The Exchange Banks. Council Bills and Reverse Councils.

(6) *Distribution*.—Balance of demand and supply for the factors of production. The principle of substitution. Equalisation of their marginal productivity as between the individual businesses of a single industry, and between different industries in short and long periods. Mobility of the factors of production. Effects of introducing new methods, such as new processes and machinery.

(7) *Rent*.—Gross and net rent. The law of rent. Economic rent. Various forces determining it. Fertility and situation. Examples—rent in selected districts of the U. P. Rent does not determine price. The extensive and intensive margins of cultivation. Expansion and contraction of cultivation. Effects of improvements in agriculture and in transportation on rents. The land revenue in India.

(8) *Interest*.—Demand for and supply of capital. Differences between short and long term investments. The prevailing rate of interest dependent upon the amount of capital set free for fresh investment in the period considered and on the extent to which it is mobilised. Mobility of capital between localities, between industries and from less to more specialised forms of fixed capital.

Gross and net interest. Tendency to equal returns on equally risky investments. The rate of return and the rate of interest. Dividends and their calculation.

(9) *Quasi Rent*.—Differences between the expected return on fixed capital (i.e., quasi-rent) and the expected return on investments (i.e., interest).

(10) *Wages and the Population Question*.—General conditions affecting demand for and supply of labour. Birth and death rates and expectation of life at various ages. Positive and preventive checks. Indian famines and relief measures. Early marriage and the joint family. Labour engaged in various occupations, in factories and small industries. Long period equilibrium between marginal net product and cost of maintenance. Real and nominal wages. Apparent differences in wages. Wage fluctuations (figures). Mobility of labour. Migration in India. Differences of wages in short periods. Their equalisation. Time and piece wages. Trade Unions (as in Marshall's *Economics of Industry*).

(11) *Profits*.—Normal Profits as the reward of management and risk taking, and Surplus Profits as the result of special advantages in time and place, and legal rights. Losses.

(12) *Taxation*.—Canons of Taxation (as in Bastable illustrated by Indian taxes. Direct and indirect taxation. The incidence of land revenue, income tax and customs duties. The Indian tax system. Central, Provincial and Municipal finance (figures). Unearned increments and succession duties.

(13) *Economic Progress*.—Causes of national wealth and progress.

*N.B.*—If possible, statistics should be obtained not only for India but for two or three other countries for purposes of comparison. Comparison with England will give the greatest contrast with regard to industry and trade, but for many purposes comparisons with America, France or Japan are more instructive because they depend more largely on their own agriculture. America is like India in having a great variety of climate and great differences in density of population and in exporting wheat and cotton and importing sugar. Therefore a comparison with America is in some respects less misleading, but in other respects more misleading than a comparison with England. For the comparison of statistics and drawing of charts to illustrate

them Philip's "Chamber of Commerce Atlas," and many commercial geographies will be found exceedingly useful. Students should make their own charts exhibiting the principal statistics of India. Statistics such as density of population, birth and death rates, infant mortality, rainfall or mean temperature can best be exhibited by colouring maps with deeper shades of one colour to represent higher figures below and above the average. Statistics of the increase or decrease of population or value or other data can best be made also with two colours, one colour showing increase, the other colour showing decrease and the darker shades of both colours showing a greater percentage of increase or decrease. A chart of the occupations of the people of India can best be made by using different colours for the great occupation groups, and using different shades for male workers, female workers and dependents. Many interesting charts are given in Kale's *Indian Economics* where different hatchings are used instead of different colours. Within India comparisons between the Chief Provinces and India as a whole will be valuable. Every student is expected to draw at least two charts illustrating the above data before they can be sent up for the University Examination.

**NOTE.**—Teachers will be expected to compare the principal statistics of India with those of other countries. Students are expected to visit factories, agricultural demonstration farms, and co-operative societies.

### LIST OF BOOKS.

Books prescribed :—

1. MARSHALL : Economics of Industry.
2. TODD : The Science of Prices,     •

or

CLAY : Principles of Economics.

3. KALE : Indian Economics.
4. JEVONS, W. S. : Money and the Mechanism of Exchange.

5. BHATNAGAR, B. G. : Indian Currency and Exchange (Chapter II).
6. BHATNAGAR, B. G. : The Bases of Indian Economy.
7. MUKERJI, R. K. : The Groundwork of Economics.

**Books recommended : —**

1. MARSHALL : Principles of Economics.
2. WITHERS : Meaning of Money.
3. ARMITAGE SMITH : Taxation.
4. SHAH and KHAMBATA : Wealth and Taxable Capacity of India, Book I, Part II, Chapters III to VIII, Part III and Part IV only.
5. Statistical Abstract of British India.
6. Review of Indian Trade.
7. Moral and Material Progress Report—Latest Annual Publication.

### History.

**There shall be two papers :—**

**PAPER I.**—Modern Europe.

**PAPER II.**—One of the following periods of Indian History :—

- (a) Ancient India till 1200 A.D.
- (b) Mediæval India 1000—1761 A.D.
- (c) Modern India—Rise and Establishment of British Dominion in India till the present day.

**Books recommended :—**

**PAPER I**—Modern European History.

**ACTON** : Lectures on Modern History. Lectures on (1) Luther, (2) Counter Reformation, (3) Calvin and Henry VIII, (4) Philip II, Mary and Elizabeth, (5) Henry IV and Richelieu, (6) Thirty

Years' War, (7) Louis XIV, (8) War of the Spanish Succession, (9) Peter the Great, (10) Frederick the Great.

ROBINSON and BEARD: Development of Modern Europe.

MARRIOTT: Europe and Beyond.

WARNER and MARTEN: Groundwork of British History, Parts 2 and 3.

RAMSAY MUIR: New School Atlas of Modern History. PAPER II.—(a) Ancient India up to 1200 A.D.

SMITH, V. A.: Early History of India, 4th Edition.

Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol II, Chapters 1—9.

KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGER: Ancient India, Chapters 1—6.

SUBRAHMANYA IYER: Historical Sketches of Ancient Dekkan, Book V.

RHYS DAVIDS: Buddhist India (Omitting Chapters 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.)

RADHAKUMUD MUKERJEE: Men and thought in Ancient India.

(b) Mediæval India 1000—1761.

LANE-POOLE: Mediæval India.

ISHWARI PRASAD: History of Mediæval India.

ELPHINSTONE: History of India.

HAIG: Historic Landmarks of the Deccan.

SARKAR: Moghal Administration.

(c) British India.

LYALL: Rise and Expansion of British Dominion in India.

KEENE: History of India, Vol. II.

RAMSAY MUIR: Making of British India.

LYALL: Warren Hastings.

Rulers of India: Sindbia, Ranjit Singh, Dalhousie.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report, Part J.  
Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. IV.

## POLITICS.

There shall be two papers :—

Paper I—General Political Theory.

Books recommended :—

LEACOCK : Elements of Political Science.

LORD : Principles of Politics.

COLE : Social Theory.

BARKER : Political Thought in England from  
Spencer to To-day.

MACDONALD : Socialist Movement.

IVER BROWN : Meaning of Democracy.

Paper II—Comparative Politics, comprising a study of  
(a) the Evolution of the State and (b) the Constitutions  
of (1) England, (2) the Irish Free State, (3) The United  
States of America, (4) Switzerland, (5) Germany, (6)  
Czecho-Slovakia and (7) India.

Books recommended :—

WOODROW WILSON : The State.

WARDE FOWLER : The City State of the Greeks and  
Romans.

SIDNEY LOW : The Governance of England.

BRUNET : The German Constitution.

BRYCE : Modern Democracies (Switzerland and the  
U. S. America).

“ The Select Constitutions of the World ” prepared  
for the Irish Covention.

HORN : The Political System of British India.

BOSE : Working Constitution of India.

**HINDI.**

There shall be three papers:—

Paper I—Literature (70 marks).

A—Poetry.

KESHAVADAS: Ramchandrika (abridged, N. P. Sabha).

TULSIDAS: Vinaya Patrika (omitting the Stotras).

AYODHYA SINGH: Priya Pravas (Cantos I—X).

B—Modern Prose and Drama.

HARISCHANDRA:—Satya Harish Chandra; Mudra Rakshas.

RAMAKANT TRIPATHI: Hindi Gadya Mimansa.

PREMCHAND: Prem-dvadashi.

Questions on Alankar, Chhanda and Literary Criticism will be put in this paper. The following books are recommended:

JASWANT SINGH: Bhasha Bhushan.

BHAGWANDIN: Alankar Manjusha.

BIHANU: Chhandah Prabhakar.

SYAM SUNDAR DAS: Sahityalochan.

PAPER II.—History of Hindi Literature and Comparative Philology (40 marks).

A. Outlines of the History of Hindi Literature.

Books recommended:—

KEAY: History of Hindi Literature.

GREAVES: Sketch of Hindi Literature.

MISHRABANDHU: Vinoda, Vol. I. (Introduction only).

MISHRABANDHU: Hindi Navaratna (revised edition).

B. Outlines of Comparative Philology with special reference to the History of Hindi Language.

Books recommended :—

SWEET : History of Language (Temple Primer Series).

GUNN : Introduction to Comparative Philology.

SHYAM SUNDER DAS : Bhasha Vigyan.

PAPER III.—Translation from English and Sanskrit into Hindi and Composition (40 marks).

### URDU.

There will be three papers :—

PAPER I.—Poetry—

(a) Marsias :—

جب رنہیں سربلند علی کا علم ہوا by ANEES  
 بخدا فارس میدان تہور تھا حر „ „  
 پھولا شفق سے چرخ پہ جب لالہ زار صبح „ „  
 فولاد کی ضریح میں کسکا مزار ہے by DABIR  
 گلگونہ رخسار فلک گرد ہے رن کی „ „

(b) Qasaid and Ghazals مجہوعہ قصائد و غزلیات  
 published by the Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.

Books to be consulted :—

آب حیات - موازنہ انیس و دبیر مصنفہ شبلی

PAPER II.—Prose—

- (۱) مقدمہ شعر و شاعری مصنفہ حالی
- (۲) نیرونگ خیال حصہ اول مصنفہ آزاد
- (۳) انتخاب از تہذیب الاخلاق
- (۴) انتخاب از دوبار اکبری - ( اکبر - خان  
 خانان - عبدالرحیم - راجہ توترا مل )

Published by Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.

PAPER III.—Translation from English and Simple Persian into Urdu and Composition.

**M. A. EXAMINATION.****English Literature.**

*There will be nine papers set, viz., eight papers on the prescribed course and one on Essay. The Essay, the History, and the unseen papers must be taken in the Final Examination: of the other six papers, any four may be taken in the Previous Examination and the remaining two in the Final. There will be a viva voce test in the Final Examination.*

**PAPER I.—Literary and Social History of England.**  
(For Final candidates only.)

The following works are recommended :—

**GREEN :** Short History of the English People.

**JUSSERAND :** (Literary History of the English People  
3 vols.)

**WALKER :** Literature of the Victorian Era.

**SAINTSBURY :** History of English Literature.

**CARTER :** The Groundwork of English History  
(University Tutorial Press).

**PAPER II.—The Drama (Typical Texts).**

**MARLOWE :** Dr. Faustus.

**BEN JONSON :** Volpone.

**MILTON :** Samson Agonistes.

**CONGREVE :** The Way of the World (World's Classics  
Series).

**SHERIDAN :** The Critic.

**GALSWORTHY :** Justice.

**PAPER III.—Poetry (Typical Texts up to 19th Century).**

**CHAUCER :** The Knight's Tale.

**SPENSER :** Faerie Queene, Book. 1.

**SHAKESPEARE :** Sonnets (Beeching's Edition).

**GRAY :** Poems (Edition Tovey, Cambridge University  
Press).

POPE : Essay on Criticism.

MILTON : Paradise Regained.

PAPER IV.—Prose (Typical Texts up to 19th Century).

BACON : New Atlantis.

Characters of the XVIIth Century (Clarendon Press).

W. PEACOCK : Selected English Essays (The World's Classics). Bacon to Goldsmith.

JOHNSON : Lives of the Poets (Arnold's Edition, published by Macmillan).

GIBBON : Autobiography.

PAPER V.—Special Subject : Shakespeare, with a detailed study of the following plays :—

A Midsummer Night's Dream ; Antony and Cleopatra.

The Winter's Tale ; Henry V.

Candidates will also be expected to show a general knowledge of the leading plays other than the above, and of the present position of Shakespearean criticism.

The following books are recommended :—

BRADLEY : Shakespearean Tragedy.

DOWDEN : Mind and Art of Shakespeare.

QUILLER-COUCH : Shakespeare's Workmanship.

WILSON : Life in Shakespeare's England.

HARRIS : The Man Shakespeare.

SIR SIDNEY LEE : Life of Shakespeare (latest edition), Shakespeare's England.

PAPER VI.—Modern Poetry.

WARD : English Poets, Vols. IV, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Robert Browning.

BYRON : Childe Harold, Canto 3.

TENNYSON : In Memoriam.

SMITH. J. C. : Modern Verse (Oxford University Press).

PAPER VII.—Modern Prose.

DICKENS : Great Expectations.

CARLYLE Sartor Resartus.

HARDY : Trumpet Major (Macmillan's Indian Edition).

PATER : Appreciations (New Pocket Edition).

MORLEY : Studies in Literature (Macmillan, Indian Edition).

PAPER VIII. — Essay (for Final candidates only).

PAPER IX—(For Final candidates only )

Unseen passages in Prose and Verse from texts similar to those prescribed in the course (all periods). This paper will also include questions on the history of the language and on prosody (Max. marks—100).

Books recommended :—

BRADLEY, H. : Making of English (Macmillan's Indian Edition).

SAINTSBURY : Manual of English Prosody (Macmillan).

N.B.—Candidates must show a competent knowledge of the History of English Literature in all periods covered by the authors in their course.

## Sanskrit.

### PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The papers shall be arranged as follows :—

PAPER I.—Sanskrit Literature.

(a) MACDONELL : Vedic Reader.

(b) Kātha Upaniṣad—with Śaṅkara Bhāṣya.

(c) MAGHA : Siśupālavadhā—Cantos 1 to IV.

- (d) Translation from English to Sanskrit (20 marks).

**PAPER II.—Pāli and Prākṛit Literature.**

- (a) 1. Pāli Pāthāvali, ed. Muni Jinaivijaya, Ahmedabad, Gujerat.

2. MÜLLER: Pāli Grammar.

- (b) 1. RĀJASĒKHARA: Karpûramañjarī (H. O. Series).

2. (a) Prākṛit Grammar as in Vararuchi's Prākṛitaprakāśa or Hemachandra's Prākṛita-vyākaraṇa.

(b) WOOLNER: Introduction to Prākṛit.

**PAPER III.—Indian Philosophy—**

- (a) JAYANTA BHATTĀ. Nyāyamañjarī (Prameya Section). Vizianagram Series.

(b) Sāṅkhya Tattva Kaumudī.

(c) SADĀNANDA: Vedāntasara.

**PAPER IV.—Literary and Cultural History of India with outlines of the political events in Ancient India.**

**Books prescribed :—**

SMITH, VINCENT A: Early History of India 4th edition.

MACDONELL, A. A: History of Sanskrit Literature.

**Books recommended :—**

1. Imperial Gazetteer, Vol. II, Chapters I—IX.

2. FRAZER: Literary History of India (Library of Literary History).

3. KEITH: Classical Sanskrit Literature

4. WEBER: History of Indian Literature

In papers I, II, and III questions will be set demanding a knowledge of the History of the branches of literature represented by the Text-books.

## FINAL EXAMINATION.

Candidates will be required to offer only one of the following groups.

Three papers will be set on text-books in each group. A fourth paper on Composition will be common for all groups.

In each of the three special papers questions will be set demanding a knowledge of the History of the branches of literature represented by the Text-books.

There will be a *viva voce* test in all groups.

## GROUP A.—VEDIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

## PAPER I.—

- (a) PETERSON : Handbook to the Rigveda, Parts I and II including Sâyana's Upodghâta to his commentary on the Rigveda.
- (b) KASHINATH ŚÂSTRĪ: Aitareya Brâhmaṇa. Pañcika's I—III (Anandâśrama Series, Vol. XXXII, Part I).

Books recommended :—

1. MACDONELL : Vedic Grammar for Students.
2. MACDONELL : History of Sanskrit Literature, Chapters I—IX.

## PAPER II.—

- (a) Mādhyandina Samhitâ, Chs. I and II.
- (b) Śathapatha Brâhmaṇa, Ch. (Kāṇḍa) I.

## PAPER III.—

- (a) Rikprâtiśâkhya.
- (b) WHITNEY : Sanskrit Grammar.  
BRÂNDÂRKAR : Wilson Philological Lectures.  
GILES : Manual of Comparative Philology (Part I).

TARAPOREWALA : Yasna IX in its Sanskrit Equivalents.

*N.B.*—Questions on Vedic Religion and Mythology will be distributed over Papers I and II.

Books recommended :—

BLOOMFIELD : Religion of the Veda.

GRISWOLD : Religion of the Rigveda.

MACDONELL : Vedic Mythology.

KEITH : Introduction to the Taittiriya Samhitā (Harvard Oriental Series).

PAPER IV.—Composition.

GROUP B.—SANSKRIT LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

PAPER I .. { Kāvya prakāśa.  
Vṛttaratnākara (omitting Chapter VI).  
RĀJASHEKHARA : Kavyamīmāṃsā, Adhyāyas  
VVI (Gaekwar's Oriental Series).

PAPER II .. { Daśarūpaka.  
Ratnāvalī.  
Venīsamhāra.  
Svapnavāsavadatta.  
Mālatīmādhava.

PAPER III.—Naishadhcharita, Cantos I—III.

Kādambarī (Pūrvabhāga).

BHARTOJI DIKṢITA : Siddhānta Kaumudī—  
Kāraka and Samāsa.

*NOTE.*—Questions on the history of Sanskrit literature will be distributed over Papers I—III.

Books recommended :—

1. MACDONELL : History of Sanskrit Literature.

2. KEITH : Vedic Ākhyāna and Sanskrit Drama,  
(J. R. A. S. 1911, pp. 979—1009, and 1912  
pp. 411—438).

3. RIDGEWAY : Dramas and Dramatic Dances, (Section IV on India, pp. 1—216).

4. KEITH : Classical Sanskrit Literature.

5. KEITH : Sanskrit Drama.

PAPER IV.—Composition.

GROUP C.—DHARMAŚĀSTRA.

PAPER I.—

1. JAIMINI : Mimāṃsā Sūtras with Śhabarabhāṣya, Chapters I—III.

2. LAUGĀKṢI BHĀSKARA—Arthasaṃgraha.

PAPER II.—

1. YĀJNAVALKYA : Yājñavalkya Smṛiti with Mitākṣarā on Vyavahārādhyāya.

2. MANU : Mānava Dharmaśāstra.

PAPER III.—

1. KĀTYĀYNA : Śrauta Sūtra—Section on Darśa-paurṇamāsa.

2. PĀRASKARA : Gṛihya Sūtra.

3. ĀPASTAMBA : Dharma Sūtra.

NOTE.—Questions on the history of Dharmaśāstra and Mimāṃsā literatures will be distributed over Papers I—III.

Books recommended :—

1. BÜHLER : Sacred Laws of the Aryas and Institutes of Manu (S. B. E., Vols. II, XIV and XXV, Introductions only).

2. OLDENBERG : The Gṛihyasūtras (S. B. E., XXIX and XXX, Introduction only).

3. JOLLY : Tagore Law Lectures (Lecture I).

4. POLLOCK (Editor) : Maine's Ancient Law.

5. DR. GANGANATHA JHA : Prabhākara School of 'Pūrva Mimāṃsā.

PAPER IV.—Composition.

## GROUP D.—PHILOSOPHY.

## PAPER I.—

1. GAUTAMA : Nyâyasûtras with Bhâsya, Chap. I.
2. Nyâya Muktvâli (Pratyaksa and Śabda).
3. Vaisesika Sûtra with Upaskâra, Chapters I—III.

## PAPER II.—

- (1) Yogasûtras with Bhojavṛitti.
- (2) Siddhântaleśa, Chapter IV.
- (3) KEITH : Buddhist Philosophy in India and Ceylon.
- (4) Bodhicharyâvatâra—Chapter IX (Prâjñâ-pâramitâ).

## PAPER III.—

1. BÂDARÂYAṆA : Brahmasûtras with Śankara Bhâsya, Adhyâya I, Pâda I, Sûtras 1—4, Adhyâya II, Pâdas I and II.
2. MÂDHAVÂCHÂRYA VIDYÂBÂṆYA : Vivaraṇaprameyasamgraha, Varṇaka I.

## Books recommended :—

1. BODAS (Editor) : Tarkasamgraha.
2. MAX MÜLLER : Six Systems of Indian Philosophy.
3. DEUSSEN : The System of the Vedânta.

## PAPER IV.—Composition.

## GROUP E.—EPIGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

- |          |    |   |   |
|----------|----|---|---|
| PAPER I  | .. | { | Asoka Inscriptions with a general knowledge of the Maurya Period, History of the North-Indian Alphabets with special reference to Brâhmi and its derivatives. |
| PAPER II | .. | { | Gupta Inscriptions and Gupta Coinage with a general knowledge of the Gupta Period.<br>The Origin and Use of the Vikrama and Saka Eras.                        |

**PAPER III. — Social and Constitutional History of Ancient India from the Vedic Period (up to 1200 A.D.).**

**PAPER IV.—Composition.**

**Books recommended :—**

For Paper I.—

Epigraphia Indica, Vols. II, III, V and VIII.

Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. I (revised by Hultzsch)

SMITH: *Asoka* (3rd Edition).

BUHLER: *Indian Palæography* (English version).

SHAMA SHASTRI: *Papers on Origin of the Indian Alphabet*—published in the *Indian Antiquary* (Vol. XXXV).

BÜHLER: *Origin of the Brāhmī Alphabet.*

For Paper II.—

FLEET: *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III.

ALLAN, J.: *Catalogue of Gupta Coins.*

RAPSON: *Indian Coins* (Grundriss).

*Indian Antiquary*, Vols. XIX—XX, XXII—XXVI  
(Papers on the Vikrama and Saka Eras).

SEWELL AND DIKSIT: *Indian Calendar* (Section I dealing with Indian Calendar Terms).

*Bhandarkar Commemoration Volume* (pp. 187—194),  
J. R. A. S. for 1914 (pp. 973—1013).

Paper III —

*The Arthaśāstra of Kauṭilya* (translated by Shama Sastri).

*Manusmṛti* (S. B. E., XXV).

*Sukranīti* (translated by B. K. Sarkar).

*Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, Chs. IV—V,  
VIII—XII, XIX.

MAJUMDAR, R. C.: *Corporate Life in Ancient India.*

JAYASWAL, K. P.: *Hindu Polity.*

BENI PRASAD: *Theory of Government in Ancient India.*

*N.B.*—(1) Candidates will be expected to decipher in facsimile any of the Asoka and Gupta Inscriptions.

(2) Partnient questions on Ancient Indian Geography will be asked in Papers I and II Books Recommended—  
CUNNINGHAM: Ancient Geography of India (revised by S. N. Majumdar).

(3) Questions on Political History of India (600 B.C. to 1200 A.D.) will be distributed over Papers I and II.

Books recommended :—

SMITH : Early History of India (4th Edition) Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Chs. XV—XXV

MONAHAN : Early History of Bengal.

RAY-CHAUDHURI : Political History of Ancient India.

MACCRINDLE : Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian.

BHANDARKAR, D. R. : Carmichael Lectures, First Series.

BHANDARKAR, D. R. : Asoka.

GILES : Travels of Fa Hien.

WATTERS : Yuan Chawang's Travels in India.

KALHANA: Rājatarangṇī.—Introduction only by Stein.  
Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. II, Chs. I—VI.

GROUP F.—PĀLI AND PRĀKRIT.

PAPER I.—Pāli Texts.

(1) Dhammapada.

(2) Pātimokkha-sutta.

(3) Dhamma-cakka-pavattana-sutta.

PAPER II —Jain Prakrit Texts.

(1) Âchâranga Sûtra, Part I.

(2) Uttarādhyayan Sûtra, I—XI.

PAPER III.—Literary Prakrit Texts.

(1) Setubandha, Cantos I—IV.

(2) HĀLA : Sattasai, Centuries I—III.

(3) Bhavisattakahâ, Sandhis I—II

N.B.—Questions on Grammar and History will be distributed over Papers I—III.

Books recommended :—

- (a) (1) MÜLLER : Simplified Pali Grammar.  
 (2) KACCAYANA : Pali Grammar.  
 (3) VARARUCI : Prakritaprakāśa.  
 (4) HEMCHANDRA : Prakrit Grammar (portion dealing with Jaina Prakrit).  
 (5) WOOLNER : Introduction to Prakrit.
- (b) (1) MRS. B. DAVIDS : Buddhism.  
 (2) KERN : Manual of Indian Buddhism.  
 (3) STEVENSON : Heart of Jainism.  
 (4) Articles on Buddhism and Jainism in the Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics.  
 (5) Articles on Pali and Prakrit in the Encyclopædia Britannica.

PAPER IV.—Composition.

### Arabic.

#### PREVIOUS—FOUR PAPERS.

PAPER I.—(i) باب الحماسة - ديوان الحماسة and

المراثي

(ii) المعلقات السبع

PAPER II.—(i) مقامات حريزي ten maqamat

(ii) الانوار المنتخبة

(iii) كليله و دمنه

PAPER III.—(i) كتاب المعارف by ابن قتيبة

(ii) الفخري

PAPER IV.—Translation from English into Arabic and *vice versa*.

Critical questions will be set in each of the papers I and II and a sound knowledge of Syntax, Prosody and Rhetoric will be expected. Paper III will be set to test the knowledge of the History of Islam.

## FINAL—FOUR PAPERS.

Papers I, II and III—Three of the following groups only :—

- (a) Mysticism—Selections from رساله قشبريه and احياء العلوم
- (b) Commentary on the Quran—Selections from كشاف or بياض or جامع الجوامع طبرسي
- (c) Belles Letters—Selections from مقامات حريري and مقامات بديعي
- (d) Text Hadith with the Allied Lughat either معجم البهار with the help of صحيح مسلم or معجم البحرين with the help of استبصار.
- (e) Pre-Islamic Poetry—Selections from مفضليات و حماسه and some other Diwans.
- (f) Mokazramin and Islamic poets. Some poets as لبید - حسان.
- (g) MOWALLADIN (Selections from متنبي. ابوالعلاء المعري - اخلط - كهيت - فرزوق - جرير)
- (h) Logic and Metaphysics (قاضي - مبارک - صدرا - حمدا لله)
- (i) Comparative Philology of Semitic Languages-- O'Leary's Comparative Grammar of Semitic Languages.
- (j) HAURT OR NICHOLSON : History of Literature.
- (k) History of Islam (one specific period from ابن اثير or طبري).

(l) History of the Arabs in India **فتوح البلدان** and selections from the standard works. (Other groups may be added, if necessary.)

(m) Mohammadan Law :—

(۱) کتاب النکاح و الطلاق - (۲) کتاب الشفعه -  
 (۳) کتاب البیوع - (۴) الوقف - (۵) الغرائض from  
 شرائع الاسلام or معاملات هدايه

PAPER IV. — Essay on one of the subjects offered.

*Viva voce* on the other two subjects.

### Persian.

NOTE.—Persian words must be written in the Persian character.

### PREVIOUS—FOUR PAPERS.

PAPER I.—Prose— **وقائع نعمت خانعالي** first three  
 waqais and **سه نثر ظهوري** from **نثر دوم**

PAPER II.—(i) **قصائد خاقاني** — Qasaid beginning with—

- ۱ دل من پیر تعلیم است ومن طفل زباندا نش
- ۲ هر صبح سر ز گلشن سودا بر آورم
- ۳ شب روان چون رخ صبح آئینه سیما بینند
- ۴ نثار اشک من هر شب شکر ریز است ینهمانی
- ۵ در پرده دل آمد دامن کشاں خیالاش
- ۶ خورشید کسری تاج بین ایوان نو پرداخته
- ۷ کوئے عشق آمد شد مابر قنابد بیدش ازید
- ۸ بردار زلفش از رخ تاجان تازه بینی
- ۹ پیش که صبح بردرد شقه چتر عنبری

- ۱۰ حام طرب کش که صبح کام بر آمد
- ۱۱ صبح خیزان بین قیامت در جهان انگیزته
- ۱۲ از سر زلف تو بوے سر بهر آمد بها
- ۱۳ مافتنه بر توایم و فتنه بر آئنه
- ۱۴ قحط وفا است در بنه آخرالزمان
- ۱۵ هر صبح پای صبر بد امن در آورم

(ii) Qasnid beginning with—قصائد عرفی

- ۱ اے متاع درد در بازار جان انداخته
- ۲ اے برزده دامن بلا را
- ۳ اے داشته در سایه هم تیغ و قلم را
- ۴ جہاں بگشتم و دردا بهیچ شہرو دیار
- ۵ دیکہ لشکر غم صف کشد بخونخواری
- ۶ رفتم اے غم ز در عمر شتابان رفتم
- ۷ ز آسمان و زمیں مژده ناگهان آمد
- ۸ زهر گلی کہ ہواے دلم نقاب کشان
- ۹ گر مرد ہمتی ز سروت نشان مخواه
- ۱۰ اے دل معنی سرشت رازداں آفتاب
- ۱۱ صباح عید کہ در تکیہ گاہ ناز و نعیم
- ۱۲ زخون گردیدہ بر بندہ چہ گویم کار جاں بینی
- ۱۳ ہر سوختہ جانیکہ بہ کشمیر در آید
- ۱۴ کجا بہ حسن شود باتو ہمعناں فرگی
- ۱۵ نو بہار آمد کہ افشاند چو حسن یار گل

PAPER III.—Poetry.

(a) Ghazals:—

HAFIZ: All Ghazals of ردیف التاء and those beginning with—

دوہ وقت سحر از غصہ نجاتم دادند  
دوہ دیدم کہ ملائک در میخانہ زدند

NAZIRI: All Ghazals of ردیف التاء

(b) Masnavi:—

JALALUDDIN ROOMI: The Masnavi Daftar I from the  
beginning up to تفسیر قول حکیم سناائی

صالحا توسنگ بودی دلخواہ  
آزمون را یک زمانے خاک باہی

PAPER IV.—Ethics and Politics.

اخلاق ناصری تہذیب النفس  
اخلاق جلالی سیاست مدن

FINAL—(FOUR PAPERS AND *VIVA VOCE*).

NOTE.—Persian words must be written in Persian Character.

PAPER I.—(i) رسائل طغرئی first three Rasail.

(ii) شبنم شاداب

(iii) سفر نامہ شاہ ایران published by  
Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.

(iv) سرگذشت خان لنگران

PAPER II.—(i) انتخاب قصائد قانوی published by

مبارک علی لاہور

(ii) انتخاب دیوان عندلیب published by

انوار المطابع لکھنؤ

PAPER III.—Special Study of one of the following groups to be selected by the Head of the Department in the beginning of the session :

## (a) History of Persian Literature—

BROWNE : History of Persia, Vols. I, II and III.

## (b) Literary Criticism—

SHERWANI (H. R.). SIR GORE OUSLEY, WARNER, سخندان فارس and MATTHEW ARNOLD.

## (c) Ethics, Politics and Civics—

Ilmul Akhlaq by JUSTICE KARAMAT HUSAIN

اخلاق جلالی باستثنائی بحث نغمه

## (d) History of Islam—

(1) The Prophet and first four Caliphs.

(2) Either the reign of Omayyads or the reign of Abbasids up to the end of the reign of

حبيب السیر or روضة الصفا from المتوکل علی الله  
ترجمہ قاریم طبری—and

AMIR ALI's : History of the Saracens.

## (e) Philosophy with special knowledge of sufi-ism—

FITZ-GERALD, CLARKE, GHAZZALI

( کیمیائے سعادت ترجمہ احیاء العلوم )

## PAPER IV.—Composition.

Essay in Persian on the group offered for Paper III.

*Viva voce* on the subjects offered for the first two papers.

NOTE.—Questions on معیار الاشعار and حدائق البلاغہ will be set in both the examinations. Students who offer Persian are required to have such knowledge of the Etymology of Arabic language as will enable them to explain all Arabic words and phrases occurring in the Text.

### Latin.

The examination for the degree of M.A. in Latin will be conducted partly by papers and partly *viva voce*.

Candidates will be examined in—

- (a) The Authors prescribed below.
- (b) The General History, Geography, Mythology and Antiquities relating to the Authors prescribed Grammar and Philology.
- (c) Latin Prose Composition.

### PREVIOUS.

There will be three papers :—

- I. } On the Authors prescribed, *i.e.*, Terence, Lucretius, Cicero, Horace, Juvenal, together with questions dealing with the History, Geography, Antiquities and Mythology bearing on or relating to them,
- II. } together with questions on Grammar and Philology,
- III. Latin Prose Composition.

### FINAL.

There will be three papers :—

- I. } On the Authors prescribed, *i.e.*, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Virgil and Tacitus, together with questions dealing with the History, Geography, Antiquities and Mythology bearing on or relating to them,
- II. } together with questions on Grammar and Philology.
- III. Latin Prose Composition.

*N.B.*—Candidates in the Final M.A. must be prepared to answer, if necessary, questions involving a knowledge of the authors already taken for the Previous M.A. Examination

### Mental and Moral Science.

*There will be four papers and an Essay. For the Previous Examination candidates are required to select any two papers of the course, and for the Final Examination, the remaining papers with the Essay. There will be a viva voce test in the Final Examination.*

There will be five groups :—

I.—Logic and Metaphysics.

II.—Psychology.

III.—Ethics (Plato and Aristotle).

IV.—Additional Ethics.

V.—Philosophy of Religion.

All candidates are required to elect Group I on which *two* papers will be set.

Candidates may offer any two of the remaining groups on each of which one paper will be set.

A General knowledge of the history of Philosophy will be required of all candidates.

Books recommended—WEBER and WINDELBAND.

The following texts are prescribed :—

*Group I—*

#### LOGIC AND METAPHYSICS.

JOSEPH, H. W. B. : An Introduction to Logic.

JOHN LOCKE : An Essay concerning the " Human Understanding." Abridged and edited by A. S. Pringle Pattison (Oxford Press).

HUME : Treatise on Human Nature, Book I. *Of the Understanding.*

KANT : Watson's Selections (Maclehose & Sons, Glasgow). Critique of Pure Reason.

SETH : Scottish Philosophy (Blackwood & Sons, London).

*Group II—*

#### PSYCHOLOGY.

• McDougall, W : Outline of Psychology.

JAMES, W : Principles of Psychology.

Candidates will be expected to acquaint themselves with later developments of psychological doctrine.

*Group III—*

## ETHICS (PLATO and ARISTOTLE).

PLATO: Republic (in an English translation, either Jowett's or Davies' and Vaughan's).

ARISTOTLE: Nicomachean Ethics (translated by Peters or Williams).

*Group IV—*

## ADDITIONAL ETHICS.

GREEN: Prolegomena to Ethics.

HERBERT SPENCER: Data of Ethics.

SIDGWICK: Methods of Ethics.

*Group V—*

## PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION.

DESCARTES: Meditations

HUME: Dialogues on Natural Religion. Edited by McEwen (Blackwood).

KANT: Critiques: relevant portions with special reference to the Transcendental Dialectic and the Critique of Practical Reason.

*Course including Indian Philosophy as an alternative to the above course.*

Candidates may offer the following four papers with the Essay :—

- I. Metaphysics (as under Group I above).
- II. Logic (as under Group I above).
- III. Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika. The course as prescribed for the Sanskrit M.A. Final Examination, Group D, Paper I.
- IV. Vedānta. The course as prescribed for the Sanskrit M.A. Final Examination, Group D, Paper III.

Books recommended in connection with Papers III and IV.

Those recommended for the Sanskrit M.A. Final Examination for Group D.

Candidates shall offer any two of these papers for the Previous Examination, and the remaining two with the Essay and *viva voce* for the Final Examination.

A general knowledge of the history of Philosophy will be required of all candidates.

Books recommended—WEBER and WINDELBAND,

### **Economics.**

#### **PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.**

There will be four papers :—

PAPER I.—Economic Development of England and India, with special reference to the period after 1760.

PAPER II.—Industrial and Commercial Organisation.

PAPER III.—Financial Organisation.

PAPER IV.—The State and Economic Welfare.

PAPER I.—*Economic Development of England and India*, with special reference to the period after 1760—The Manor. The Guilds. The Domestic System. The Agricultural Revolution. The Industrial Revolution. The Factory System. Changes in Transportation and Marketing, and their effects. Similar material for India, as far as possible. The history of the industrial and commercial organisation of two or more important industries both in England and India to be studied in detail, such as wheat or sugar, cotton or wool, iron or building-trade, paper or glass. The history of inventions and of the status of labour to be treated briefly.

PAPER II.—*Industrial and Commercial Organisation*.—(This course should be both descriptive and theoretical. The students should study the comparative economic efficiency of various forms of organisation.) Specialisation in Land, Labour and Machinery, in Extractive Industries, Manufacture and Transportation. Factory Organisation

and Scientific Management. Methods of paying Wages. Organisation of Markets and Selling. Distributing Agencies and Consumer's Leagues. Trusts and Co-operation from the point of view of efficiency in Production and Marketing.

PAPER III — *Financial Organisation*.—(This course should be a theoretical and descriptive study of the delicate adjustment by which Value and Ownership are determined.) Money and the Causes of Changes in Prices. Paper Money. Commercial Paper and Securities. The Organisation of Credit by Banks, Brokers and Co-operative Credit Societies. State Banks. Foreign Exchanges. Stock Exchanges and Produce Exchanges. Speculation. Credit Cycles and the forecasting of fluctuations in the rate of interest and in prices. Enterprise and Investment. The Promotion of Companies. Financial and Legal Organisation of Companies and Trusts. Responsibility for the Direction and Control of Industry and the flow of Capital.

PAPER IV.—*The State and Economic Welfare*.—(This course is a study of the relative efficiency of public and private activities as a means to certain economic ends.) Public Finance. Taxes, Loans and Budgets. Public Expenditure. The economic basis of expenditure for the security of life and property, for sanitation and education. Social Insurance, including workmen's compensation and insurance against unemployment. Government Regulation of Production ; Adulteration, Control of Food and Drugs, Factory Legislation, Government Regulation of Prices and Monopolies. State aid to Industries. Public Research and Information Bureaus. Government Control of Public Works and Public Utilities.

Books-recommended :—

#### I—ECONOMIC HISTORY.

1. GRAS : Introduction to Economic History.
2. LIPSON : Economic History of England.
3. GADGIL : The Industrial Evolution of India.

4. HAMILTON : Commercial Relations between England and India.
5. BALKRISHNA : Commercial Relations between England and India.
6. KNOWLES : Economic Development of the British Overseas Empire, Vol I (Tropical).
7. KNOWLES : The Industrial and Commercial Revolution in Great Britain during the 19th Century.
8. MERIDITH : Economic History of England.
9. CRESSY : Outline of Industrial History
10. SHAH, N. J. : History of Indian Tariffs.

#### II—INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANISATION.

1. MARSHALL : Industry and Trade.
2. MARSHALL, FIELD and WRIGHT : Materials for the Study of Economics.
3. MARSHALL, FIELD and WRIGHT : Reading in Industrial Society.
4. GANT : Work, Wages and Profits.
5. THOMPSON : Scientific Management.
6. TAYLOR : Shop Management.
7. HIRST : Story of the Trusts.
8. HOBSON : The Evolution of Modern Capitalism.
9. WATTS : Psychological Problems of Industry.
10. CARVER : Economics of Human Energy.

#### III—FINANCIAL ORGANISATION.

1. MARSHALL : Money, Credit and Commerce.
2. JEVONS : Money, and the Mechanism of Exchange.
3. FISHER : The Purchasing Power of Money.
4. JEVONS : Investigations in Currency and Finance.
5. COOPER : Financing an Enterprise.
6. WITHERS : Stocks and Shares.
7. FISKE : Modern Bank.
8. SPALDING : Eastern Exchange, Currency and Finance.
9. SHIRRAS : Indian Finance and Banking.
10. CASSELL : Memorandum on the World's Monetary Problems. (League of Nations.)

## IV—THE STATE AND ECONOMIC WELFARE.

1. SHIRRAS : Public Finance.
2. DALTON : Public Finance.
3. SELIGMAN : Essays in Taxation.
4. SEAGER : Social Insurance.
5. PIGOU : Economics of Welfare (Chapters dealing with Government Control).
6. KYDD : Factory Legislation in India.
7. Indian Workmen's Compensation Act.
8. Indian Factory Acts.
9. Report of the Indian Industrial Commission.
10. Report of the Indian Economic Enquiry Committee.
11. DAS, R. K. : Factory Legislation in India.

## FINAL EXAMINATION.

*The candidate shall take Paper I and any three of the remaining papers stated below. He shall also appear in a viva voce examination. Each student shall also be required to present and pass in one essay approved by the Head of the Department of Economics and prepared during the year : the essay to become the property of the University.*

- (1) Advanced Theory.
- (2) History of Economic Thought including Social and Commercial Theories.
- (3) Labour Problems and Social Welfare.
- (4) Rural and Municipal Economics.
- (5) Theory and Practice of Statistics.
- (6) Accountancy.
- (7) Mathematical Economics.
- (8) The Teaching of Economics.
- (9) Transport.
- (10) Economic and Commercial Geography.

- (11) Special subject for detailed study to be announced, *e.g.*, Trade Cycles, Famines, Co-operation.

**PAPER I.—*Advanced Economic Theory.***—(This course should be a revision of Economic Theory from the Dynamic and Integral points of view as in Wicksteed, Pigou, Fisher and Clarke.) The ultimate effects of Invention and improvements, especially cheaper Transportation and Communication. The relative growth of population. Dynamic relations of the relative value of investments in Land, Capital, and Labour Power. Monopolies and Price Discrimination. Theoretical possibilities of Economic Progress.

**PAPER II.—*History of Economic Thought including Social and Commercial Theories.***—A brief Chronological account of the principal writers and schools followed by a connected history of the most important theories.

**PAPER III.—*Labour Problems and Social Welfare.***—Life of the Labouring Classes in Typical Indian Industries Cotton, Jute, Coal, Iron, Glass, Tea, Shipping, the Labour of Women and Children. Wages and Hours. Trade Unions. Their principle, achievements, and possibilities in England and India. Labour Disputes. Arbitration and Conciliation. Works Committees and Trade Councils. Profits-sharing, Co-partnership and Producers' Co-operation. Social Welfare Work and Social Service Agencies in India. Housing projects in India and England. Debt and Co-operative Credit for Employees. Unemployment, Labour Agencies, and Labour Exchanges. (Social Insurance, Workmen's Compensation, and Factory Legislation, which are included in the Previous course, are to be reviewed briefly.)

**PAPER IV.—*Rural and Municipal Economics.***—Land tenures, Agricultural Improvements, Irrigation and Communications. The importance and possibilities of village industries. District Board Finance. Contrast between Rural and Municipal Problems. Congestion, Town Planning, Building Regulations, Sanitation, Municipal Finance.

**PAPER V.—*Theory and Practice of Statistics*.—**Scope and Utility of Statistics. Enumeration, Compilation and Tabulation of Data. Averages. Dispersion. Skewness. Graphic Method. Accuracy. Index Numbers. Interpolation. Association. Contingency. Corelation. Sampling. Common errors in Statistics.

**PAPER VI.—*Accountancy*.—**The principles of Double Entry Book-keeping and their application. Books of original entry. The Ledger, Trial Balance, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts. Balance Sheet.

In the treatment of the above, the following matters will be included:—Cheques, Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes; Good-will; Classification of Assets; Bad Debts; Joint Venture and Contract Accounts; Consignments. Single Entry Book-keeping. Depreciation, Reserves and Sinking Funds. Partnership and Company Accounts. The Double-Account System. Sectional and self-balancing Ledgers. Bankruptcy Accounts. Bank Accounts. Departmental and Branch Accounts.

**PAPER VII.—*Mathematical Economics*.—**Marginal utility. Indifference curves. The contract curve. Demand and supply curves. Elasticity of demand and supply. Consumer's and producer's surplus. Equations of the equilibrium of exchange under simple and complex conditions of competition and of monopoly. Supply and demand of the factors of production. Application of the equations of equilibrium to the problem of distribution. Application of mathematical methods to problems of foreign trade, transportation, speculation, population, and rent. Distinctions between static and dynamic economics. Curves representing historical progress, contrasted with curves representing various possible positions at a given time. Conditions of economic progress. Relations between pure mathematical economics and statistics. Possibility of obtaining equations representing actual conditions.

**PAPER VIII.—*The Teaching of Economics*.—**Presentation. Illustration. Questions and Problems. Inspiration. Field work and Research work.

PAPER IX.—*Transport* :—

- (1) *Railway Transport*.—Capital and Expenditure Combinations. Rates and Fares. Classification of Goods and Minerals. Discrimination and Undue Preference. State Regulation of Rates and Fares. State Ownership and Management.
- (2) *Indian Railways*.—Development. Relation to the State. Management. Financing Relation to one another. Internal Administration and Executive Organisation. Changes suggested by the Acworth Commission.
- (3) *Road Transport*.—Economics of Road Construction and Maintenance. Theories of Rates and Fares. Types of Road Transport. Relation to the State. Relation of Road to Railway Transport. Roads and Road Transport as means of opening up undeveloped and outlying tracts.

PAPER X.—*Economic Geography*.—The Economic and Commercial Geography of Eurasia and East Africa, the monsoon lands (India, China, Japan, etc.), and the chief commercial countries of Europe will be studied in detail, other parts in outline, more particular attention being given to cases which illustrate general truths or provide illustrations of the growth of industrial or commercial centres. Trade routes particularly those of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. (The course will include practical work such as the study and construction of statistical maps and charts and sketch maps).

PAPER XI.—*Special subjects for detailed study such as Co-operation, Famines, Trade Cycles, etc., to be announced each year.*

## Books recommended :—

## I—THEORY.

1. MARSHALL : Principles of Economics.
2. FIGOU : Economics of Welfare.
3. WICKSTED : Common Sense of Political Economy.

4. CLARK : Essentials of Economic Theory.
5. FISHER : Nature of Capital and Income.
6. TAUSSIG : Principles of Economics.

## II. — HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT.

1. GIDE and RIST : History of Economic Doctrine.
2. HANEY : History of Economic Thought.
3. INGRAM : History of Political Economy in England.
4. KIRKUP : History of Socialism.
5. ORAGE : National Guilds
6. SPARGO and ARNER : Elements of Socialism.
7. HENDERSON : The Case for Socialism.
8. COLE : The World of Labour.
9. SALTER : Karl Marx and Modern Socialism.
10. HILLQUIT and RYAN : Socialism, Promise or Menace.
11. LE ROSSIGNOL : Orthodox Socialism.
12. MUKERJI, R. K. : Borderlands of Economics.
13. BANERJI, P. N. : Fiscal Policy in India.

## III. — LABOUR PROBLEMS AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

1. WEBB : Industrial Democracy.
2. BURNETT-HURST : Labour Problems in India.
3. BROUGHTON : Labour Problems in India.
4. KYDD, J. C. : Factory Legislation.
5. PIGOU : Unemployment.
6. COLE, G. D. H. : Organised Labour.
7. SILVERMAN, M. A. : The Economics of Social Problems.
8. BLUM : Labour Economics.
9. JOHN LEE : Principles of Industrial Welfare.
10. WILLIAMS, A. : Co-partnership and Profits-sharing.
11. WALLS : Progressive Co-partnership.
12. BOWIE : Sharing Profits with Employees.

13. Reports on Social Welfare. Work of the Calcutta and Bombay Leagues. The Tata Iron and Steel Company and the British India Corporation, Cawnpore.
14. BOWLEY and BURNETT-HURST: Livelihood and Poverty.
15. NETTLEFOLD: Practical Housing.

#### IV.—RURAL and MUNICIPAL ECONOMICS.

1. DARLING: The Punjab Peasant in Prosperity and Debt.
2. NOURSE: Agricultural Economics.
3. MUKERJI: Foundations of Indian Economics.
4. BADEN POWELL: Land Revenue System of British India.
5. HOWARD: Crop Production in India.
6. MUKERJI, R. K.: Rural Economy in India.
7. CARVER: Principles of Rural Economics.
8. LEAKE: Bases of Agricultural Practice in the U. P.
9. VENN: The Foundations of Agricultural Economics.
10. JACK: Economic Life of a Bengal District.
11. SLATER: Some South Indian Villages.
12. MANN and KANITKAR: Land and Labour in a Deccan village.
13. STRICKLAND: Co-operation in India.
14. CALVERT: Wealth and Welfare of the Punjab.
15. WOLFE: Co-operation in India.
16. AMBEDKAR: The Evolution of Provincial Finance in India (Selected Chapters).
17. SHAH: Indian Municipalities.
18. U. P. Municipal Manual.
19. U. P. District Boards' Act.
20. Final Report of Agricultural Tribunal of Investigation.
21. Government Resolution on Land Revenue Policy in India.
22. The Report of the Taxation Enquiry Committee (Selected Chapters).

## V.—STATISTICS.

1. BOWLEY: Elements of Statistics
2. BOWLEY: Elementary Manual of Statistics (2nd Edition).
3. YULE: An Introduction to the Theory of Statistics.
4. HARVARD ECONOMIC SERVICE: Review of Economic Statistics.

## VI.—ACCOUNTANCY.

1. SPICER and PEGLER: Book-keeping and Accounts.
2. J. R. BATLIBOI: Advanced Accounts.

## VII.—MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS.

1. MARSHALL: Principles of Economics.
2. BOWLEY: The Mathematical Groundwork of Economics, Oxford, 1924.
3. FISHER: Nature of Capital and Income.
4. FISHER: The Rate of Interest.
5. WICKSTEED: Common Sense of Political Economy
6. FISHER: Mathematical Researches in the Theory of Value and Price.
7. PARETO: Manual d'Economie Politique
8. AUSPITZ and LIEBEN: Recherches Sur la Theorie des Prix
9. FLUX: Principles of Economics.

## VIII.—THE TEACHING OF ECONOMICS.

1. Elementary Text-books for comparison, *e.g.*, Marshall Chapman, Gide, Penson, Banerji, Ely and Wicker, Briggs, Gough, Cannon and Le Mesurier, Todd, O'Hara, etc.

2. Articles in Journals:

(a) ASHBY: Mysore Economic Journal, September, 1924.

(b) Journal of Indian Economic Society, June, 1922, pp. 91—110.

- (c) FOLSON: The College Economics Department. *American Economic Review*, September, 1925.
- (d) HEATON: The Dalton Method. *Royal Journal of Economics*, June, 1924.
- (e) Reports of Allahabad Conferences of Teachers of Economics.
- (f) Articles in the *Indian Journal of Economics* by Jevons and Lyons.

### 3. Prospectuses of Indian Universities and Intermediate Boards.

#### IX. — TRANSPORT.

- 1. GHOSH, S. C.: Indian Railway Economics, Parts I and III.
- 2. GHOSE, S. C.: A Paper on Railway Economics.
- 3. ACWORTH: Elements of Railway Economics.
- 4. DOUGLAS KNOOP: Outlines of Railway Economics.
- 5. FENELON, K. G.: The Economics of Road Transport.
- 6. Acworth Commission's Report.

#### X. — ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

- 1. MACFARLANE: Economic Geography.
- 2. BROWN, R. N. R.: Principles of Economic Geography.
- 3. CHISHOLM: Handbook of Commercial Geography.
- 4. TROTTER, S.: Geography of Commerce.
- 5. RUSSELL SMITH: Industrial and Commercial Geography.
- 6. BRUNHES, J.: (English Translation) Human Geography.
- 7. LYDE: Continent of Europe
- 8. LEATS: Natural History of Raw Materials of Commerce.
- 9. SIR GEORGE WATT: The Commercial Products of India.
- 10. CUNNINGHAM: Products of the Empire.
- 11. HERBERTSON, A. J. and HOWARTH, O.: The Oxford Survey of the British Empire, 6 vols.

## History.

*There shall be seven papers and a viva voce examination. The viva voce examination and Paper IV (Essay) shall be taken in the Final. Of the remaining six papers any three may be taken in the Previous Papers I—IV are compulsory for all candidates, the other three papers are to be chosen from either Papers V—VII or from Papers VIII—X. Papers I and II must be taken in the same year, whether Previous or Final and so also Papers VIII—X.*

I. Comparative Politics, including :—

- (i) The history of the development of institutions.
- (ii) Comparative study of the constitutions of England, France, Switzerland, Italy, the United States of America, Canada, South Africa, Australia and India.

II. Political Theory.

III. British History, 1603—1919.

IV. Essay (to be taken in the Final Examination).

V. The Khiljis and Tughluqs.

VI. One of the following periods of Indian History :—

- (a) Jahangir to Aurangzeb, 1605—1707.
- (b) British Settlements in India up to 1763.
- (c) Constitutional History of India, 1773 to 1919.

VII. One of the following periods of European History :—

- (a) History of Greece till the death of Alexander,
- (b) History of Rome till the death of Augustus.
- (c) Revolutionary Europe, 1789—1815.
- (d) Contemporary Europe, 1871—1919.

VIII. Ancient India: Maurya Period with special study of the Inscriptions of Asoka.

**IX. Ancient India: Gupta Period with special study of Gupta Inscriptions and Coins.**

**X. Ancient India: Social and Constitutional History from the Vedic Period.**

*Candidates will be expected to familiarise themselves with primary sources in translations. Among other topics the following should be studied in connection with this paper:—*

(1) Society in the Vedic Age, (2) Polity in the Vedic Age, (3) Republics in Ancient India, (4) The general features of Indian governance, (5) The Social and Political Theory of the Māhābhārata, (6) The Political Theory of Kauṭalya's Arthasāstra, (7) The Social and Political ideas of the Dharmasūtras and Dharmasāstras, (8) Guilds in Ancient India, (9) History of Caste.

*N.B.*—Candidates appearing for their Final M.A. Examination shall not be permitted to offer any paper the subject-matter of which coincides with that of the papers offered by them at the Previous Examination.

**Books Recommended—**

**PAPER I.—Comparative Politics.**

**BRYCE:** Modern Democracies.

**SIDGWICK:** Development of European Polity.

**WARDE-FOWLER:** The City States of the Greeks and Romans.

**WILSON:** The State (New Edition.)

**VINO GRADOFF:** Comparative Jurisprudence, Vol. I.

**JENKS:** History of Politics.

**ILBERT:** Government of India.

**PAPER II.—Political Theory.**

**GREEN:** Lectures on the Principles of Political Obligation.

BOSANQUET : The Philosophical Theory of the State.

POLLOCK : History of the Science of Politics.

GRAHAM : History of English Political Philosophy.

ARISTOTLE : Politics (ed. Welldon).

HEARNSHAW : Political Theories and Ideals in the Middle Ages.

COLE : Social Theory.

BERTRAND RUSSELL : The Road to Freedom.

PAPER III.—British History, 1603—1919.

TREVELYAN : England under the Stuarts.

ROBERTSON : England under the Hanoverians.

MARRIOTT : England since Waterloo.

EGERTON : Short History of English Colonial Policy.

PAPER V.—The Khiljis and Tughluqs :—

ELLIOT and DOWSON : History of India, Vol. III.

BRIGGS : Rise of Muhammadan Power.

AYANGAR, K. : South India and Her Muhammadan Invaders.

TOD : Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan (ed. Crooke).

PAPER VI.—(a) Jahangir to Aurangzeb.

ROGER and BEVERIDGE : Memoirs of Jahangir.

ELLIOT and DOWSON : History of India, Vols. VI and VII.

BERNIER : Travels (ed. Smith).

TRAVERNIER : Travels (ed. Ball).

(b) British Settlements in India up to 1763.

HUNTER : History of India, 2 Vols.

KHAN, SHAFAT AHMAD : East India Trade in the 17th Century.

**KHAN, SHAFAT AHMAD :** Sources for 17th Century,  
British India.

**BALKRISHNA :** East India Trade.

**FORREST :** Clive.

**DODWELL :** Dupleix and Clive.

**HILL :** Bengal, 1756-7—Introduction.

**BASU, B. D. :** Rise of Christian Power in India,  
Vol. I.

**FOSTER :** Early Travels in India.

(c) Constitutional History, 1773—1919.

**ILBERT :** Government of India.

**MUKERJI, P. :** Indian Constitutional Documents.

**KEITH :** Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy,  
2 Vols.

Montagu-Chelmsford Report.

**MUKERJI, P. :** Indian Constitution.

**COWELL :** Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.

#### PAPER VII.—(a) Greek History.

**BURY :** History of Greece.

**GREENIDGE :** Greek Constitutional History.

**MAHAPPY :** Survey of Greek Civilization.

#### *To be consulted—*

**GROTE :** History of Greece.

**HERODOTUS :** Bks. V—IX (Bohn).

**THUCYDIDES (Trans. Jowett).**

#### (b) Roman History.

**HEITLAND :** Short History of the Roman Republic.

**PELHAM :** Outlines of Roman History.

**WARDE FOWLER :** Julius Cæsar.

**ARNOLD :** Roman Provincial Administration.

BRYCE: *Ancient Roman Empire and the British Empire in India.*

SHUCKBURGH: *Augustus.*

(c) *Revolutionary Europe.*

MADELIN: *French Revolution.*

ROSE: *Napolean.*

BURKE: *Reflections on the French Revolution.*

ACTON: *Lectures on the French Revolution.*

MAHAN: *Influence of Sea Power on the French Revolution.*

YOUNG: *Travels in France.*

FISHER: *Bonapartism.*

*Cambridge Modern History, Vols. VIII and IX.*

(d) *Contemporary Europe, 1871—1919.*

HAZEN: *Fifty years of Europe, 1870—1919.*

SEIGNOBOS: *Political History of Contemporary Europe.*

ROSE: *Development of European Nations.*

*Cambridge Modern History, Vol. XII.*

GOOCH: *History of Europe.*

PAPER VIII. — *The Maurya Period.*

*Epigraphia Indica, Vols. II, III, V and VIII.*

*Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. I (Revised Edition by Hultzsch).*

SMITH, V. A.: *Asoka (3rd Edition).*

SMITH, V. A.: *Early History of India (4th Edition), Chapters II—VII.*

*Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Chapters XV—XXI.*

MONAHAN: *Early History of Bengal.*

RAY-CHAUDHURI, H.: *Political History of Ancient India, pp. 95—196.*

**BHANDARKAR, D. R. :** Carmichael Lectures (First Series).

**BHANDARKAR, D. R. :** Asoka.

**MAC CRINDLE :** Ancient India as described by Megasthenes and Arrian.

**PAPER IX.—The Gupta Period.**

**Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. III (Fleet).**

**ALLAN, J. :** Catalogue of Gupta Coins.

**SMITH :** Early History of India (4th Edition), Chapters XI—XII.

**RAY-CHAUDHURI :** Political History of Ancient India, pp. 271—310.

**GILES :** Travels of Fa Hien.

**WATERS :** Yuan Chwang's Travels in India.

**KALHANA :** Rājatarāgini (Stein's Introduction).

**PAPER X.—Social and Constitutional History of Ancient India.**

**The Mahābhārata, Śāntiparvan (Rājadharmā Section).**

**The Arthasāstra of Kautilya.**

**Manusmṛti.**

**Sukraniti.**

**Cambridge History of India, Vol. I, Chapters IV—V, VIII—XII, XIX.**

**MOOKERJEE, R. K. :** Local Government in Ancient India.

**MAJUMDAR, B. C. :** Corporate Life in Ancient India.

**JAYASWAL, K. P. :** Hindu Polity.

**BENI PRASAD :** Theory of Government in Ancient India.

AIYANGAR, S. K.: *Ancient India*,  
(Chapter on Chola Administration).

*N.B.*—(1) Questions on Ancient Indian Geography will be asked in Papers VIII and IX.

Recommended :—CUNNINGHAM : *Ancient Geography of India* (revised by Majumdar).

(2) Candidates will not be required to study texts or inscriptions in the original languages or to decipher the inscriptions prescribed for Papers VIII and IX.

### Mathematics.

(Same as for the M.Sc. Examination).

### Hindi.

#### PREVIOUS.

There shall be four papers :—

#### PAPER I.—Poetry Texts.

SITA RAM: *Selections from Hindi Literature*,  
Book I.

KABIR: *Sakhi*.

JAYASI: *Padmawat*.

*Santbani Sangrah*, Parts I and II (Belvedere Press, Allahabad).

#### PAPER II.—Special subject.

TULSIDAS. With a detailed study of the following works :—*Mannas*, *Vinaya Patrika*, *Kavitavali*, *Gitavali*: Candidates will also be expected to show a general knowledge of other works. (*Tulasi Ganthawali*, Parts I and II, N. P. Sabha edition.)

#### PAPER III.—Principles of the Science of Language and the History of the Development of Indo-Aryan (up to Apabhramsha stage).

Books recommended :—

BLOOMFIELD: *Study of Language*.

SAPIR: *Language*.

**JESPERSON**: Language, its Nature, Development and Origin.

**BREAL**: Essay on Semantics.

**BHANDARKAR**: Wilson Philological Lectures.

**GUNE**: Introduction to Comparative Philology.

**PAPER IV.**—History of Hindi Literature; Literary and Cultural History (with outlines of political events) of Northern India; Elements of Linguistic and Literary History of Urdu.

**Books recommended:—**

**MISHRABANDHU**: Vinoda.

**MISHRABANDHU**: Hindi Navaratna.

**SHIVASINGH**: Saroj.

**GRIERSON**: Vernacular Literature of Hindustan.

**Encyclopædia Britannica**: Article on Hindustani Literature.

**Imperial Gazetteer**, Vol. II, Chap. XI.

**Mss.** Reports of the N. P. Sabha, Benares.

**FRAZER**: Literary History of India.

**FARQUHAR**: Religious Literature of India.

**HAVELL**: History of Aryan Rule in India.

**SMITH V. A.**: Oxford History of India.

#### FINAL.

**There shall be four papers—**

**PAPER I.**—Poetry: Krishna Kavya.

**SURDAS**: Sankshipta Sursagar (Sammelan edition).

**MIRABAI**: Lyrics.

**NANDADAS**: Raspanchadhyayi and Bhramargita.

**VIDYAPATI**: Padavali (Hindi Pustak Bhandar, Lahoriya Sarai).

**NABHADAS**: Bhaktamal.

The Biographies of the following Bhaktas are prescribed :—

“Dyadasha P r a d h a n Bhakta.”	Mirabai.
Kabir.	Bitthalnath.
Gokulnath.	Ramanuj.
Jayadeva.	Ramanand.
Tulsidas.	Raidas.
Nandadas.	Ballabhacharya.
Narsi Mehta.	Vidyapati.
Paramanand Das.	Surdas.
Madhukashah.	Hit Haribansha.
	Pipaji.

PAPER II.—Prose and Drama.

*A. Prose—*

GOKULNATH : Chaurasi-vaishnavan-ki-varta.

LALLULAL : Premsagar.

SADALMISHRA : Nasiketopakhyan.

INSHA ALLA KHAN : Rani Ketki ki Kahani.

BALAKRISHNA BHATTA : Sahitya Sumana.

MAHABIR PRASAD DWIWEDE : Sankshipta Mahabharat.

AYODHYA SINGH : Theth Hindi ka Thath.

SHYAM SUNDAR DAS : Hindi Kovida Ratna Mala.

BRAJNANDAN SAHAYA : Saundaryopasaka.

*B. Drama—*

LAKSHMAN SINGH : Shakuntala.

HARISHCHANDRA : Chandravali, Bharata Durdasha,  
Niladevi and Madhuri.

SATYA NARAIN : Malati Madhav.

SHRI NIWAS DAS : Randhir Prem Mohini.

DEVI PRASAD PURNA : Chandrakala Bhanu Kumar.

RADHA KRISHNA DAS : Maharana Pratap.

JAYASHANKAR PRASAD : Janamejaye ka Nagyajya.

Candidates are expected to know the Principles of Indian Dramaturgy. The following books are recommended :—

**BHARAT** : *Natyashastra*.

**HAS** : *Dashrupa*.

**HARISHCHANDRA** : *Natakavali* (Introduction).

**BIDGWAY** : *Dramas and Dramatic Dances* (Chapter on India).

**KNITH** : *Sanskrit Drama*.

**PAPER III.**—Historical Grammar of Hindi with a comparative study of the Modern Indo-Aryan Languages.

Books recommended :—

**BEAMS** : *Comparative Grammar of Modern Aryan Languages of India*.

**HOBENLE** : *Grammar of the Gaudian Languages*.

**KELLOG** : *Grammar of the Hindi Language*.

**GREENEVES** : *Hindi Grammar*.

**PLATTS** : *Grammar of the Hindustani or Urdu Language*.

**PALMER** : *Simplified Grammar of Hindustani*.

**GRIERSON** : *Languages of India*.

**GRIERSON** : *Indo-Aryan Vernaculars* (Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, Vol. I, Part III, Vol I, No. 2).

**GRIERSON** : *Linguistic Survey of India*, Vols. VI and IX, Part I.

**KAMTA PRASAD GURU** : *Hindi Vyakarana*.

**PAPER IV.**—Essay.

**N.B.**—There will be a *viva voce* test in the Final Examination.

**NOTE.**—M.A. students, both of the Previous and the Final, are expected to have a sound knowledge of *Rasa*, *Alankar* and *Chhanda*. Questions on the above subjects may be put in Papers I and II in the Previous and Paper I in the Final. *Kavya Prabhakar* by Bhanu is recommended for consultation.

## Urdu.

## PREVIOUS.

There will be four papers :—

PAPER I.—Masnavi—Religious and Secular :—

1. Masnavi Mir Hasan.
2. Gulzar-e-Naseem.
3. MOHSIN KAKORVI : Masnavi.
4. Selections from Mairajul-Mazamin. (Anwar-i-Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.)

PAPER II.—Early prose—

- ( ۱ ) چہار درویش مصنفہ میر امن
- ( ۲ ) نو طرز مرصع
- ( ۳ ) فسانۂ عجائب مصنفہ رجب علی سرور
- ( ۴ ) بوستان خیال جلد اول مصنفہ محمد تقی خیال ( از صفحہ ۱ تا صفحہ ۳۰۰ )

PAPER III.—Modern Poetry—

- ( ۱ ) اقبال—بانگ درا
- عزیز—گلکدہ
- اکبر—کلیات اکبر ہر سہ جلد
- چکبست—صبح وطن

PAPER IV.—Special study of غالب

Books to be consulted :—

- یادگار غالب - شرح دیوان غالب مصنفہ طباطبائی  
مقدمہ دیوان غالب از عبدالرحمن بجنوری

## FINAL.

There will be four papers :—

PAPER I.—Modern Prose,

- ( ۱ ) غالب—عود ہندی  
 ( ۲ ) گلدستہ پنچ  
 ( ۳ ) ڈاکٹر ہادی—امراؤ جان ادا  
 ( ۴ ) محسن الملک — تہذیب الاخلاق ( وجود  
 اسمان - علم معقول و منقول - تدبیر و امید - عزت -  
 موجودہ تعلیم و تربیت کی شبیہ - مذہب و علم )  
 ( ۵ ) وتن فاتھہ سرشار—فسانہ آزاد جلد اول  
 ( از صفحہ ۱ تا صفحہ ۴۰۸ )

PAPER II.—Marsias.

- سودا { سرائی مشمولہ دواوین  
 میر { سودا و میر  
 ضمیر—پانچ مرثیے از ابتداء جلد اول  
 خلیق—پانچ مرثیے از ابتداء جلد اول  
 انیس—جلد اول مکمل مطبوعہ نظامی پریس  
 بدایوں  
 دبیر—جلد اول مکمل مطبوعہ نولکشور پریس  
 لکھنؤ

Books to be consulted :—

- موازنہ انیس و دبیر - حیات دبیر - یادگار انیس -  
 المیزان

PAPER III.—(a) Literary and linguistic history of Urdu  
 with criticism.

(b) An elementary knowledge of the literary and linguistic history of Hindi.

The following books are recommended :—

1. Ab-e-Hayat.
2. The article on Hindustani Language and Hindustani Literature in the Encyclopædia Britannica.
3. GRIERSON : Linguistic Survey of India, Vol. IX, Part III, Chapter on Western Hindi.
4. Sher-ul-Ajam, Vol. IV.
5. SAINTSBURY : History of Criticism.
6. English Critical Essays (World Classics Series).
7. HUDSON : Introduction to the Study of Literature.
8. HAVELL : History of Aryan Rule in India.
9. Sakhundan Paras, Part I.
10. Muqadmah Farhang Asfia.

PAPER IV.—Essay in Urdu.

*N.B.*—M.A. students both of the Previous and the Final classes are expected to have a sound knowledge of Grammar, Rhetoric and Prosody. Questions on the above subjects may be put in Papers II and III of the Previous and Papers I and II of the Final.

The following books are recommended for consultation :—

- I. Qawaid-i-Urdu by Abdul Haq.
- II. Majma-ul-Fawaid by Hamid Ali.

*N.B.*—A *viva voce* test will also be held on the subject connected with Paper III.

**B.Sc. EXAMINATION.****English Literature.**

As in the General Section prescribed for the B.A. there will be two papers:—

*1st Paper*: An Essay on a subject of general interest; Maximum marks 50.

*2nd Paper*: Candidates will be asked to write short essays on subjects connected with one of the groups of books and to answer questions on unseen passages; Maximum marks 35.

*Viva voce*.—A test of general reading and command of the language. Maximum marks 15.

**Mathematics.****B.Sc. PASS.**

There will be three papers:

**PAPER 1**—*Algebra, Trigonometry and Analytical Geometry of two dimensions.*

*Algebra*.—Inequalities, Elementary theorems on convergence and divergence of series, binomial theorem for any rational index, exponential and logarithmic series, partial fractions, simple continued fractions, and easy determinants.

*Trigonometry*.—De Moivre's theorem, summation of simple trigonometrical series, expansions of simple trigonometrical functions in power series and hyperbolic functions.

*Analytical Geometry of two dimensions*.—Straight lines circles, parabola, ellipse and hyperbola, treated by rectangular, oblique and polar co-ordinates.

**Paper II—*Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.***

*Differential Calculus.*—Limits, differentiation of a function of a single variable, successive differentiation Taylor's and Maclaurin's theorems, indeterminate forms maxima and minima of a function of a single variable partial differentiation, tangents, normals, asymptotes double points, points of inflexion, curvature, evolutes and involutes, envelopes and simple curve-tracing.

*Integral Calculus.*—Standard forms, integration by substitution, by parts and by other simple methods, simple reduction formulæ, rectification and quadrature of plane curves and surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution.

*Differential Equations.*—Ordinary equations of first order and linear equations with constant co-efficients.

**Paper III—*Statics, Dynamics and Hydrostatics.***

*Statics.*—General conditions of equilibrium of a particle and of a rigid body under the action of forces in one plane, principle of virtual work, friction, centre of gravity and simple machines.

*Dynamics.*—Velocity and acceleration, Newton's Laws of motion, work and energy, rectilinear motion, Hooke's law, projectiles in vacuum, circular and harmonic motions, simple and cycloidal pendulum, and impact.

*Hydrostatics.*—Fluid pressure, centre of pressure in simple cases, total and resultant pressures on immersed surfaces, equilibrium of floating bodies (excluding metacentre and stability), properties of gases, determination of heights by barometer and simple machines.

## HONOURS.

There will be six papers :

**PAPER I—*Algebra, Trigonometry and Theory of Equations.***

*Algebra.*—In addition to the Pass course, summation of series and recurring continued fraction.

*Trigonometry.*—In addition to the Pass course, expansions of  $\sin \phi$  and  $\cos \phi$  as infinite products.

*Theory of Equations.*—General properties of equations, relations between roots and coefficients, symmetric functions of the roots, transformations of equations, algebraic solutions of cubics and biquadratics,  $n$ th roots of unity, properties of derived equations, limits of the roots of equations, approximate solutions of numerical equations and determinants.

PAPER II—*Pure Plane Geometry and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.*

*Pure Plane Geometry*—Ranges and pencils, cross ratios, projections, orthogonal and conical, Desargue's theorem, harmonic properties of simple figures, poles and polars and other simple projective properties of conics, circular points at infinity; reciprocation; Pascal's and Brianchon's theorems.

*Analytical Geometry of two dimensions*—In addition to the Pass course, reduction of general equations of 2nd degree to standard forms and systems of conics.

*Analytical Geometry of three dimensions.*—Plane, straight line, properties of conicoids and confocal conicoids referred to principal axes, plane sections, generating lines and reduction of general quadrics to standard forms.

PAPER III—*Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and, Differential Equations.*

*Differential Calculus.*—In addition to the Pass course mean-value theorems, Taylor's theorem, for two or more variables, maxima and minima of functions of two or more variables, multiple points, change of variables and Jacobians.

*Integral Calculus.*—In addition to the Pass course definite integrals including Beta and Gamma functions

multiple integrals, volumes and surfaces of solids, and use of Fourier's Series.

*Differential Equations*—In addition to the Pass course, singular solutions, linear equations of second order variation of parameter, homogeneous and exact equations.

**PAPER IV—*Elements of Vector, Statics and Hydrostatics.***

*Elements of Vector.*—Fundamental notions, addition, subtraction, multiplication and division of vectors, simple geometrical and mechanical applications.

*Statics.*—In addition to the Pass course, graphical statics, strings in two dimensions, forces in three dimensions, virtual work, stability, and centre of gravity.

*Hydrostatics.*—In addition to the Pass course, equilibrium of rotating liquids, meta-centre and stability.

**PAPER V—*Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamic in two dimensions*—**

*Dynamics of a Particle in two dimensions :*

In addition to the Pass course, motion in a resisting medium, hodograph, constrained motion, central orbits and disturbed elliptic motion.

*Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions :*

Moments of inertia, De'Alembert's principle and motion in two dimensions.

**PAPER VI—Either—**

(a) *Spherical Trigonometry and Spherical Astronomy.*

or,

(b) *Elementary Electricity, Magnetism and Attractions.*

*Spherical Trigonometry :*

Simple relations between trigonometrical functions of the sides and angles of a spherical triangle, solutions of triangle, areas and properties of a spherical triangle.

*Spherical Astronomy.*

Systems of co-ordinates and their determination, figure of earth, astronomical instruments, diurnal and annual motions of the earth, twilight, the seasons, Kepler's laws, refraction, parallax, aberration, precession, nutation, motion and phases of the moon, eclipses, equation of time, reduction and conversion of time, determination of terrestrial latitude and longitude.

*Elementary Electricity, Magnetism and Attractions.*—Properties of potentials, lines of force, air condensers, simple cases of images and inversion, Ohm's Law with simple applications, galvanometers, attraction and potentials of rods, discs, spheres, circular cylinders, Gauss's, Laplace's and Poisson's theorems.

## MARKS :

Six papers of 125 each-750.

**Physics.**

*The Examination will consist of two papers and a practical test.*

For the year 1929 the subjects of the papers will be—

- (1) The General Properties of Matter, Sound and Heat.
- (2) Light, Electricity and Magnetism.

The following is the detailed syllabus :—

*General Properties of Matter—*

Law of Gravitation. Elementary notions of planetary motions, elementary problems on attraction, e.g., attrac-

tion of a sphere and spherical shell on internal and external points, attraction of a disc and attraction of any closed surface on a point just outside. Definition of potential and its determination in simple cases. Definition of equipotential surface and lines of force and elementary proposition connected therewith.

Definition of Elasticity. Hooke's Law. Modulus of rigidity, determination of Young's modulus. Bulk modulus. Definition of Moment of Inertia and Radius of Gyration. Calculation of Moment of Inertia of a sphere, a rectangular bar and a cylinder about any axis. Boyle's Law. Air pumps. Vibration of a simple pendulum and simple harmonic motion. Surface tension and its determination. Viscosity. Energy. Units and dimensions.

#### *Sound—*

Nature of sound waves. Determination of velocity of sound and its connection with the elasticity and density of the medium. Döpler's principles. Reflection and refraction of sound. Methods of determining the frequency and wavelength of notes. Interference of sound waves. Vibrations of strings and columns of air. Experimental methods of analysing complex sound. Lissajous Figures.

Applications of the equation  $Y = a \cos \frac{2\pi}{\lambda} (vt - x)$  to problems of interference. Construction of the ear.

#### *Heat—*

Construction and theory of thermometers. Elementary Meteorology. Coefficients of expansion and their variation with temperature. Unit of heat and calorimetry. Specific heat. Latent heat. Vapour pressures and their determination. Hygrometry. Radiant heat. Its reflection, refraction, absorption and emission. Conductivity. Comparison of conductivities of solids. First and second laws of Thermo-dynamics. Carnot's heat engine. Absolute scale of temperature. Determination

of mechanical equivalent of heat. Deduction of simple gas laws from kinetic theory of gases. Liquifaction. Change of state and latent heat. Van der Waal's equation. Heat engine.

### *Light—*

Determination of the velocity of light. Elementary mathematical formulæ relating to the reflection and refraction of light. Mirrors. Thin lenses. Dispersion and spectrum analysis. The construction of achromatic lenses. Wave Theory of light. Rectilinear propagation of light. Deduction of the laws of reflection and refraction. Interference of light. Newton's rings and colours of thin films.

Diffraction, double refraction in uniaxial crystals. Plane, circularly and elliptically polarised light. Rotation of plane of polarisation. Use of polarimeter, telescopes and microscopes. Ramsden's and Huyghen's eye-pieces. Elementary knowledge of the structure of the eye and defects of vision.

### *Magnetism—*

Methods of drawing lines of magnetic force. Magnetic potential. Action of one magnet on another placed broad-side or end on. Determination of magnetic moments. Determination of H and Dip. Magnetic induction. Coefficients of magnetisation and induction. Permeability. Ferro, para and diamagnetism. Gauss's theorem.

### *Electricity—*

Proof of law of Electrical repulsion. Specific inductive capacity. Quadrant and absolute electrometers. Calculation of potential, capacity and energy in simple cases. Frictional and inductive machines. The electric current, Galvanometer. Determination of resistances. Ohm's law. Joule's law. Determination of electro-motive force and internal resistance of batteries. Wheatstone's bridge. Electrolysis and electro-chemical equivalents. The thermo-electric current. Peltier and Thomson effects.

Electro-magnetic induction. Induction coil. Growing and decaying current. Units. Definitions of Coulomb, Ampere, Volt, Farad, Ohm, Watt and Joule. Elementary theory of dynamos, motors and transformers. Electrical measuring instruments. Generation and detection of electro-magnetic waves; their relation to light. Discharge of electricity through gases. Cathode rays. X-rays. Elements of radio-activity.

*Experiments—*

1. The balance.
2. Determination of Young's modulus by stretching.
3. Determination of Young's modulus by bending of a bar.
4. Modulus of Torsion.
5. Moment of Inertia of a fly wheel.
6. Determination of surface tension.
7. Determination of pitch by Sonometer.
8. Determination of height with a sextant.
9. Aneroid Barometer.
10. Determination of refractive index by the microscope.
11. The Spectrometer.
12. Focal lengths of convex and concave lenses.
13. Magnifying power of microscopes and telescopes.
14. Photometry.
15. Determination of wavelength by the diffraction grating.
16. Polariscopes.
17. Weight thermometer.

18. Effect of stem exposure on thermometer readings.
19. Co efficient of linear expansion.
20. Law of cooling.
21. Constant volume air thermometer.
22. Constant pressure air thermometer.
23. Dew point and humidity.
24. Mechanical determination of J.
25. Moments and neutral points.
26. Determination of H.
27. Determination of dip.
28. Magnetic field due to straight current.
29. Variation of strength of magnetic field due to a circular current with the distance along the axis.
30. Comparison of electromotive forces.
31. Mance's method.
32. Resistance of accumulators.
33. Resistance of galvanometers.
34. Use of post office box.
35. Potentiometer.
36. Electrical determination of J.
37. Determination of E. U. E. of Cu.
38. Comparison of capacities.
39. Self and mutual inductance.
40. Meters and their calibration.
41. Thermo-electric Curves.
42. Practice with receiving sets.
43. Study of the model dynamo.
44. Measurement of thermal conductivity.

## HONOURS (1930).

*There will be five papers and a practical examination:—*

- (1) Properties of matter and sound.
- (2) Heat (Kinetic Theory of gases and Thermodynamics).
- (3) Light.
- (4) Electricity and Magnetism.
- (5) Electron Theory.

The following is the detailed syllabus:—

(In addition to what is included in the pass course.)

*General Properties of matter—*

Theory of compound Pendulums. Determination of gravitation constant. Simple theory of elasticity. Theory of surface tension. Viscosity of liquids and gases. Compression and dilatation of liquids. Modern air pumps. Hertz's theory of impact. Diffusion. Elementary theory of waves and ripples.

*Sound:—*

Fourier's theorem. Its application to vibration of strings. Theory of singing flames. Forced vibration and maintenance of vibrations. Musical Scale. Theory of Vowel sounds. Combinational tones. Concord and discord. Elementary theory of vibration of bars, plates and membranes. Plane waves of sound. Simple theory of resonators and pipes.

*Heat—*

Measurement of high and low temperature. Debye's theory of specific heat. Andrew's experiments. Conductivity of solids, liquids and gases and its absolute determination. Radiation. Deduction of laws of radiation. Solar constant. Six thermodynamic formulæ. Correction of gas thermometers. Entropy. Kinetic theory

of gases and molecular dimensions. Quantum theory. Nernst's Heat Theorem.

*Light—*

• Nodal points, cardinal points. Interference of polarised light. Fresnel's theory of double-refraction in crystals. Spectroscopy of infra-red and ultra-violet series spectra. Elements of electro-magnetic theory of light. Anomalous dispersion. Elementary knowledge of the effect of Electricity and Magnetism on light.

*Electricity—*

Discharge of a Leyden jar. Wireless Telegraphy, Telephony. Transformers Alternating currents. Measurements of strength of magnetic field.

*Electron Theory—*

Conduction of electricity through gases. Alpha, Beta and Gamma rays. Modern views of electricity, Cana-rays. Structure of atom. Relativity.

*Experiments—*

(1) Kater's Pendulum.

(2) Modulus of torsion.

(i) Dynamical method.

(ii) Statical method.

(3) Viscosity of liquids and of gases.

(4) (i) Surface tension.

(ii) Angle of contact.

(5) Stroboscopic determination of frequency.

(6) Kundt's tube.

(7) Melde's Experiments.

(8) Ratio of Specific Heats.

- (9) Conductivity of copper and glass by Forbes and Lees' Method.
- (10) Determination of the solar constant.
- (11) Calibration of a spectroscope.
- (12) Variation of refractive index of a liquid with temperature.
- (13) Polarimeter.
- (14) Newton's rings.
- (15) Bi-prism.
- (16) Elliptically and circularly polarised light.
- (17) Carey Foster's Bridge.
- (18) Platinum thermometer.
- (19) Thermo-couple.
- (20) Standardisation of ballistic galvanometer.
- (21) H. by Inductor.
- (22) Self-induction.
- (23) Mutual induction.
- (24) Hysteresis curve.
- (25) Quadrant electrometer.
- (26) Specific Heat by the steam calorimeter.
- (27) Production and measurement of low pressure.
- (28) Study of discharge through gases.
- (29) Law of total radiation (Stefan's Constant).
- (30) Determination of amplitude of sound waves.
- (31) The Phonodeik.
- (32) Zeemann and Faraday Effect.
- (33) Characteristic curve of valves.
- (34) Practice with transmitting sets.
- (35) Wavemeters.
- (36) Radiographs with X-rays.

## MARKS.

5 Papers of 100 each .. ..	500
Practical—	
Class record .. .. 50	} 250
Practical .. .. 200	
Total .. ..	<hr/> 750 <hr/>

**Chemistry.**

*The examination in Chemistry will comprise two papers and a practical examination. Candidates must gain minimum pass-marks in the practical examination as well as pass in the total of the papers in the Science subjects.*

Atomic theory, Avogadro's hypothesis and its application. Determination of equivalents. Specific heats of elements and compounds. Isomorphism. The periodic classification of elements. Methods of determining atomic and molecular weights. Kinetic theory of gases. Laws of mass action and its applications. Ionic theory of solutions. Osmotic pressure, influence of solutes on freezing and boiling points. Laws of Electrolysis, electro-chemical equivalents, determination of conductivity, transport numbers. Avidity of acids and bases. Elementary ideas about catalysis and colloids. Elements of spectrum analysis and thermochemistry.

*Inorganic Chemistry.*—The occurrence, preparation and properties of the following elements and their important compounds treated especially with regard to the periodic classification. Outlines of the main metallurgical processes of the metals indicated by an asterisk. Hydrogen Argon, Helium, Li, \*Na, \*K, \*Cu, \*Ag, \*Au, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, \*Zn, Cd, \*Hg, B, \*Al, C, Si, Sn, \*Pb, N, P, As, Sb, Bi, O, S, Cr, F, Br, Cl, I, Mn, \*Fe, Co, \*Ni, and \*Pt.

*Practical Inorganic Chemistry.*—Qualitative analysis of mixtures of substances containing not more than four radicals positive or negative by dry or wet methods :—

$\text{NH}_4$ , Na, K, Mg, Ca, Sr, Ba, Zn, Mn, Ni, Co, Al, Cr, Fe, Cu, Bi, Hg, Cd, As, Sb, Sn, Pb, Ag, acid radicals :—  
 $\text{Co}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}_2$ , S,  $\text{SO}_3$ ,  $\text{SO}_4$ , F, Cl, Br, I,  $\text{NO}_3$ ,  $\text{ClO}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_3$ , COO, also borates, oxalates, phosphates.

Acidimetry and Alkalimetry, Iodometry (using Thio-sulphate, Arsenite, Permanganate and Dichromate). Titration of Iron with Potassium permanganate and dichromate, standardisation of permanganate by oxalic acid.

Gravimetric estimation of Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Fe, Cr, Sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid radicals.

*Organic Chemistry.*—The following indicates the scope of the Examination for the B.Sc. pass degree organic chemistry. The comparison and relation of the typical carbon compounds, isomerism including optical isomerism. Purification of organic substances, distillation, crystallisation. Criteria of purity, for example, boiling point, melting point. Methods of ultimate analysis of organic compounds. Calculation of molecular weights from empirical formula. Constitutional formulæ.

The modes of occurrences, general methods of preparation, characters, constitutional formulæ of the saturated hydrocarbons upto 5 carbon atoms and the unsaturated hydrocarbons upto 2 carbon atoms and the following monoderivatives of the saturated hydrocarbons :—

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Halides.</li> <li>(2) Alcohols.</li> <li>(3) Ethers.</li> <li>(4) Aldehydes and ketones.</li> <li>(5) Acids, acids chlorides, esters, amides and anhydrides.</li> <li>(6) Haloid acids.</li> <li>(7) Amino acids.</li> </ul> | } | Containing upto<br>3 carbon atoms<br>only. |
|---|---|--|

Cyanogen and cyano derivatives containing upto 3 carbon atoms only. Cyanacetic acid. Organo-metallic compounds of Zn and Mg and mercaptans upto 2 carbon atoms. In addition to the above the following derivatives have also to be studied:—Methylene chloride, methylene iodide, chloral, chloroform, iodoform, carbon tetrachloride, diethyl ether, glacial, glycerol, urea, the methylamines, oils and fats, soap (glycerides of palmitic, stearic and oleic acids) butyric acids, oxalic malonic, succinic, tartaric, malic, glycollic, lactic, and citric acids. General properties, occurrence and reactions of carbohydrates, glucose, fructose, saccharose, starch and cellulose.

The distinction between fatty and aromatic compounds. Benzene, toluene, action of chlorine on toluene, benzyl chloride, nitrobenzene, aniline, diazobenzene chloride and diazo reactions, benzaldehyde, benzoic acid, phthalic acids, benzene sulphonic acid, benzoyl chloride, benzyl alcohol, salicylic acid, phenol, catechol, resorcinol, hydroquinone, pyrogallol, naphthalene,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  naphthalene sulphonic acids,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  naphthol,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  nitronaphthalene,  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  naphthylamine, pyridine.

*Practical Chemistry.*—Identification of C, H, N, S, P, and halogens qualitatively in organic compounds. Determination of boiling and melting points.

Identification of common organic compounds:—Methyl and Ethyl alcohols, Glycerine, Formaldehyde, Acetaldehyde, Acetone, Formic and Acetic acids, Oxalic acid, Tartaric acid, Citric acid, Ethyl ether, Ethylacetate, grape sugar, cane sugar, starch, chloroform, iodoform, chloral hydrate, urea, benzene, phenol (carbolic acid), benzoic and salicylic acids, aniline.

Preparation of ethylbromide, ethylene, ethylene dibromide, ethyl alcohol (by fermentation), ethyl ether, ethyl acetate, soap, acetone, iodoform, formic and acetic acids, nitrobenzene aniline, methylorange, aminoazobenzene and benzeneazophenol.

Attention should be paid to the following manufacturing processes:—Petroleum, industrial alcohol, glycerol and its nitro compounds, vinegar, soaps and candles, sugar (saccharose) paper, nitrocellulose, coal-gas and coal tar distillation.

### Honours (1930).

*The Honours examination in Chemistry will comprise four papers and a practical examination. Paper I—Physical Chemistry; Paper II—Inorganic Chemistry; Paper III—Organic Chemistry; Paper IV—General and Historical Chemistry. Candidates must gain minimum pass marks in the practical examination as well as pass in the total of the papers in Chemistry.*

*Physical Chemistry.*—Atomic theory, Avogadro's Hypothesis and its application. Determination of equivalents. Specific heats of elements and compounds. Methods of determination of atomic weights. Kinetic Theory. Specific heats at constant pressure and constant volume. Determination of atomic weights of monoatomic gases. Behaviour of gases under high pressure. Liquefaction of gases. Van der Waal's equation. Critical point, methods of determining the critical constants. Vapour pressure. Vapour density. Dissociation and abnormal vapour densities. Application of kinetic theory to dissociation of gases. Determination of vapour density. Additive properties of mixture of gases, of liquids and of solids. General properties of liquids:—Vapour pressure, the boiling point. Vapour pressure and boiling point of mixed liquids (including pairs of non-miscible and partially miscible liquids). Fractional distillation under reduced pressure.

The properties of dilute solution, osmotic pressure, direct and indirect methods of determining osmotic pressure, relation between gases and osmotic pressure. Influence of solute on freezing and boiling points, determination of molecular weights of dissolved substances, molecular association and dissociation. Determination of molecular weights of liquids from their surface tension.

Electro-chemical character of the elements. The laws of electrolysis. Ionic and hydrate theory of solution. Velocity of ions, transport number. Determination of conductivity. Strength of acids and bases. Action of one electrolyte on another containing a common ion. Solubility product. Theory of indicators. Simple concentration cells.

Laws of mass action and chemical equilibrium. Chemical dynamics. Phase rule. Catalysis. Notion about colloids.

The relation between the physical properties, such as boiling point, molecular volume, molecular refraction, molecular rotation of compounds, and their chemical composition and constitution.

Spectrum analysis. Elements of Radioactivity. Thermo-Chemistry. Elements of crystallography. Elementary ideas about isotopes, isobars and structure of atoms.

*Practical Physical Chemistry.*—Determination of densities of gases, *e.g.*,  $\text{CO}_2$ ; determination of vapour density by Victor Meyer's method, determination of equivalents of Zn or Mg by displacement of hydrogen, determination of molecular weights of substances by boiling and freezing point methods.

Density of liquids. Determination of solubility. Viscosity, Spectroscope (identification of unknown elements by plotting wavelength curve with known elements that are volatile in the Bunsen flame).

Determination of partition co-efficient. Heat of neutralization of acids and bases. Electric conductivity. Velocity of chemical reaction of the first order, *i.e.*, hydrolysis of methyl acetate in presence of HCl, Polari meter. Velocity of inversion of cane-sugar.

### HISTORY OF CHEMISTRY.

(a) Historical side of chemical development.

(b) Personal side.

From the time of Boyle to the present time, short life and works of the following chemists :—

Boyle, Joseph Black, Scheele, Priestley, Cavendish, Lavoisier, Dalton, Davy, Berzelius, Faraday, Liebig, Pasteur, Hofmann, Berthelot, Thomson, Cannizzaro, Mendeleef, Bunsen, Dumas, Graham, Victor Meyer, Ramsay, Curie, Moissan, Baeyer, Emil Fischer, Van't Hoff, Arrhenius, Nernst, Roscoe.

*Inorganic Chemistry.*—In addition to the pass course the following is added :—

The occurrence, preparation and properties of the following elements and their chief compounds studied from the standpoint of the periodic classification.

Rare gases of the atmosphere, Rb, Cs, Be, Ra, Mo, Ti, Se, Te, In, Tl, Ce, Th, V, W, U, Pd, Ir and Nt. Study of the Theory of Valency, allotropy, colloids, elementary ideas on intermetallic compounds, isotropism, crystalline structure and isomorphism.

### *Practical Inorganic Chemistry—*

Besides what is prescribed for the pass course :—

(1) Quantitative analysis including Volumetric determination involving the use of iodine and thiosulphate processes, e.g., Cu,  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_3$ ,  $\text{MnO}_2$ . Bleaching powder and arsenious oxide.

(2) The estimation of chlorides and cyanides and thiocyanates by titration with silver nitrate.

(3) Gravimetric determination of Mn,  $\text{PO}_4$ , Ca, Mg, Ni, Cr,  $\text{CO}_3$ ,  $\text{C}_2\text{O}_4$ ,  $\text{NO}_3$  (by Lunge's Nitrometer) Ammonia (by direct and indirect methods).

Determination of ferrous and ferric iron in an ore. Qualitative and quantitative analysis of simple minerals such as dolomite, magnesite, calcspar, pyrites.

Analysis of silver, nickel and brass coins.

Preparation of Carbonato-tetrammine cobalt nitrate. Chloropentammine cobalt chloride.

Simple gas analysis, Qualitative analysis of mixtures containing 6 radicals given in Pass Course including silicate and thiosulphate.

*Organic Chemistry—*

Fuller treatment of the aliphatic hydrocarbons as given in the Pass Course with their important allied compounds and derivatives.

General knowledge of mercaptans, Cyanogen and their oxy and thio compounds, organometallic compounds, amino acids, acetoacetic and malonic esters. Urea and its derivatives, Maleic and fumaric acids and oximes.

Fuller treatment of the aromatic-hydrocarbons as given in the Pass Course with their important allied compounds and derivatives. General knowledge of hydrazines, azo compounds, ketones, acid chlorides, anhydrides, amides, esters, quinones, benzidine, phenyl methanes, naphthalene, anthracene, furfurane, thiophene pyrrole, pyridine, quinoline and their important derivatives. Monocyclic and olefinic terpenes. Azopyronine, triphenylmethane, indigo and alizarin group of dye stuffs. Alkaloids, piperine, nicotine, papavarine, cocaine and atropine. Aminoacids and proteins. Polymethylenes and derivatives.

Stereoisomerism of carbon and nitrogen, Geometrical isomerism, Tautomerism, Condensation.

Detection of pure organic compounds containing C, H, and O. Determination of hydroxy groups, and estimation of molecular weights of simple organic acids and bases. Class-work should also include the quantitative estimation of C, H, N, S and halogens ; determination of methoxy, ethoxy and carboxy groups.

Attention should also be paid to the following processes :—

Esterification, acetylation, nitration, sulphonation, hydrolysis, reduction and oxidation.

Purification of organic compounds, distillation under reduced pressure, steam distillation, uses of filter pump and Buchner's funnel.

In addition to the preparation given in the Pass Course the following substances would also be prepared:—Ethyl oxalate, Oleic acid, Urea, Allyl alcohol, Acetanilide, Tribromaniline, Phenol, Benzoic acid, Benzene sulphonic acid, Quinone, Hydroquinone from quinone, Diazonium salts. From Naphthalene—naphthalene tetrachloride phthallic acid, phthallic anhydride, fluorescein, eosin, Salicylic acid from Phenol. Phenylglucosazone, Benzylchloride, Orange II, Methylorange.

#### MARKS.

Four papers of 125 each	..	..	500
Practical—			
Record	..	50	} 250
Practical	..	200	
Total		..	<u>750</u>

#### Zoology.

*The examination will comprise two papers and a practical examination. Candidates must obtain the minimum pass marks in the practical examination as well as in the total of the theory papers.*

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

The general principles of Biology treated in an elementary manner including the theory of evolution with notions of variation, heredity and adaptation. Recapitulation hypothesis.

The elementary principles of the Geological and Geographical distribution of animals.

Description of animal cell and tissues treated in some detail.

'Sexual and asexual modes of reproduction, parthenogenesis, alternation of generations, metamorphosis.

The structure, habits, and development of Non-chordata as illustrated by—

Protozoa	..	Amœba, Paramœcium, Vorticella, and Malarial parasite.
Porifera	..	Sycon.
Platyhelminthes	..	Tœnia.
Nemathelminthes	..	Ascaris.
Annulata	..	Pheretima, Nereis and Leech.
Echinodermata	..	Starfish (general features only).
Arthropoda	..	Prawn, Periplaneta, Anopheles and Scorpion.
Mollusca	..	Fresh water Mussel (Anodonta or other type) and Ampullaria.

Principal characteristics, structure, and habits of chordata as illustrated by—

**A. Acrania—**

Hemichordata	..	Balanoglossus.
Urochordata	..	Ciona or any other ascidian.
Cephalochordata	..	Amphioxus.

**B. Craniata—**

Pisces	..	Carcharias or any other Elasmobranch.
Amphibia	..	Frog.
Reptilia	..	Lizard.
Aves	..	Columba.
Mammalia	..	The General characters of Prototheria and Metatheria as illustrated by Echidna and Kangaroo respectively, Lepus, or rat, Canis (Skull only).

The outlines of the development of Ciona, Amphioxus, frog, chick and rabbit. Amnion and Allantois, Placentation.

The elementary physiology and histology of the various organs of the animal body as illustrated by Frog and Rabbit.

Paper I shall comprise the Non-chordata, cell and tissue, the subject of Reproduction and Histology, and the general principles of Evolution.

Paper II shall comprise the chordata, elementary facts about Embryology, Physiology, Geological and Geographical distribution.

### Practical Course.

Candidates will be required to show a knowledge of simple microscopic technique and to dissect or describe the following animals :—

Amœba, Paramœcium, Sycon, Hydra, Obelia, Pheretima, Nereis, Leech, Starfish, (external features only), Prawn, Cockroach, Scorpion, Unio, Ampullaria, Balanoglossus, (external features only), Ciona, Amphioxus (dissection omitted), Carcharias or any other Elasmobranch, Frog, Lizard, Pigeon and Rabbit or Squirrel.

Osteology of dogfish, frog, lizard, fowl, rabbit, dog's skull and Echidna (Limbs and Limb-girdles only).

Note-books containing a complete record of laboratory work must be produced at the Practical examination.

Books recommended :—

1. PARKER and HASWELL : Text-book of Zoology (Macmillan & Co.), Vols. I and II.
2. WIADERSHEIM and PARKER : Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates.
3. BOURNE : Comparative Anatomy of Animals, Vols. I and II.
4. PARKER and BHATIA : Text-book of Zoology for Indian Students.

5. **DANDY** : Outlines of Evolutionary Biology.
6. **MARSHALL** and **HURST** : Practical Zoology (Smith Elder).
7. **THOMSON** : Outlines of Zoology.
8. **KINGSLEY** : Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrates.

#### B.Sc. HONOURS (1930).

The course for Honours will include a detailed knowledge of the structure, development, bionomics and classification of all the representatives of the principal sub-divisions of each phylum of the animal kingdom.

A detailed knowledge of the animal cell and its phenomena and tissues. Various modes of reproduction.

The general principles of Biology, comprising the various theories of Evolution and the subjects of Variation, Adaptation, Inheritance and Sex.

#### Practical Course.

Candidates will be required to show a detailed knowledge of microscopic technique, and to describe and dissect the following animals :—

##### *Non-Chordata*—

Amœba, Foraminifera, Actinosphærium, Euglena, Trypanosoma, Monocystis, Malarial parasite, Paramœcium, Vorticella, Sycon, Spongilla, Hydra, Obelia, Physalia, Porpita, Aurelia, Sea-Anemone, Edwardsia, Alcyonarians, Corals, Hormiphora, Planaria, Distomum, Tænia, Carinella, Lineus, Ascaris, Filaria, Sagitta, Brachionus, Bugula, Flustra, Plumatella, Pedicellina, Asterias, Echinus, Holothurian, Antedon, Phoronis, Megellania, Terebratula, Lingula, Pheretima, Nereis, Leeches, Serpulid, Chætopterus, Polyneæ, Tubifex, Terebella, Aphrodite, Spirorbis, Syllis, Myzostoma, Sipunculus, Bonellia, Polygordius, typical representatives of all the orders of Crustacea, Trilobita, Peripatus, Centipedes, Millipedes, typical representatives of each order of Insecta and Arachnida and Phylum Mollusca.

*Chordata*—(a) *ACRANIA*—

- Hemichordata* .. *Balanoglossus*.  
*Urochordata* .. *Oikopleura*, *Doliolum*, *Salpa*,  
*Pyrosoma*, *Ascidians*.  
*Cephalochordata* .. *Amphioxus*.

(b) *CRANIATA*—

- Cyclostomata* .. *Lampreys* and *Hagfishes*.  
*Pisces* .. *Hypolophus sephen* (*Trygon*),  
*Carcharias*, *Polypterus*, *Chimaera* (*External characters only*), a common bonyfish, and a Lung fish (*External characters only*).  
*Amphibia* .. The typical representatives of *Urodela*, *Anura* and *Gymnophiona*.  
*Reptilia* .. The typical representatives of *Lacertilia*, *Ophidia*, *Rhyncocephalia* (*skeleton only*), *Chelonia* and *Crocodilia*.  
*Aves* .. *Ratitæ* (*skeleton only*).  
*Carinatae*, *Pigeon*, *Fowl* (*skeleton only*) and a comparative study of the various types of skull.  
*Mammalia* .. Typical representatives of each order.

Microscopic preparations, technique, and section cutting.

Candidates must produce at the practical examination their preparations and note-books containing a complete record of laboratory work for which 20 marks are allotted.

There will be five papers :—

1. Comparative Anatomy embryology and distribution in time and space of the following phyla :—

Marks.

Protozoa, Porifera, Cœlenterata, Platyhelminthes, Nemathelminthes, Trochhelminthes, Molluscoida and Echinodermata ... ..	100
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2. Comparative Anatomy, Embryology and distribution in time and space of the following phyla :—

Annulata, Arthropoda and Mollusca ... ..	100
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3. Comparative Anatomy, Embryology and distribution in time and space of the following groups :—

Proto-chordata, Cyclostomata, Pisces and Amphibia .. .. .	100
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4. Comparative Anatomy, Embryology and distribution in time and space of the following groups :—

Reptilia, Aves and Mammalia .. .. .	100
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5. Cytology and General principles of Biology including theories of Evolution, Heredity and Sex .. .. .	100
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Practical (including class record 50) .. .. .	250
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Total .. .. .	750
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Candidates must obtain minimum pass-marks in the practical examination, as well as in the total of the theory papers.

Books recommended :—

*Comparative Anatomy of Vertebrata and Invertebrata.*—

1. PARKER and HASWELL: Text-book of Zoology, Vol. I and II.

2. WIADERSHEIM and PARKER : Comparative anatomy of vertebrata.
3. LANKESTER R. : Treatise of Zoology.
4. Cambridge Natural History Series.
5. SEDGWICK : Students' Text-book of Zoology.

*Evolution and General.*

1. WEISMANN : The Evolution Theory.
2. HERBERT : The First Principles of Evolution.
3. LOOK : Variation, Heredity and Evolution.
4. SMITH, J. : The Primitive Animals.
5. WALLACE : Darwinism.
6. LOCY : Biology and its Makers.
7. POULTON : Essays on Evolution.
8. KEMBLE : Plant Animals.
9. WILLEY : Convergence in Evolution.

*Mendelism, Genetics and Experimental Zoology.*

1. PUNNET : Mendelism.
2. DERBISHIRE : Breeding and Mendelian Discovery.
3. WALTER : Genetics.
4. MORGAN : Experimental Zoology.—

*Heredity and Sex.—*

1. THOMSON : Heredity.
2. MORGAN : Heredity and Sex.
3. THOMSON AND GRDDES : Sex.
4. WALKER : Hereditary Characters and their Modes of Transmission.
5. DONCASTER : The Determination of Sex.
6. DONCASTER : Heredity in the Light of Recent Researches.

*Cytology.*—

1. DONCASTER : Cytology.
2. HERTWIG : The Cell.
3. WILSON : The Cell in Development and Inheritance.
4. AGAR : Cytology.

*Distribution.*—

1. HEILPRIN : The Distribution of Animals.
2. BEDDARD : Zoogeography.
3. LANKESTER : Extinct Animals.

*Embryology.*

1. MARSHALL : Vertebrate Embryology.
2. FOSTER and BALFOUR : The Elements of Embryology.
3. BALFOUR : Elements of Comparative Embryology.

**Botany.**

*The examination in Botany will comprise two papers and a practical examination. Candidates must gain minimum pass-marks in the practical examination as well as pass-marks in the total of the papers.*

The following syllabus is prescribed :—

1. The anatomy (including histology) of the vegetative and reproductive organs of the Phanerogams and Cryptogams treated from the comparative and functional stand-points. The cell contents and their micro-chemical, reactions. An elementary knowledge of plant ecology.

2. The morphology, physiology and life-histories of—

**THALLOPHYTA—**

- (a) Bacteria, Nostoc, Oscillatoria.
- (b) Chlamydomonas, Volvox, Pleurococcus, Ulothrix, Spirogyra, Vaucheria, Oedogonium, Ectocarpus, Fucus, Callithamion.
- (c) Cystopus, Pythium, Mucor, Yeast, Eurotium, Claviceps, Morchella, Puccinia, Agaricus.

**BRYOPHYTA—**

- (a) Riccia, Marchantia, Anthoceros.
- (b) Funaria, or any other moss.

**PTERIDOPHYTA—**

- (a) Pteris or Aspidium, Marsilea.
- (b) Selaginella.

**SPERMATOPHYTES—**

- (a) Gymnosperms,—Cycas, Pinus.
- (b) Angiosperms.

A detailed knowledge of the life-history of a typical flowering plant and a knowledge of typical representatives of the following families :—

Ranunculaceæ, Papaveraceæ, Cruciferae, Caryophyllaceæ, Malvaceæ, Rutaceæ, Leguminosæ, Rosaceæ, Umbelliferae, Convolvulaceæ, Solanaceæ, Labiatae, Acanthaceæ, Compositæ, Moraceæ, Gramineæ, Palmeæ, Liliaceæ, Hydrocharitaceæ.

**3. Vegetable Physiology—**

- (a) The stability of the plant body :—Turgidity, tensions of tissues, stereome.
- (b) Nutrition :—Chemical constituents of the plant ; the essential constituents of plant food ; the absorption of water and dissolved substances ; water conduction ; transpiration ; assimilation ; the utilisation and transference of the products of assimilation ; reserve materials ; special processes of nutrition, parasitism, saprophytism, etc.
- (c) Respiration :—General facts ; the production of heat ; the movement of gases in respiration.
- (d) Growth :—General facts ; the effect of external influences on growth.
- (e) Movement :—Protoplasmic movements ; imbibition movements ; heliotropism ; geotropism ; contact stimuli and their effects ; movements of irritability.

- (f) **Reproduction** :—Vegetative reproduction : sexual reproduction including double fertilisation; cross and self-pollination ; dissemination and germination of seeds.

Paper I shall comprise the Morphology, physiology and life-histories of the Cryptogams.

Paper II shall comprise the Morphology, Physiology and life-histories of the Phanerogams, and the general Plant-Physiology and Ecology.

*Practical Course.*

The dissection of plants and parts of plants. The preparation, simple staining, and study of microscopical sections of plants and the principal varieties of plant tissues. Permanent preparations are not required.

A practical study of the typical plants enumerated under section 2 ; the referring of plants and parts of plants to their appropriate position in any scheme of classification.

The description of plants and parts of plants in technical language.

Students will be expected to be familiar with simple physiological apparatus and the setting up of certain experiments the selection of which will rest with the teacher concerned.

Note-books containing a complete record of laboratory work must be produced at the practical examination.

**Text-books recommended :—**

**LOWSON and SAHNI** : Text-book of Botany (Indian Ed.)

**SCOTT** : Structural Botany. Vols. I and II.

**STRASBURGER** : Text-book of Botany.

**COULTER, BARNES and COWLES** : Text-book of Botany.

**JOHNSON AMY** : Text-book of Botany.

## HONOURS (1930).

*N.B.—Candidates for the Honours Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately. They will be expected to show a more comprehensive knowledge than that needed for the Pass course.*

1. The structure, the life-history and the affinities of the chief representatives of the principal groups and sub-groups of the Cryptogams and Phanerogams.

2. A detailed knowledge of plant-cell and different types of tissues and tissue systems. The cell-contents and their microchemical reactions.

3. The structure and life-history of representatives of all the chief families and sub-families of the Angiosperms.

4. The cell in relation to reproduction. The principle of Variation, Heredity and Evolution.

5. The relation of the plant to its immediate surroundings. The Physiology of plants and the interrelation between vegetation and climate. The outlines of plant ecology and the geographical distribution of plants.

6. There will be five papers:—

	Marks.
PAPER I—Thallophyta .. ..	100
PAPER II—Bryophyta and Pteridophyta ..	100
PAPER III—Plant Physiology, Ecology and Geographical Distribution ..	100
PAPER IV—Gymnosperms .. ..	100
PAPER V—Angiosperms: Variation, Heredity and Evolution ..	100

The following books are suggested:—

1. WEST: Algae.
2. BUTLER: Fungi and Plant Diseases.
3. GWYNNE VAUGHAN: Fungi.

4. **HAESHBURGER**: Mycology and Plant Pathology.
5. **BOWER**: Filicales. Vols. I and II.
6. **BOWER**: Botany of the Living Plant.
7. **CAMPBELL**: Mosses and Ferns.
8. **CAMPBELL**: University Text-book of Botany.
9. **COULTER, BARNES and COWLES**: Text-book of Botany, Parts I and II.
10. **STRASBURGER**: Text-book of Botany.
11. **COULTER and CHAMBERLAIN**: Morphology of Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.
12. **SCOTT**: Studies in Fossil Botany, Parts I and II.
13. **RENDLE**: The classification of Flowering Plants, Vols. I and II.
14. **WERNHAM**: Evolution of Sympetalæ.
15. **WILLIS**: Flowering plants and Ferns.
16. **JOST**: Lectures in Plant-Physiology.
17. **PALLADIN**: Plant Physiology.
18. **HABERLANDT**: Physiological Plant Anatomy.
19. **SCHIMPER**: Plant Geography.
20. **WARMING**: Ecology.
21. **CLEMENTS**: Plant Physiology and Ecology.
22. **LOCK**: Heredity, Variation and Evolution.
23. **COULTER, M. C.**: Outline of Genetics.
24. **THOMSON**: Heredity.
25. **SHARP**: Cytology.
26. **BAILY**: Plant Breeding.

Also such special references as the teachers may suggest in the important periodicals.

### **Practical Examination.**

The examination will deal with representatives of the chief classes of Cryptogams and Phanerogams, and with the technique connected with their study.

The description and the referring of plants and parts of plants to their families and their identification with the help of necessary books.

The general histology, preparation, staining and study of microscopical sections of plant-tissues. The uses of stains and other reagents.

The student will also be required to satisfy the examiners that he is familiar with the chief forms of apparatus necessary to demonstrate the important phenomena of plant physiology.

An elementary knowledge of practical biochemistry will also be expected.

Note-books containing complete record of Laboratory work must be produced at the practical examination.

Marks will be allotted as follows :—

Class record	.. 50	} 250
Practical Exam.	.. 200	

The following types are suggested for special study :—

Bacteria, Oscillatoria, Scytonema, Tolypothrix, Nostoc, Rivularia.

Chlamydomonas, Pandorina, Eudorina, Volvox, Pleurococcus, Botrydium, Hydrodictyon, Scenedesmus, Ulva, Ulothrix, Coleochaete, Oedogonium, Cladophora, Bryopsis, Codium, Vaucheria, Zygnema and Spirogyra.

Ectocarpus, Sphacelaria, Laminaria, Cutleria, Fucus, Pelvetia, Dictyota.

Nemalion, Batrachospermum, Polysiphonia, Callithamnion.

Chara, Nitella.

Mucor, Pilobolus, Albugo, Phytophthora, Pythium, Penicillium, Rhytisma, Peziza, Morchella, Nectria, Claviceps, Xylaria, Yeast, Ustilago, Puccinia, Auricularia, Phallus, Agaricus, Polyporus.

*Riccia*, *Marchantia*, *Pellia*, *Aneura*, *Anthoceros*, *Notothylas*, *Sphagnum*, *Funaria*, *Mnium*, *Tetraphis*, *Polytrichum*.

*Lycopodium*, *Selaginella*, *Isoetes*, *Psilotum*, *Equisetum*, *Ophioglossum*, *Botrychium*, *Marsilea*, *Azolla*. *Pteris*, *Adiantum*, *Cycas*, *Pinus*, and other suitable types of *Pteridophytes* and *Gymnosperms*.

For the study of *Angiosperms* special importance should be attached to local flora representing in particular the following families :—

*Potamogetonaceæ*, *Hydrocharitaceæ*, *Gramineæ*, *Palmeæ*, *Araceæ*, *Liliaceæ*, *Iridaceæ*, *Musaceæ*, *Orchidaceæ*, *Salicaceæ*, *Moraceæ*, *Chenopodiaceæ*, *Polygonaceæ*, *Caryophyllaceæ*, *Ranunculaceæ*, *Papaveraceæ*, *Crucifereæ*, *Rosaceæ*, *Legumimoseæ*, *Rutaceæ*, *Euphorbiaceæ*, *Anacardiaceæ*, *Rhamnaceæ*, *Vitaceæ*, *Violaceæ*, *Malvaceæ*, *Cactaceæ*, *Myrtaceæ*, *Umbellifereæ*, *Primulaceæ*, *Oleaceæ*, *Asclepiadaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, *Convolvulaceæ*, *Boragineæ*, *Labiataæ*, *Solanaceæ*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, *Rubiaceæ*, *Cucurbitaceæ*, *Compositæ*.—

The following books are recommended :—

1. DARWIN and ACSON : Practical Physiology of Plants.
  2. DETMER and MOORE : Plant Physiology.
  3. DUTHIE : Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain.
  4. CHAMBERLAIN : Methods in Plant Histology.
  5. STRASBURGER and HILLHOUSE : Practical Botany.
  6. CAYERS : Practical Botany for Advanced Students.
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## MASTER OF SCIENCE EXAMINATION.

### Mathematics.

#### PREVIOUS.

There will be four papers:—

PAPER I—*Differential Calculus, Integral Calculus and Differential Equations.*

#### *Differential Calculus:*

Mean value theorems, Taylor's theorem, maxima and minima of functions of two or more variables, multiple points, change of variables and Jacobians.

#### *Integral Calculus:*

Definite integrals including Beta and Gamma functions multiple integrals, volumes and surfaces of solids, use of Fourier's Series.

#### *Differential Equations:*

Singular solution, linear equations of 2nd order, variation of parameters, homogeneous and exact equations.

PAPER II—*Theory of Equations and Analytical Geometry of two and three dimensions.*

#### *Theory of Equations:*

General properties of equations; relations between roots and coefficients; symmetric functions of the roots; transformations of equations; algebraic solutions of cubics and biquadratics; with roots of unity; properties of derived equations; limits of the roots of equations; approximate solutions of numerical equations and determinants.

#### *Analytical Geometry of two dimensions:*

Reduction of general equations of 2nd degree to standard forms and systems of conics.

*Analytical Geometry of three dimensions :*

Plane; straight line; properties of conicoids and confocal conicoids referred to principal axes; plane sections; generating lines and reduction of general quadrics to standard forms.

**PAPER III**—*Statics and Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions.*

*Statics :*

Virtual work, stability; strings in two dimensions; forces in three dimensions and centre of gravity.

*Dynamics of a Particle in two dimensions :*

Motion in resisting medium, hodograph and central orbits and constrained motion.

*Rigid Dynamics in two dimensions :*

Moments of inertia; De'Alembert's principle and motion in two dimensions.

**PAPER IV**—*Same as the VI paper in B.Sc. (Honours).*

**M.Sc. Final.**

There will be five papers :—

**PAPER I**—*Analysis.*

Arithmetical theory of rational and irrational numbers and limits, continuous and discontinuous functions, differentiability and integrability of functions of a real variable.

Complex numbers, analytical functions of a complex variable, conformal representation of a plane upon another plane. The general theory of logarithmic, exponential and circular functions. Cauchy's theorem and the theory of residues.

Convergence of infinite series including uniform convergence, and convergence of infinite products, and infinite integrals.

Books recommended :—

CARSLAW : Fourier Series and Integrals.

HOBSON : Plane Trigonometry.

HARDY : Pure Mathematics.

WHITTAKER and WATSON : Modern Analysis.

The following books may also be consulted :—

BROMWICH : Infinite series.

GOUSAT HEDRICK : Mathematical Analysis, Vol. I  
and Vol. II, Part I.

PAPER II—*Analytical Geometry of two and three  
Dimensions.*

*Analytical Geometry of two Dimensions*, including homogeneous and tangential co-ordinates; systems of conics and their invariants and co-variants.

*Analytical Geometry of three Dimensions*, including surfaces in general and curves in space.

Books recommended :—

SALMON : Conic sections.

BELL : Co-ordinate Geometry of Three Dimensions.

SMITH : Solid Geometry.

ASQUITH : Analytical Geometry of the Conic Sections.

LONEY : Co-ordinate Geometry, Part II.

GOUSAT, HEDRICK : Mathematical Analysis, Vol. I.

PAPER III—*Differential Equations and Dynamics of  
a particle and of rigid bodies in three  
Dimensions.*

*Differential Equations :*

Integration of linear differential equations of the second order in series; Legendre's, Bessel's, Ricatti's and hypergeometric equations; total differential equations; ordinary simultaneous differential equations, partial differential equations of second and higher orders; solutions of Laplace's and Poisson's equations.

*Dynamics of a particle and of rigid bodies in three dimensions*, including equations of motion in three dimensions, Lagrange's co-ordinates, theory of small oscillations and gyroscopes.

Books recommended :—

FORSYTH: Differential Equations.

MURRAY: Introductory course in Differential Equations.

GOURSAT, HEDRICK: Mathematical Analysis, Vol. II, part 2.

ROUTH: Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Dynamics, Vol. I.

RAMSAY and BESANT: Treatise on Dynamics.

LAMB: Higher Mechanics.

WHITTAKER: Analytical Dynamics.

LONEY: Dynamics of a Particle and Rigid Bodies.

PAPER IV—*Hydromechanics*.

*Hydrostatics :*

Laws of fluid pressure; equilibrium of floating bodies; general conditions of equilibrium; stability; rotating liquids and equilibrium of gases.

*Hydrodynamics :*

Kinematics; equations of motion; sources and sinks; images; motion of circular and elliptic cylinders in two dimensions; motion of a sphere through liquids; simple waves; vibration of air in tubes.

## Books recommended :—

BESANT and RAMSAY : Hydromechanics, Parts I and II ,

PAPER V—*Any one of the following (special knowledge of the subject selected will be required).* :—

1. Differential Geometry.
2. Elliptic Functions.
3. Theory of aggregates and Theory of Functions of a Real Variable.
4. Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable.
5. Theory of Numbers.
6. Theory of Probabilities.
7. Vector Analysis.
8. Projective and Non-Euclidean Geometry.
9. Harmonic Analysis.
10. Differential Equations.
11. Integral Equations.
12. Hydrodynamics.
13. Elasticity.
14. Electricity and Magnetism.
15. General Astronomy and Combination of Observations.
16. Celestial Mechanics.
17. Geometrical and Physical Optics.
18. Theory of Relativity.
19. Sound and Vibrations.
20. Advanced Dynamics.
21. Figure of Earth.
22. Substitution groups with application to the Theory of Equations.

## Physics.

### PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

*N.B.*—Candidates for the M.Sc. Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

There will be four papers as follows :—

(They are identical with the papers for Honours B.Sc.).

1. General Properties and Sound.
2. Heat (Kinetic Theory of Gases and Thermodynamics).
3. Light.
4. Electrom Theory.

For detailed Syllabus, please see courses under B.Sc.  
(Honours.)

### PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

(Same as that prescribed for the B.Sc. Honours Examination).

### FINAL EXAMINATION.

*Candidates for the M.Sc. Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the Practical Examination separately.*

1. The candidate will be examined in two papers. The first paper will be on "Electricity and Magnetism" and deal with the advanced parts of Papers 4 and 5 prescribed for the Honours B.Sc. Examination. (The details of the course are shown below.)

2. The second paper will be of a special nature, and the student will have the option of choosing it from any one of the following groups :—

(a) Spectroscopy including Quantum theory, Radiation, Electro-and Magneto-optics.

(b) X-rays.

- (c) **Advanced Heat** (including Pyrometry, Thermodynamics, Kinetic Theory of Gases, Conduction of Heat).
- (d) **Advanced Sound.**
- (e) **Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.**
- (f) **Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism** including Electromagnetic Theory of Light and Theory of Relativity.
- (g) **Geometrical Optics and Optical Instruments.**

The practical paper will cover both courses 1 and 2. In lieu of examination in the practical subject, the student may offer a piece of original work under the direction of any one of the University teachers, or may be asked to set up specialised experiments in the special subject chosen by him.

## SYLLABUS.

### FIRST PAPER.

#### ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

Theory of measuring instruments, mathematical theory of electricity and magnetism, Maxwell's equations, electromagnetic waves, dynamos, motors, alternators and storage batteries.

Conduction of electricity through gases; ionisation currents; mobility of ions; diffusion of ions. Determination of  $\frac{e}{m}$ , determination of the charge on the electron. Elements of radioactivity. The nuclear theory of the atom. Determination of the nuclear charge and the number of electrons in the atom. Positive ray analysis.

Bohr's theory of the hydrogen spectrum; application of Bohr's theory to spectrum analysis. Ionisation potential, photo-electricity; thermionics, X-ray spectra.

Dynamics of the electron; variation of the mass of the electron with velocity; radiation from accelerated electrons; theory of magnetons. Electrical theory of valency.

**Special Paper.****X-RAYS.**

Phenomena in vacuum tubes; generation of X-rays; high voltage generators; X-ray bulbs; different methods of setting up an X-ray establishment.

Study of properties of X-rays, secondary X-rays; characteristic X-rays; absorption co-efficient of characteristic X-rays, ionisation by X-rays; scattering of X-rays.

Laue's discovery of the diffraction of X-rays by crystals, Bragg's method of reflection. Crystal analysis by Bragg's method, the Debye-Scherrer method, and the Laue method. X-ray spectrometers: Moseley's work of the measurement of wavelength of characteristic X-rays, Siegbahn's work; X-ray absorption spectra.

**SPECTROSCOPY.**

Various methods of producing spectra; prism spectroscopes of different types; concave grating, echelon grating. Lummer plates: Littrow spectrograph, vacuum grating spectrograph. Infra-red Spectrometer. Photography of the Infra-red and ultra-violet spectra. Determination of wavelengths by interference methods. Band spectra; Series-spectra, series-formulae, and notation. Relation of atomic constants and Series-spectra; general principles of the quantum theory of line spectra; Bohr's theory; Resonance and Ionisation potentials. Energy diagrams. Correspondence Principles. Kossel and Sommerfeld's displacement law. Emission and absorption spectra of elements; Stark effect. Zeeman effect. Fine structure of lines; Thermal excitation; Raies ultimes, Laws of emission and absorption; continuous spectra from black bodies and other substances. Application of spectroscopy to astrophysics. Theories of dispersion and absorption. Resolving Power.

## Wireless Telegraphy and Telephony.

Historical introduction :—

Generation, reflection, refraction, polarisation and propagation of Hertzian waves, oscillatory discharge, generation of short waves and their identity with dark heat waves. Early methods in wireless telegraphy, radiation to long distances ; reception.

Radio-frequency measurements of capacity, resistance, self and mutual induction, current, coupling, wavelength, and wave meters.

Various types of antennæ ; theory of radiation from antennæ.

Thermionic valves—their theory and uses.

Theory of thermionic currents ; characteristic curves of valves ; the triode valve as detector, amplifier, and generator of waves. Principles of regeneration, Multi-stage amplification for high and low frequency.

Telephony :—

Different kinds of microphones ; modulation, loud speakers.

Transmitting circuits ; receiving circuits ; heterodyne reception.

Propagation ; Atmospherics and day light effect.

Uses—Broadcasting ; meteorological.

## PRACTICAL WORK.

### GENERAL COURSE.

[The candidate is expected to have carried out a decent amount of practical work on the lines suggested below.]

(a) Conduction of electricity through gases.

1. Measurement of ionisation currents in gases due to different ionising agencies.

2. Measurement  $\frac{e}{m}$  by the method of crossed fields.
3. Measurement of the charge on the electron by Millikan's method.

(b) Radioactivity.

1. Practice with  $\alpha$ -ray electrosopes  
(measurement of leakage current, strength of a radioactive sample, etc.).
2. Ionisation by  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ -rays.

(c) X-rays.

1. Fitting up of an X-ray establishment for medical purpose.
2. Diffraction of X-rays by the Laue method.

(d) Wireless telegraphy.

1. Practice with a wireless receiving set.
2. Drude's experiment on the propagation of electric waves along wires.

(e) Measurement of photo-electric currents.

(f) Measurement of thermionic currents.

(g) Alternate current measurements. Measurement of self-induction, mutual induction, etc.

## SPECIAL COURSE.

### SPECTROSCOPY.

1. Management and adjustment of arc and spark.
2. Photographing the spectrum with an ordinary prism spectroscope. Constant deviation spectroscope. Quartz spectroscope.
3. To determine the chemical composition of any mixture with a spectroscope.

4. Determination of wavelength by the prism spectrograph using the Hartmann formula.
5. Practice with the concave grating.
6. Photographing the iron arc, and measurement of spectrum plates with a comparator.
7. Preparation of vacuum tubes and filling with gas.
8. Zeeman effect.
9. Infra-red spectrometer.
10. Ultra-violet spectroscopy, using Schumann plates.
11. Practice with Lummer-Gehrcke Plate.
12. The Michelson and Fabry Perot Interferometer.

### X-RAYS

1. Practice with X-ray tubes.
2. Bragg's reflection method of X-ray analysis.  
(The wavelength, crystal constant, and determining the structure of crystals.)
3. Practice with the X-ray spectrometer ; wavelength of characteristic lines.
4. Absorption and scattering of X-rays.
5. Ionisation by X-rays.

### WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AND TELEPHONY.

1. High frequency measurement of capacity, self and mutual induction and resistance.
2. Measurement of wavelength.
3. Characteristic curves of triode valves.
4. Practice with different detectors, crystal detectors and valve detectors.
5. Practice with transmitting sets.
6. Practice with amplifying sets.

## Chemistry.

### PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

*N.B.*—Candidates for the M.Sc. Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

Marks will be allotted as follows :—

			Marks.
Inorganic Paper	..	..	100
Organic	..	..	100
Physical	..	..	100
Record of Practical work	50	}	200
Practical Examination	150		
Total		..	500

In each paper questions will be set in History.

*Inorganic.*—The elements specified for the B.Sc. course in more detail including their modes of occurrence and chief metallurgical processes. A general knowledge of the less common inorganic compounds and important rare elements.

Standard analytical methods outside the B.Sc. courses. Gas analysis. The use of Lunge's nitrometer.

*Organic.*—The B.Sc. course extended so as to include the simpler synthetic dyes, non-benzenoid rings, natural bases, terpenes, sugars, organo-metallic compounds, other compounds containing sulphur; the whole treated in an elementary and representative manner.

The theories of geometrical isomerism, optical activity, steric hindrance.

Preparation and detection of organic compounds. Ultimate (or "elementary") analysis. Quantitative proximate (or "radical") analysis.

*Physical.*—The B.Sc. course extended so as to include the theory and practical methods of determination of vapour density, osmotic pressure, molecular weight, heat of reaction, velocity of reaction, strength of acids.

Electro-analysis and spectroscopy.

The phase rule, equilibrium, the periodic law, surface phenomena.

*Historical.*—Outlines of chemical history from the time of Boyle.

### FINAL EXAMINATION.

*N.B.*—Candidates for the M.Sc. Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

Students who have passed the Previous may present any one of the following branches of Chemistry :—

(1) Inorganic, (2) Organic, (3) Physical, (4) Applied.

Notice must be sent to the Registrar by 15th August of the branch which the student intends to present at the ensuing examination and in the case of (4) the industry of manufacture to which he is attached.

A student may present a thesis dealing with original work done by him in his selected branch in place of the second paper; he will be liable to any inquiry or examination in the subject-matter of his thesis which the examiners may see fit to impose.

Marks will be allotted in each branch as follows :—

			Marks.
First paper	..	..	100
Second paper or Thesis	..	..	100
Record of Practical Work	..	50	} .. 200
Practical Examination	..	150	
Total		..	400

**Inorganic.**—More recent discoveries, methods and theories including an acquaintance with original papers. Reaction at high and low temperatures, examination of mineral and the practical use of the spectroscope. History of Inorganic Chemistry from the middle of the XIXth century.

**Organic.**—More recent discoveries, methods and theories including an acquaintance with original papers.

History of Organic Chemistry from the beginning of the XIXth century.

**Physical.**—More recent discoveries, methods and theories including an acquaintance with original papers.

**Applied.**—The principle has been laid down that a candidate will be expected to show that he has *bond fide* devoted himself to some important industry or manufacture and has acquired a reasonable degree of efficiency under all three of the following heads :—

(i) **Technical.**—He should have either (a) performed systematic analytical control or (b) engaged in systematic research or (c) introduced improved methods of mechanical handling, application of distribution of power, etc.

(ii) **Economic.**—He should have acquired some knowledge of sources and markets of costing (including) plant, power, labour, control, distribution, depreciation, etc., and of disposal or utilisation of bye-products and waste.

(iii) **Foreign.**—He should have studied the methods in use in other countries as far as ascertainable by him.

The procedure for testing the fitness of a candidate will be decided as occasion arises.

**Zoology.****PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.**

The courses of study shall be the same as prescribed for Papers I to IV for the Honours B.Sc. Examination,

Marks.

Paper I same as for the B.Sc. Honours Examination	100
Paper II     "           "           "           "     ..	100
Paper III   "           "           "           "    ..	100
Paper IV    "           "           "           "    ..	100
Practical    ..           ..           ..           ..	200

**FINAL EXAMINATION.**

The subjects for examination shall be any two of the following groups :—

*Group A.*—Cytology.

*Group B.*—Helminthology.

*Group C.*—Thesis on a selected subject.

*Group A* shall consist of two papers and a practical test.

	Marks,
Paper I     ..           ..           ..	100
Paper II    ..           ..           ..	100
Practical   ..           ..           ..	100

*Group B* shall consist of two papers and a practical test.

	Marks.
Paper III   ..           ..     ..     ..	100
Paper IV    ..           ..           ..	100
Practical   ..           ..           ..	100

*Group C* shall consist of :—

	Marks.
Thesis       ..           ..           ..	200
<i>Viva voce</i> Examination ..           ..	100

Candidates must produce at the Practical Examination their preparations and note-books containing a complete record of laboratory work which will be taken into consideration in determining the results of the examination.

## Botany.

### PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

*N.B.*—Candidates will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

1. The structure, the life-history and the affinities of the chief representatives of the principal groups and subgroups of the Cryptogams and Gymnosperms.

2. A detailed knowledge of the plant cell and different types of tissues and tissue systems. The cell-contents and their microchemical reactions.

3. The relation of the plant to its immediate surroundings. The Physiology of plants and the inter relation between vegetation and climate. The outlines of Plant Ecology and the Geographical Distribution of plants.

There will be three papers :—

	Marks.
Paper I.—Thallophyta and Bryophyta	100
Paper II.—Plant Physiology, Ecology and Geographical Distribution ..	100
Paper III —Pteridophytes and Gym- nosperms .. .. .	100

The second paper will be in common with the second paper of the Final M.Sc. Examination of 1929.

The following books are suggested :—

1. WEST : *Algæ*.
2. BUTLER : *Fungi and Plant Diseases*.
3. GWYNNE VAUGHAN : *Fungi*.

4. HARSHBURGER : Mycology and Plant Pathology.
5. BOWER : Filicales, Vols. I and II.
6. BOWER : Botany of the Living Plant.
7. CAMPBELL : Mosses and Ferns.
8. CAMPBELL : University Text book of Botany.
9. COULTER, BARNES and COWLES : Text-book of Botany, Parts I and II.
10. STRASBURGER : Text-book of Botany.
11. COULTER and CHAMBERLAIN : Morphology of Gymnosperms.
12. SCOTT : Studies in Fossil Botany, Parts I and II.
13. WILLIS : Flowering Plants and Ferns.
14. JOST : Lectures in Plant Physiology.
15. PALLADIN : Plant Physiology.
16. HABERLANDT : Physiologie l Plant Anatomy.
17. SCHIMPER : Plant Geography.
18. WARMING : Ecology
19. CLEMENTS : Plant Physiology and Ecology.

Also such special references as the teachers may suggest in the important periodicals.

### PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The examination will deal with representatives of the chief classes of Cryptogams and Gymnosperms and with the technique connected with their study.

The general histology, preparation, staining and study of microscopical sections of plant-tissues. The uses of stains and other reagents.

The student will also be required to satisfy the examiners that he is familiar with the chief forms of apparatus necessary to demonstrate the important phenomena of plant physiology.

Note-books containing complete record of Laboratory work must be produced at the practical examination.

Marks will be allotted as follows:—

	Marks.
Class record .. ..	25
Practical Examination ..	175
	<hr/>
Total ..	200
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The following books are recommended:—

1. DARWIN and ACTON: Practical Physiology of Plants.
2. DETMER and MOORE: Plant Physiology.
3. CHAMBERLAIN: Methods in Plant Histology.
4. STRASBURGER and HILLHOUSE: Practical Botany.
5. CAVERS: Practical Botany for Advanced Students.

### FINAL EXAMINATION.

*N.B.*—Candidates for the M.Sc. Examination will be required to pass in the written as well as in the practical examination separately.

1. The comparative study of the vegetative and reproductive organs of the Angiosperms considered from the functional standpoint.

2. A detailed knowledge of cell structure traced from the unicellular to the complex organism.

3. The cell in relation to Reproduction, Heredity, Variation and Evolution

4. The relation of the plant to its immediate surroundings. The Physiology of Plants including parasitism, saprophytism and symbiosis.

5. The inter-relation between vegetation and climate. The outlines of Plant Ecology and the Geographical Distribution of plants.

6. The affinities of the more important families of plants including the main features of such fossil forms as help to elucidate the affinities.

7. The structure and life-history of representatives of all the chief families and sub-families of the Angiosperms.

8. A detailed knowledge of some subject or group to be announced at least one year previous to the date of examination.

PAPER I shall comprise the Morphology, Taxonomy of the Angiosperms; Variation, Heredity and Evolution.

" II " " " Plant Physiology, Ecology and Geographical Distribution.

" III " " " detailed knowledge of some subject or group.

The requirements of the examination are approximately indicated by the following text-books:—

1. COULTER and CHAMBERLAIN: Morphology of Angiosperms.
2. RENDLE: The Classification of Flowering Plants.
3. WERNHAM: Evolution of Sympetaly.
4. WILLIS: Flowering Plants and Ferns.
5. JOST: Lectures on Plant Physiology.
6. PALLADIN: Plant Physiology.
7. HABERLANDT: Physiological Plant Anatomy.
8. SCHIMPER: Plant Geography.
9. WARMING: Ecology.
10. CLEMENTS: Plant Physiology and Ecology.
11. LOCK: Heredity, Variation and Evolution.
12. MERLE C. COULTER: Outline of Genetics.
13. THOMSON: Heredity.
14. SHARP: Cytology.
15. BAILEY: Plant Breeding.

Also such references as the teachers may suggest in the important periodicals.

## PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

The description and the referring of plants and parts of plants to their families and their identification with the help of necessary books. The general histology of the Angiosperms. The student will also be required to satisfy the examiners that he is familiar with the chief form of apparatus necessary to demonstrate the important phenomena of Plant Physiology. A detailed knowledge of the special subject or group studied with the necessary technique.

Note-books containing a complete record of Laboratory work must be produced at the practical examination.

Books recommended :—

DARWIN and ACTON : Practical Physiology of Plants.

DETMER and MOORE : Plant Physiology.

DUTHIE : Flora of the Upper Gangetic Plain.

CHAMBERLAIN : Methods in Plant Histology.

The marks will be allotted as follows :—

				Marks.
<i>Theory—</i>				
Each Paper	..	..	..	100
<i>Practical—</i>				
Class record	25	}	..	200
Examination	175			

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**BACHELOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.**

The following Text-books and Acts are recommended :—

**(a) FOR THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.**

- (i) Roman Law .. Hadley : Roman Law.
- (ii) The Law of Con- (i) CARTER : Contracts.  
tracts.  
(ii) POLLOCK and MULLA : Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), (Students' Edition).  
(iii) University Selection of Leading Cases.
- (iii) The Law of Ease- (i) UNDERHILL : Torts.  
ments and Torts.  
(ii) MITRA, U. N. Lectures on Easements.  
(iii) The Indian Easements Act (V of 1882).  
(iv) University Selection of Leading Cases.
- (iv) The Law of Evi- (i) RATAN LAL : Evidence Act.  
dence.  
(ii) Cockle's Cases.  
(iii) University Selection of Leading Cases.
- (v) Criminal Law and (i) RATAN LAL : Indian Penal  
Procedure. Code, Students' Edition.\*  
(ii) Code of Criminal Procedure (New).  
(iii) SABONADIERE : Trial of Criminal Cases in India.  
(iv) University Selection of Leading Cases.

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\* Candidates will not be required to have a knowledge of the amount of punishment which can be inflicted for any offence.

- (vi) Constitutional Law (i) DICEY : On the Constitution.  
 (ii) BOSE : Working Constitution of India.  
 (iii) Government of India Act, 1915, with all amendments.  
 (iv) SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU : The Indian Constitution.  
 (v) ILBERT : Parliament (Home Univ. Lib.)

(b) FOR THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

- (i) Civil Procedure including The Code of Civil Procedure Principles of Pleading. (omitting Appendices).

MULLA : Commentary on the Civil Procedure Code (Students' Edition).

WALSH and WEIR : Pleadings in India.

Limitation .. The Indian Limitation Act.  
 (omitting the Schedule).

- (ii) The Law relating to Land Tenures, Rent and Revenue. *As to Central Provinces—*  
 Tenancies Imperial Act, XI of 1898 amended by Act XXI of 1899 and C. P. Act III of 1917.

Land Revenue C. P. Act II of 1917. (For rules made under these Acts, the Revenue Manual, C. P., Vol. I, may be consulted.)

*As to United Provinces—*

Act No. III of 1926 (United Provinces).

Act No. III of 1901 (United Provinces).

Act No. XXII of 1886 (Oudh Rent Act) as amended by Acts IV of 1921 and I of 1923.

BADEN POWELL: Short Account of the Land Revenue and its Administration in British India.

- (iii) Hindu Law .. (i) MULLA: Hindu Law.
- (ii) SIROMANI: Hindu Law, 3rd ed., Vol. I, Part II.
- (iii) University Selection of Leading Cases.
- (iv) Mahomedan Law .. (i) WILSON: Digest of Anglo-Mahomedan Law. From the beginning of Part II to the end of the book.
- (ii) AMIR ALI: Students Handbook of Mahomedan Law.
- (iii) University Selection of Leading Cases.
- (v) The Law relating to Transfer of Property, etc. (i) The Transfer of Property Act (IV of 1882).
- (ii) SHEPHARD and BROWN: Commentary on the Indian Transfer of Property Act.
- (iii) SNELL: Principles of Equity—Chapters relating to Mortgages, i.e., Chapters 19, 20, 21 and 22 of the 19th edition.
- (iv) University Selection of Leading Cases.

- (vi) Equity with special reference to Trusts and Specific Relief.
- (i) The Indian Trusts Act (No. II of 1882).
- (ii) The Specific Relief Act (No. I of 1877).
- (iii) SNELL: Principles of Equity—the Chapters on the History and Maxims of Equity, on equitable Estates, on Trusts, on Mistake, on Fraud, Actual and Constructive, and on Specific Performance, *i.e.*, Chapters 1 to 10 inclusive, and Chapters 29, 30, 31 and 36 of the 19th edition.
- (iv) University Selection of Leading Cases.
- (vii) Jurisprudence SALMOND: Jurisprudence.

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**NOTE.**—Every Act mentioned in the above list should be understood to mean the Act with all subsequent amendments thereof.

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## University Selection of Leading Cases.

### I.—CONTRACTS.

Henthorn *v.* Fraser (1892), 2 Ch., 27.

Carlil *v.* Smoke Ball Co. (1893), 1 Q. B., 256.

Mohori Bibee *v.* Dharmodas Ghose, 30 I. A., 114; I. L. R., 30 Calcutta, 539.

Lalman *v.* Gauri Dutt, 11 A. L. J. R., 489.

Derry *v.* Peek, 14 A. C., 337. (Lord Herschell's Judgment).

*Foster v. Mackinnon*, L. R., 4 C. P., 704.

*Jamal v. Moolla Dawood & Sons*, 43 I. A., 6 ; I. L. R., 43 Calcutta, 493.

*Keighley Maxted & Co. v. Durrant* (1901), A. C., 240.

*Mollwo, March & Co. v. Court of Wards*, 10 Bengal L. R., 312.

*Kundan Lal v. Jagannath*, I. L. R., 37 Allahabad, 649.

## II.—TORTS AND EASEMENTS.

*Scott v. Shephard*. 2 W. Blackstone, 892 : 96 English Reports, 525.

*Lloyd v. Grace Smith & Co.* (1912), A. C., 716 (Lord Macnaghten's Judgment).

*E. Hulton & Co. v. Jones* (1910), A. C., 20.

*Abrath v. N. E. Ry. Co.*, 11 Q. B. D., 440 (Judgment of Bowen, L. J.)

*Butterfield v. Forrester*, 11 East, 60 : 103 English Reports, 926.

*Davies v. Mann*, 10 M. and W., 546 : 152 English Reports, 586.

*Lumley v. Gye*, 2 Ell. and Bl., 216 : 118 English Reports, 749.

*Rylands v. Fletcher*, L. R., 1 Exch., 265.

*Nichols v. Marsland*, L. R., 2 Exch. Division, 1.

## III.—EVIDENCE.

*Legal Remembrancer v. Lalit Mohan Singh*, I. L. R., 49 Calcutta, 167.

*Bela Rani v. Mahabir Singh*, I. L. R., 34 Allahabad, 341.

*Balkrishna Das v. Legge*, I. L. R., 22 Allahabad, 149.

*Mohammad Sharif v. Bande Ali*, I. L. R., 34 Allahabad, 36.

## IV.—CRIMINAL LAW.

*R. v. Govinda*, I. L. R., 1 Bombay, 342.

*Ganouri Lal v. Queen-Empress*, I. L. R., 16 Calcutta, 206.

*In re Amrita Bazar Patrika Press*, I. L. R., 47 Calcutta, 190.

*Amrita Lal Hazara, v. Emperor*, I. L. R., 42 Calcutta, 957.

*Q.-E. v. Moss*, A. W. N., 1894, p. 23.

*Mohd. Husain v. K.-E.*, 15 Oudh Cases, 321.

*Tapti Prasad v. K.-E.*, 15 A. L. J. R., 590.

## V.—HINDU LAW.

*Rangamma v. Atchama*, 4 M. I. A., 1 : 18 English Reports, 600.

*Bhoobun Moyee v. Ram Kishore* ; 10 M. I. A., 279 : 19 English Reports, 934.

*Pudma Coomari v. Court of Wards*, 8 I. A., 229 ; I. L. R., 8 Calcutta, 302.

*Appoovier v. Rama Subba*, 11 M. I. A., 75 : 20 English Reports, 6.

*Gokal Chand v. Hukum Chand*, 48 I. A., 162 ; I. L. R., 2 Lahore, 40 (P.C.).

*Kawal Nain v. Budh Singh*, 44 I. A., 159 ; I. L. R., 39 Allahabad, 496 (P.C.).

*Brij Narain v. Mangla Prasad* 51 I. A., 129 ; I. L. R., 46 Allahabad, 95.

*Hanooman Prasad v. Munraj Kunwaree*, 6 M. I. A., 393 ; 19 English Reports, 167.

*Buddha v. Laltu*, 42 I. A., 208 ; I. L. R., 37 Allahabad, 604.

*Ram Chandra v. Vinayak*, 41 I. A., 290 ; I. L. R., 42 Calcutta, 384.

*Isri Dutt v. Hansbutti*, 10 I. A., 150 ; I. L. R., 10 Calcutta, 324.

*Ranga Sami v. Nachiappa*, 46 I. A., 72; I. L. R., 42 Madras, 523.

*Sheo Shankar v. Debi Sahai*, 30 I. A., 202; I. L. R., 25, Allahabad, 468.

## VI.—MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

*Govind Dayal v. Inayat Ullah*, I. L. R., 7 Allahabad, 775.

*Ranee Khajooroonissa v. Musammat Raushan Jehan*, 3 I. A., 291; I. L. R., 2 Calcutta, 184.

*Jafri Begum v. Amir Muhammad Khan*, I. L. R., 7 Allahabad, 822.

*Hassarat Bibee v. Golam Jafar* (1898), 3 C. W. N., 57.

*Habibur Rahman v. Altaf Ali*, I. L. R., 48 Calcutta, 856 (P. C.).

*Muhammad Junaid v. Aulia Bibi*, I. L. R., 42 Allahabad, 497.

*Fakhr-ud-din v. Kifayat-ul-lah* (1910), 7 A. L. J. R. 1095.

## VII.—TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

*Gokal Dass, etc., v. Purnamal*, I. L. R., 10 Calcutta, 1035 (P. C.).

*Smyth v. Toms* (1918), I. L. R., 338.

*Kreglinger v. New Patagonia Meat Company* (1914), A. C. 25 (Lord Haldane's Judgment).

*Ramcoomar Kundoo v. Mc-Queen*, 11 Bengal L. R., 46 (P. C.).

*Webb v. Macpherson*, I. L. R., 31 Calcutta, 57 (P. C.).

*Krishnabai v. Hari Govind*, I. L. R., 31 Bombay, 15.

## VIII.—EQUITY.

*Wilmott v. Barber*, 15 Ch. Div., 96.

*Gopi Nath v. Kunj Behari Lal*, I. L. R., 34 Allahabad, 306.

*Thorndike v. Hunt*, 3 De. G. and J., 563: 44 English Reports, 1386.

*Tee v. Ferris*, 2 K. and J., 357 : 69 English Reportsf 819.

*Mussoorie Bank v. Raynor*, I. L. R., 4 Allahabad, 500 ; 7 A. C., 321.

*Cooper v. Phibbs*, L. R., 2. H. L., 149.

## **MASTER OF LAWS EXAMINATION.**

The University does not prescribe any text-books for this Examination. Six subjects must be taken of which, four are compulsory and candidates can take any two of the others.

### **COMPULSORY SUBJECTS.**

1. Jurisprudence and Principles of Legislation
2. Constitutional Law, British and Indian.
3. Equity.
4. Either Hindu Law or Muhammadan Law.

### **OPTIONAL SUBJECTS.**

Any two of the following :—

1. Muhammadan Law or Hindu Law whichever is not taken as a compulsory subject.
2. The Law of Contracts.
3. Transfer of Immovable Property and Easements.
4. Roman Law.
5. International Law—Public and Private.
6. Wills and Administration of the Property of the Deceased Persons.

## **DOCTOR OF LAWS EXAMINATION.**

There is no examination for this degree.

Candidates must have practised at the bar for at least five years after having either taken the degree of Master of Laws or passed the examination for Honours in Law under the regulations in force on or before November 1st, 1905, and must have written an essay approved by the Faculty of Law or a Committee appointed by it. Essay must, be on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

## BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMINATION.

The subjects of instruction and examination shall be as follows :—

### *First Year—*

	Paper.
(1) English .. .. .	1
(2) Elements of Economics .. ..	1
(3) Elements of Currency and Banking ..	1
(4) Book-keeping and Accountancy ..	1
(5) Business Methods .. .. .	1
(6) Economic and Commercial Geography	1

A departmental examination will be held at the end of the 1st year.

### B. COM. EXAMINATION, PART I.

### *Second Year—*

	Paper.
(1) English .. .. .	1
(2) (a) Principles of Economics (including Elements of Public Finance)	1
(b) Currency and Banking ..	1
(c) Economic and Commercial Geog- raphy .. .. .	1
(3) (a) Book-keeping and Accountancy ..	1
(b) Business Organisation* (including Commercial organisation) ..	1
(c) Commercial Law .. .. .	1

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\* *N.B.*—Includes Legal Organisation, Office Organisation, Wholesale and Retail Organisation, Indent Business and Filing; Promotion of Companies, Control of Companies, Stock Exchanges, Fire and Marine Insurance, Advertising.

## B.COM. EXAMINATION, PART II.

*Third Year—*(1) (i) *English—*

	Paper.
(a) General Standard of B.Sc. of 1924	1
(b) Essay on a subject of commercial or economic interest ..	1
(ii) <i>Vivâ voce</i> —On commercial subjects.	
(2) (a) Industrial Organisation* and Organisation of Transport ..	1
(b) Statistical Methods of Business (with special emphasis on graphical representation) ..	1
(c) Economic Development of India and England ...	1
(3) One of the following groups :—	2
(a) Advanced Banking.	
(b) Accountancy and Auditing.	
(c) Railway Transport.	
(d) Modern Development of Trade (including the geographical basis).	
(e) Secretarial Work and Practice.	
(f) Insurance.	
(g) Administration and Public Finance, with special work in tax administration.	

*N.B.*—To pass a candidate must obtain 33 per cent. in each group of subjects, and also 40 per cent. in the aggregate. No student will be allowed to take an optional subject in which instruction is not provided.

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\* *N.B.*—Industrial Organisation is to include :—Factory Organisation, Economic Efficiency, of trusts and kartels, Scientific Management, Remuneration of Labour, Co-operation in production, Produce Exchanges.

## DETAILED SYLLABUS.

1. *English*—*1st and 2nd Years*—

I. An Essay on a subject of general interest.

II. A paper including :—

Précis.

Correspondence.

Translation from direct to indirect speech and *vice versa*.Expansion of summarised ideas into full and clear statements and *vice versa*.

Correction of grammatical errors and reconstruction of incorrect or badly constructed sentences.

Questions on grammar, syntax, punctuation, vocabulary, use of technical words and point, of style as discussed in the "King's English."

2. *Elements of Economics*.*1st Year*—*Production*.—Analysis of the expenses of production : Factors which limit supply.*Exchange*.—Prices ; Laws of supply and demand.*Consumption*.—The basis of demands : Wants, Budgets, and the Division of Income.*Distribution*.—Rent, Interest, Wages, and their differences.

The Supply of Capital and Credit ; Co-operative Credit.

The Supply of Labour and Population.

*Organisation and management*.—The principle of Substitution.

Large and small-scale production.

Division of Labour, Machinery.

(N. B.—An outline for teaching the course by the project method has been filed with the Department of Commerce.)

The project method begins with the first-hand study of local small-scale industries and living conditions, chosen to illustrate different problems of production. (For example, wheat, milk, pottery, cotton or woollen cloths). From the actual conditions of these industries the fundamental principles of economics are deduced. The relative efficiency of more specialised labour and machinery is studied, if possible, with actual machines leading up to a study of large-scale manufacture and marketing.

### 3. *Elements of Currency and Banking*—

(a) *Currency*.—The origin of money. Barter. Grain payments. Money and its functions. Coins and the Currency Systems. Legal tender. Standard and token money. Legal basis of money. Mint price of gold or silver, parity of exchange. Gresham's Law. Paper currency. Convertible and inconvertible credit instruments. Bills of Exchange—Cheques—Hundis.

(b) *Banking*.—The functions of a bank. Balance Sheet. The cheque system and the clearing house. Means of inland remittance. Growth of Banking in India. Mahajans. Chetties. Shroffs. Early Joint-stock Banking. The Presidency Banks. The Imperial Bank. The present Joint-stock Banks—European and Indian. Government Control of Banks. Information to be made public. Other means of protecting customers. Post Office Savings Banks.

### 4. *Book-keeping and Accountancy*—

#### *1st Year*—

The Principles of Double Entry Book-keeping and their Application. Books of original entry. The Ledger, Trial Balance, Trading and Profit and Loss Accounts with apportionments. Balance Sheet.

In the treatment of the above, the following matters will be included:—Cheques, Bills of Exchange, and Promissory Notes; Goodwill; Classification of Assets; Bad Debts, Depreciation and Reserve (elementary)

Consignments; Joint Venture and Contract Accounts; Elementary Partnership and Company Accounts.

5. *Business Methods and Correspondence—*

The General Routine of a Business House.—Inward and Outward Correspondence, including Drafting and Filing; Methods of Rapid Communication, Duplicating Processes.

The Significance of Trade, Commerce and Industry. Manufacturing and Distributing Houses. The buying and selling of goods. Importation and Exportation, with an Elementary Knowledge of fire and marine insurance as applicable thereto.

The Meaning of the Principal Commercial Terms occurring in connection with the above; and the preparation of the chief documents involved, including the arithmetical calculations.

6. *Commercial Geography.—*

- (a) *Climate*.—Annual distribution of temperature and rainfall with causes; how these factors divide the world into climatic regions.
- (b) *Major Natural Regions*.—In relation to climatic regions; their natural vegetation, animal life occupations and products.
- (c) *Soil*.—(Outline only). Classes and properties, preservation of soil, irrigation, dry farming.
- (d) *Regional study*.—General Economic and Commercial Geography of the principal types of natural regions in the new world including the industries and trade dependent on their vegetable products (including forest products), animal commodities, fisheries, mineral wealth and sources of power; the growth of towns; communications and commerce.

Sketch maps and the study of distribution maps.

## 2ND YEAR B. COM. EXAMINATION, PART I.

1. *English*.—See first year.

2. (a) *Principles of Economics (including Elements of Public Finance)*.—Subject-matter and purpose of Economics. Method of reasoning and presentation. Definitions and fundamental concepts.

The factors of production—Labour, Capital, Land, Organisation—classified according to quality and quantity. Efficiency of labour in relation to other factors.

The Aims of Production, Consumption and Utility. Demand for Consumers' goods. Demand for Producers' goods.

Exchange—Market Prices; their fluctuations decreased through Transportation, Speculation and Organisation of the market. Tendency to Normal Prices. Monopoly prices. Price in international trade.

Distribution of the price obtained to the agents of production through substitution and equalisation of marginal returns. Rent, interest, wages, profits.

Theory of Economic Progress. Possible reconciliation of better production with better distribution.

*Elementary Public Finance*.—Sources of revenue. Kinds of taxes. Incidence of Taxation. Kinds of expenditure. Necessity of each. Industrial undertakings. Increased taxation made possible by right expenditures. The Indian Tax System; Imperial, Provincial and local finance. Budgets of India, United Provinces, and Allahabad District and Municipality (outlines only). Division of Revenues. Separation of Accounts of Industrial undertakings.

2. (b) *Currency and Banking*.—Double and Single standards. State of coinage in India prior to 1835. History of Indian Currency from 1800. Principal recommendations of the committees of 1893, 1899, 1919 and of the Royal Commissions of 1913-14, and 1925-26.

Composition and management of Paper Currency Reserve and Gold Standard Reserve. Volume and composition of media of exchange in India; coins, notes and bank deposits. An elementary study of the Quantity Theory of money.

*Credit*.—Meaning of the terms. Difference between credit and credit instruments. The various kinds of credit. Classification of credit from the point of view of uses. Basis of credit. Credit instruments. The effect of credit on prices.

*Banking*.—Three different types of bank; savings, commercial, and industrial. Functions of investment banking institutions:—The investigation and analysis of financial conditions; the underwriting function, sundry services of investment bankers.

*Commercial Banks*.—Practical operations of the Commercial Bank:—Incidental services, analysis of commercial bank loans. Clearing Houses. Commercial Banking and the financing of foreign trade. Structure and organisation of the English Banking System.

2. (c) *Economic and Commercial Geography*.—(a) An outline study of the Economic and Commercial Geography of Western Europe (particularly Great Britain and Germany) and the monsoon lands outside India (China, Japan in particular). (b) Detailed treatment of India on similar lines to those mentioned in connection with the regional studies of the 1st year's work. Each commodity studied to be dealt with according to its properties and utility, requirements (of climate, soil, labour, etc.), distribution. Economic and Commercial importance.

Sketch-maps.—Study and construction of distribution maps.

3. (a) *Book-keeping and Accountancy*.—Partnership and Company Accounts (Advanced).

Depreciation, Reserves, and Sinking Funds (Advanced).

Capital and Revenue.

Tabular Book-keeping.

Sectional and Self-balancing Ledgers.

Double Account Systems.

Bank Accounts.

Insurance Accounts.

Departmental and Branch Accounts.

Royalty Accounts.

Hire-Purchase and Instalment System.

3. (b) *Business Organisation (including Commercial Organisation).*—

Nature and constitution of Partnerships, Joint-Stock Companies, Co-operative Businesses, and Trusts.

Markets, Export Trade, Import Trade.

Methods of financing business concerns

Organisation of retail houses, wholesale concerns.

Departmental Stores and multiple shops. Indent business.

Promotion and control of companies. (Managing Agents.)

Insurance—Fire and Marine.

Stock Exchange and Produce Exchanges

Advertising.

3. (c) *Commercial Law.*—

(1) The Indian Contract Act (whole).

(2) The Negotiable Instruments Act (whole)

(3) Outlines of Company Law.

(4) Outlines of the Law of Insurance.

(5) Carriage by land and sea (general principles only).

3RD YEAR B. COM EXAMINATION, PART II.

1. *English* :—

- (a) General English of the Standard of B.Sc. of 1924, which is as follows:—

Unseen passages from modern books, magazines or newspapers, on history, biography, travel, etc., with grammatical questions.

- (b) Essay on a subject of Commercial or Economic interest.

2. (a) *Industrial Organisation and Organisation of Transport* :—

(i) *Industrial Organisation*.—The modern machine system. Basic principles and conditions of introduction. Effects of its introduction upon labour, production, and the organisation of industry. The factory system and cottage industry. Scientific Management of modern factories. Economics of cost accountancy. The wage system and the worker. Conditions of employment. Unemployment, accident and fatigue.

Localisation and Concentration of Industries. Combinations in Trade and Industries; Pools, Mergers, Amalgamations, Trusts and Kartels. Efficiency of trusts and kartels in production.

(ii) *Organisation of Transport*.—

*Organisation of Railways. Relation to the State*.—Ownership or control—State requirements for construction and operation—limitation of charges.

*Relation to one another*—limitation of competition—charges—services—*Internal Administrative and Executive Organisation*. Problem of gauge, Standardisation of Equipment and Rolling Stock.

*Organisation of Road Transport. Relation to the State*. The road. The vehicles. *Types of Road Transport* The Tramway. The Motor omnibus. The Taxicab. The Goods and Parcels Carrier. Roads and Road Transport as means of opening up undeveloped country.

*Organisation of Inland Water Transport. Relation to the State. The Navigable River. The Canalised River. The canal.*

2. (b) *Statistical Methods of Business (with special emphasis on graphical representation)*—Scope and Utility of Statistics. Collection of Data. Tabulation. Averages. Dispersion. Skewness. Graphic method—specially as used in Commerce and Industry. Index-numbers. Interpolation. Correlation. Common Errors in Statistics. Periodicity (by arithmetical methods only).

*Statistics of British India.*—Population, Vital Statistics, Production, Wages, Prices, Trade, Labour Income.

2. (c) *Economic Development of India and England (in detail from 1760.)*

The English agrarian system—the manor. The industrial system—the guild. The agrarian revolution. The industrial revolution. The factory system. Joint-stock and the evolution of capitalism. Commerce and markets. Labour problems. Similar material for India. Economic background—social, geographical and political factors. The village and its industries. Handicrafts and their decline. Rise of plantation and factory industries. Agricultural and industrial progress. Trade and Commerce—railways and roads. Irrigation canal and famines. Present situation—village artisans—urban industries.

Also one of the following groups :—

3. (a) *Advanced Banking.*—

Paper I.

A comparative study of the banking systems of India, England, America (U. S. A.), France and Germany.

Industrial Banking. Co-operative Banking, including Agricultural Banking.

Prices.—The price level. Changes ascertained by index numbers. Interpretation of index number. Cause of changes of price level. Quantity of money, balance

of trade, over-issue of paper money. Creation of bank credit and the process of creating and cancelling bank deposits. Changes of the price level in England and in India from 1860. Probable causes. The economic and social effects of rising prices and of falling prices. Their effects on the trading and agricultural classes in India. Seasonal variations and cyclical fluctuations of price level. Business cycles. The effect on the price level of the inconvertible paper currencies of Europe during and after the War.

Paper II.—Indian, English, and American banking practices. Foreign Exchange in detail with easy mathematical problems.

Banking law relating to cheques, bills of exchange. Promissory notes, Banker's advances against securities, Banker's credit.

### 3. (b) *Accountancy and Auditing*:—

Paper I.—Accountancy.

- (1) Criticism of Published Accounts.
- (2) Cost Accounts.
- (3) Income-tax Accounts.
- (4) Executorship and Trust Accounts.

Paper II.—Auditing.

### 3. (c) *Railway Transport*:—

Paper I (a).—Commercial Railway Economics.

Organisation, Capital and Expenditure. Gross and Net Receipts. Growth of Passenger Traffic. Passenger Fares. Season Tickets. Excursion Tickets. Goods Rates. Theory of Railway Rates. Rate-making in Practice. Maximum and Minimum rates and charges. Special rates. Discrimination. Classification of Goods. Railway Clearing House. State control of Rate. Competition. Traffic Pools. State ownership of Railways. State Guarantees. State control without financial responsibility.

**(b) Operating Railway Economics.**

*Organisation.* Train working—Problems of road and speed, also timing trains, arrangement of guards' and engine-men's turn, loads, train control, supervision of actual running. *Signalling.* The general principles of signalling. Single and double line working. *Station Yard and Warehouse* operating. Principles of design. Methods of working and tests of efficiency. *Rolling-stock.* Relation of tareweight and capacity. Value of interchangeability, systems of distribution. Wagon pooling. *Staff*—Grading Hours. Wages. Supervision.

**Paper II (i). *The Law of Carriage by Railway.***

(a) The Carriage of Goods. The rights and liabilities of the common carrier. The Carriers Act. The Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1854. Special contracts of carriage. Owner's Risk Notes. The ordinary conditions of a consignment note. *Stoppage in Transitu.* Through traffic. Rights and liabilities after completion of transit. Rates Recovery of charges. Animals. Passengers' luggage. Reasonable facilities Undue preference.

(b) The Carriage of Person. Responsibility for the safety of passengers and others. Negligence and contributory negligence. The contract with the passenger. The ticket and the time-table. Through tickets. Byelaws and offences.

Disney—The Law of Carriage by Railway.

**(ii) *Railway Statistics.***

Syllabus—Distinction between statistics of the Railway systems and purely local statistics. Tons carried; ton miles; wagon-miles; train miles; engine miles and their derivatives. Similar passenger units. The statistics of the published annual reports. Statistics of the goods warehouse, the station-yard; the marshalling yard; the passenger station, the signal-box.

3. (d) *Modern Development of Trade (including the geographical basis), 2 papers:—*

Commercial Geography, with greatest emphasis on trade of the chief countries of the British Empire, and of China and Japan.

3 (e) *Secretarial Work and Practice.*

Paper I. The procedure and administration of companies registered under the Companies Acts, from their promotion to their dissolution, with special attention to the work of the Secretary and the practice involved. Business management and office organisation. Division of Responsibility. General system of control and internal check. Responsibility and Duties of the officers of a company. Procedure at meetings and the law relating thereto. Accounts. Costing. Income tax practice.

Paper II. —Industrial and Commercial Law. (Syllabus will be supplied later).

3. (f) *Insurance.*—Syllabus will be supplied later).

3. (g) *Administration and Public Finance, with special work in tax administration.*

Paper I.—General Characteristics of the Indian constitution. History of constitutional development in India (to be treated briefly). The Crown and Parliament in relation to India. The Secretary of State and his Council. His relations with the Government and the Provincial Governments. High Commissioner for India. Imperial Conferences. India and the League of Nations. The Government of India. The Viceroy and his Executive Council. The Indian Legislature—Its Constitution and Powers. Relations of the Government to the Legislature. Control of the Secretary of State over the Government of India. Provincial Governments. Their Constitution. Reserved and Transferred. Their respective spheres of influence. Position of the Governor in relation to the two parts and the relations of the parts to each other. Provincial

legislatures. Their Constitution and Powers. Relation of the Two Parts and the Governor to the Legislatures. Relations of the Government of India to the Provincial Governments. Indian States. Control of the Paramount Power over them. Chamber of Princess.

Local Administration in India. History, Nature and Sphere. Relation of Local Bodies to the Provincial Governments. Principles of Local Finance. Local Administration with Special Reference to Public Health. Sanitation, Regulation of Traffic, Education. Licencing of Trades, Mendicancy. Co-operative Activities, Town Improvement, Adulteration of Foodstuffs. Public Amenities such as Gardens, Libraries, Museums, etc.

Outlines of the British Constitution including the organisation of Parliament, the Executive (Crown, Cabinet, Ministers and the Civil Service), and the Judiciary; Constitution and powers of the Local Authorities in England (to be dealt with briefly)—Relations between the United Kingdom and its Colonies and Dependencies.

Paper. II.—Public Finance with special reference to India.

*Scope.*—Relation between private and public Economy.

*Expenditure.*—Primary and secondary functions. Normal and abnormal, productive and unproductive. Principles of Division of duties between different Governments. Industrial undertakings. Relation to scope of state activities and to distribution of wealth. Canons of Expenditure.

*Revenue.*—*Sources of revenue.*—Tax and non-tax. Various kinds of taxes. Canons of taxation and their application to India. Construction of the tax system. Division of resources between different Governments. Shifting and incidence. Re-action on production and distribution of wealth and other effects. The tax burden,

*Debt.*—Public and Private credit—Funded and unfunded, short and long-term. Treasury bills. Relative merits of taxes and loans. Purposes of raising loans and their payment; public debt of India. The burden of debt.

*Tax Administration.*—Imperial, provincial and local finance, budgets.

Practical problems in connection with the raising of revenue. Assessment, collection, and evasion. Income-tax offices. Land revenue settlement and administration. Customs and excise administration.

Income-tax Accounts. Land Revenue Accounts, Excise Accounts. Customs Accounts.

Municipal tax administration. House taxes, water rates, octrois and other important taxes.

The following books are specially recommended:—

*English—*

*1st and 2nd Years—*

FOWLER : King's English.

HAROLD : Practical Précis writing and Indexing.

*Economics—*

*1st Year—*

GOUGH : Wealth and Work.

CANNAN : Elementary Political Economy.

MORELAND : Introduction to Economics.

*2nd Year—*

MARSHALL : Economics of Industry.

LE-MESURIER : Common Sense Economics.

ABBOTT : Commercial Theory and Practice.

*Money and Banking—**1 Year—*

JEVONS : Money, Banking and Exchange in India.

WITHERS : Meaning of Money.

CLARE : Money Market Primer.

For reference—

TODD : Mechanism of Exchange.

*2nd Year—*

ROBERTSON : Money.

SPALDING : Eastern Exchange.

DUGUID : How to Read the Money Article.

Currency Reports of 1914 and 1920.

Also Questions on Banking Practices (Institute of Bankers).

*Accountancy—**1st Year—*

FIELDHOUSE : Students' Complete Commercial  
Book-keeping.

BATLIBOI : Advanced Accounts.

SPICER and PEGLER : Elementary Book-keeping.

*2nd Year —*

DICKSEE : Advanced Accounting.

DICKSEE : Book-keeping for Company Secretaries.

As well as all the Books mentioned for the 1st year.

*Organisation and Business Methods—**1st Year—*

FIELDHOUSE : The Students' Business Methods and Commercial Correspondence.

GREBBY : Modern Business, Training and Method and Machinery of Business.

CLEMON : Method and Machinery of Business.

GREBBY : Modern Commercial Correspondence.

THORBY and LEWIS : Colloquial and Business English.

*2nd Year—*

DICKSEE : Business Organisation.

DAVAR : Business Organisation.

FIELDHOUSE and GREBBY : Books as in the 1st year.

*Commercial Law—*

TOPHAM : Company Law.

DAVAR : Mercantile Law.

STEVENS : Elements of Mercantile Law.

*Administration—*

HORNE : Political System of British India.

JENKS : The Government of the British Empire.

KEITH : Speeches and Documents on Indian Policy, Vol. II.

*History—*

ALISON PHILIPS : Modern Europe.

SEIGNOBOS : Political History of Contemporary Europe.

CLIVEDAY : History of Commerce.

*Industrial and Commercial Organisation—*

MARSHALL : Readings in Industrial Society.

TAYLOR : Scientific Management.

SHADWELL : Industrial Efficiency.

*Geography—**1st Year—*

HOWARTH : Commercial Geography of the World.

CUNNINGHAM : Products of the Empire.

LYDE : Man and His Markets.

BARTHOLOMEW : School Economic Atlas.

*2nd Year—*

CHISHOLM : Hand-book of Commercial Geography  
(Latest Edition)

or

RUSSELL SMITH : Industrial and Commercial Geography.

RUDMOSE BROWN : Principles of Economic Geography.

*Statistics.—*

BOWLEY : Elements of Statistics.

*For teachers—*

SARKAR, B. K. : Economic Development.

Examination in French and German for a Certificate of Proficiency.

### French.

*A—Books prescribed for special study :—*

1. MERIMÉE : COLOMBA.
2. ECKMANN CHATHIAN : Histoire d'un Conscrit.

*B—Books for general study :—*

1. DAUDET :—Lettres de mon Moulin.
2. THIERS, etc., (Dent). La Revolution Francaise.
3. LABICHE : Le voyage de m. Perrichon.
4. LA FONTAINE : Fables.

### German.

*A—Prescribed for detailed study :—*

1. PAUL R. POPE : A German Reader for Beginners (G. Bell).
2. FREDERICK W. SCHOLZ : German Science Reader (Macmillan).

*B—Recommended for general reading :—*

1. THEODOR STORM : Immensee (any good annotated edition).
2. VON WILDENBRUCH : Das edle Blut (any good annotated edition).
3. VON DEUTSCHER : Art und Kunst, edited by Edna Purdie (Oxford University Press).
4. FREYTAG : Die Journalisten (any good annotated edition).
5. VOLKMANN-LEANDER : Traumereien an französischen Kaminen (Van der Smitten's edition, Harrap).

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, MAGAZINE AND UNION.

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*The University Library*—Under Statute 2(d) of Chapter IV the Academic Council has the power to control and manage the University Library or Libraries, to frame Regulations regarding their use, and to appoint a Library Committee under the general control of the Academic Council to manage the affairs of the Library. The Academic Council by resolution No. 24, dated November 15, 1928, resolved that the number of the members of the Committee be raised from 15 to 25. The following members constitute the Library Committee : —

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|---|---|
| 1. Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha, Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., ( <i>Chairman</i> ). | 9. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D.*      |
| 2. Dr. J. C. Weir, K. C., B.A., Bar-at-Law, LL.D.                                   | 10. Dr. M. N. Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S.       |
| 3. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., I.E.S.   | 11. R. D. Ranade, Esq., M.A.            |
| 4. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Ph.D., D.Sc.                                      | 12. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc. |
| 5. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A.   | 13. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D.         |
| 6. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, M.A., Litt. D., M.L.C.                                   | 14. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.            |
| 7. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., I.E.S.  | 15. Maulvi S. M. Zamin Ali, M.A.        |
| 8. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., I.E.S.                                  | 16. Dharendra Varma, Esq., M.A.         |
|   | 17. M. K. Ghosh, Esq., M.A., B. Com.    |

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|--|---|
| 18. A. C. Banerji, Esq.,<br>M.A., M.Sc., I.E.S.    | 22. Saligram Bhargava<br>Esq., M.Sc.            |
| 19. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A.,<br>D. Phil.              | 23. S. C. Deb, Esq., M.A.,<br>(English Deptt.). |
| 20. Maulvi Syed Muham-<br>mad Ali Nami, M.A.       | 24. K. C. Chattopadhyaya,<br>Esq., M.A.         |
| 21. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A.,<br>LL.D., Bar-at-Law. | 25. Miss C. R. Poovaiah,<br>M.A.                |

The Committee shall meet at least once in two months.

*University Magazine*—The University Magazine is published thrice in the year. The annual subscription from students is Re. 1-8-0; from others Rs. 2-8-0. The Editor is Pandit Amaranatha Jha, M.A., and the Treasurer is Dr. J. C. Weir, K.C., LL.D. The Editor is assisted by student Sub-Editors.

*University Union*—There are 4 classes of members—ordinary, honorary, associates and life members.

- (a) All students of the University pay a prescribed fee and are ordinary members. Teachers and officers of the University can become members on payment of Rs. 5 per annum.
- (b) Distinguished persons may be elected as honorary members.
- (c) Graduates of a University may be elected as associates of the Union on payment of Rs. 5 per annum.
- (d) All the ex-presidents of the Union and those students who have been ordinary members for four consecutive sessions on further payment of Rs. 10 become life members of the Union.

The objects of the Union are (a) to afford to its members all the usual privileges and amenities of a University club, (b) to hold debates and arrange lectures. The President, the Vice President and the Secretary are the student members of the Union and the Librarian and Treasurer are elected from the University Staff.

*University Studies*—Editor, Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Departments. Published annually.

Price of a single copy, Rs. 7-8-0. Postage extra.

*Students' Representative Council*—The following students constituted the Students' Representative Council for 1928-29:—

1. Mr. Daya Ram Gupta (Research Scholar, Philosophy Department).
2. Mr. R. K. Kaul (Research Scholar, Chemistry Department).
3. Mr. Shivanath Jha (M.A. Final).
4. Mr. Tribhuvan Sukh Tewari (M.A. Previous).
5. Mr. D. P. Kohli, (M.Sc. Final).
6. Mr. Vashist Bhargava (M.Sc. Prev. and Hons.).
7. Mr. Jalaluddin Ahmad (LL.B. Final).
8. Mr. Rameshwar Nath Bhargava (LL.B. Final).
9. Mr. T. P. Rawat (LL.B. Previous).
10. Mr. Kanhaiya Lal Pancholi (LL.B. Previous).
11. Mr. Shah Jamil Alam (B.A. II year).
12. Mr. Newal Kishore Chad- ( do. )  
dha.
13. Mr. Govind Ram Pande ( do. ).
14. Mr. Deokinandan Panday (B.A. I year).
15. Mr. Adityanatha Jha ( do. ).
16. Mr. Ghufuran Ahmad ( do. ).
17. Mr. Hardayal (B.Sc. II year).
18. Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru ( do. ).
19. Mr. Badri Prasad Tandon (B.Sc. I year).
20. Mr. Ganesh Chandra Saxena ( do. ).
21. Mr. Tiloki Nath Sinha (II year B. Com.).

# VII

## A

### ENDOWMENTS.

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#### QUEEN-EMPRESS VICTORIA JUBILEE MEDAL.

In a letter from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No.  $\frac{75E}{III, 155-8}$  of 1888, dated 12th—16th January, 1888, a Government promissory note for Rs. 1,000 was transferred to the University, being the gift of Mohan Lal Vishnu Lal Pandya, Member and Secretary of the State Council of Mewar, Odeypur, which sum of one thousand rupees was set aside by him to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India under the following conditions:—

- (1) That the sum of the endowment be invested in Government promissory note and placed under the protection of Government.
- (2) That from the interest of the endowment two silver medals, bearing the inscription "Queen-Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal," be given at the Convocation of Calcutta University for commemorating the Jubilee every year to the two most successful candidates of the Province of Agra, who will appear from time to time for the M.A. and B.A. Examinations of Calcutta University.
- (3) That in case of a separate University having been granted, opened, and established for the Province of Agra by the Government of India, this endowment be transferred and allotted to that local Government for the purpose specified above.

- (4) That the names of the medallists be printed in the University Calendar.

### RULES.

#### *For the B.A. and B.Sc. Medal.*

1. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student on the A-side, and in the next year to the most successful candidate on the B-side, and so on in future every year.

The B-side shall include all students who go up either for the Degree of Bachelor of Science or for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, having taken up two of the subjects prescribed for the B.Sc. Degree.

The A-side shall include all the rest of the candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

#### *For the M.A. Medal*

2. The medal is to go in one year to the most successful student in one of the following subjects :—

1. English,
2. Philosophy,
3. History and Economics,
4. Sanskrit, and
5. Arabic,

and in the next year to the candidate most successful in the M.A. or D.Sc. Examination in one of the following subjects :—

1. Mathematics,
2. Physics,
3. Chemistry,
4. Or such other subject or subjects as may be hereafter prescribed for the Degree of D.Sc.

3. Provided no medal shall be awarded to a student who does not take a first class, and that beginning from the second year in which these rules will be in force the medal shall be awarded to the student who is the

most successful among the students of that year and the preceding year.

4. In the event of the University prescribing new rules or subjects of the Degree of M.A., D.Sc., B.A. or B.Sc., the Syndicate shall have full power to direct how the medal shall be awarded.

5. In the event of there being in any year no candidate entitled to the medal under the above rules, the Syndicate may award the medal in such manner as they may think fit.

#### MEDALLISTS.

1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1890.—Brijnandan Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Ganganatha Jha, B.A., Queen's College, Benares.

1891.—Satish Chandra Bandopadhyaya, M.A., Agra College ;  
Surendra Nath Sen, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.

1892.—Alfred S. Jeromy, M.A., Teacher ;  
Raghubir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1893.—Surendra Nath Sen, M.A., Canning College, Lucknow.  
Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1894.—Hari Prasad Vidyant, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Ghasi Ram, B.A., Agra College.

1895.—Sayyad Muhammad Khalil, M.A., Queen's College, Benares.  
Muhammad Walayat Ullah, B.A., M. A. O. College, Ali-garh.

1896.—Jhumak Lal Saksena, M.A., Agra College ;  
Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1897.—Maheswar Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1898.—Ram Prasad Balmakund Dube, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Rup Narayan, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1899.—Muhammad Usman, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

Abhaya Charan Mukerji, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.

- 1900.—Atul Chandra Chatterji, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc. Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1901.—Abhaya Charan Mukerji, M.A., Canning College, Lucknow.  
Abu Muhammad Zia-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.
- 1902.—Bhoora Lal Hiran, M.A., Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1903.—Jagmandar Lal Jaini, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Charles Alfred Dobson, B.A., Teacher.
- 1904.—Annoda Prasad Sircar, D.Sc. ;  
Purnanand Pande, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1905.—Zarif Muhammad, M.A., M.A.O. College, Aligarh.  
Ruth Florence O'Donel, B.A., Isabella Thoburn College, Lucknow.
- 1906.—Satish Chandra Ghoshal, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1907.—Sohan Lal Srivastava, M.A., Canning College, Lucknow  
and Siva Adhar Pande, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Syed Fazl Ali, B.A., Queen's College, Benares.
- 1908.—Mani Bhushan Chakarvarti, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1909.—Bisheshwari Prashad, M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Herbert Mark, B.A., Christ Church College, Cawnpore.
- 1910.—Salik Ram Tandon, M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Triloki Nath Varma, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1911.—Himmat Singh K. Maheshwari, M.A., and Kunwar Chain Singh, M.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Muhammad Abdul Ghani Ansari, B.A., M.A O. College, Aligarh.
- 1912.—Sidheswari Prasad Verma, M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
Girja Shankar Bajpai, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

- 1913.—Mohammad Anwar Ali, M.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh ;  
Miss Ivy Blanche Guise, B.A., Woodstock College, Mus-  
soorie.
- 1914.—Dhundiraj Bhaskar Deodhar, M.A., Muir Central College,  
Allahabad ;  
Harish Chandra, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1915.—Peary Lal Chak, M.A., Canning College, Lucknow ;  
Jagdish Prasad Pande, B.A., Muir Central College, Alla-  
habad.
- 1916.—Harish Chandra, M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad ;  
Krishna Kumar Mathur, B.Sc., Agra College.
- 1917.—Rajiva Ranjan Prasad Sinha, M.A., Muir Central College,  
Allahabad.  
Amarnatha Jha, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1918.—Bhagwat Prasad, M.Sc., St. John's College, Agra ;  
Evangeline Muthammah Thellayampalam, (Miss), B.Sc.  
and Ramani Kanto Sur, B.Sc., both of Muir Central  
College, Allahabad.
- 1919.—Amarnatha Jha, M.A., M. C. College, Allahabad ;  
Pyare Lal Srivastava, B.A., M. C. College, Allahabad.
- 1920.—Bhupendro Nath Saha, M.Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad ;  
Akhil Chandra Mitra, B.Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad.
- 1921.—Madan Gopal, M.A., M.C. College, Allahabad ;  
Syed Abid Hussain, B.A., M. C. College, Allahabad ;  
Radha Krishna Vaish, B.A , Meerut College.
- 1922.—Pyare Lal Srivastava, M.A., M. C. College, Allahabad ;  
Raj Narain, B.Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad.
- 1923.—Lakshmi Chandra Jain, M.A., Economics Department,  
University of Allahabad ;  
Bhola Nath Jha, B.A., M. C. College, Allahabad.
- 1924.—Miss Tehmina Gehangir Gandhi, M.Sc., Chemistry  
Department ; Allahabad University ;  
Ghanshyam Narain Dikshit, B.Sc., Allahabad Teaching  
University, Allahabad.
- 1925.—Bhola Nath Jha, M.A., History Department, University  
of Allahabad ;  
Lakshmi Lal Joshi, B.A , University School of Arts-  
Allahabad.
- 1926.—Monindra Nath Chakravati, M.Sc., Chemistry Depart-  
ment, Allahabad University.  
Radhe Behari Lal, B.Sc., Teaching University Allah-  
habad.

- 1927.—Shri Krishna Saksena, M.A., Philosophy Department, Allahabad University,  
Akhtar Husain, B.A., Meerut College.
- 1928.—Radhe Behari Lal, M.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad,  
Puttu Lal Srivastava, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

### IKBAL MEDAL.

Syyad Ikbāl Ali Khan, Judge, H. H. Nizam's High Court, placed Rs. 1,500 to be invested in 4 per cent. (now reduced to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.) Government Paper at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, the interest of which to be spent in a gold medal to be annually awarded on the following conditions :—

(1) The medal to be called the Ikbāl Medal.

(2) To be awarded to the Muhammadan who stands first in order of merit among his co-religionists at the B.A. Examination. But in case no Muhammadan student has been successful in passing the said examination, the medal to be awarded to the student who heads the list of successful candidates without regard to religion or creed.

### MEDALLISTS.

- 1889.—Muhammad Ahmad-ud-din, B.A., Muir Central College Allahabad.
- 1890.—Mirza Muhammad Askari, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.
- 1891.—Syyad Muhammad Anwar-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.
- 1892.—Nisar Ali, B.A., Bareilly College.
- 1893.—Khushi Muhammad, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
- 1894.—Qamar Ali, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
- 1895.—Muhammad Walayat Ullah, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
- 1896.—Abbul Hasan, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1897.—Syyad Muhammad Raza Muswi, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad and Syyad Mufawas Husain, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.
- 1898.—Muhammad Ali, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

- 1899.—Maqsud Ali Khan, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1900.—Siraj-ud-din, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1901.—Abu Muhammad Zia-ul-Hasan, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.  
 1902.—Aulad Husain, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1903.—Abu Muhammad, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1904.—Abdul Karim, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1905.—Gholam Rasul, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1906.—Shah Muhammad Sulaiman, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1907.—Sayed Fazl Ali, B.A., Queen's College, Benares.  
 1908.—Karim Haider Lodhi, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1909.—Kazi Aziz Uddin Ahmad Bulgrami, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1910.—Mohammad Anwar Ali Faruqi, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.  
 1911.—Mohammad Abdul Ghani Ansari, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1912.—Mohammad Elyas Burney, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1913.—Hafiz Muhammad Yasin, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1914.—Mohammad Ahmad, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1915.—Zahid Husain, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1916.—Muhammad Habib, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1917.—Ali Amir, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1918.—Zakir Husain, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1919.—Syad Rauf Pasha, B.A., M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1920.—Syed Abul Husain, B.A., M. C. College, Allahabad.  
 1921.—Mohammad Abdul Ghafoor, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1922.—Syed Mohammad Ahsan Kazmi, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
 1923.—Syed Mukhtar Hamid Ali, M. A. O. College.  
 1924.—Irsad Husain, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.  
 1925.—Mohammad Murtaza Siddiqi, B.A., St. Andrew's College, Gorakhpur.  
 1926.—Anwarul Hasan, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.  
 1927.—Akhtar Husain, B.A., Meerut College.  
 1928.—Syed Sadiq Ali, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

## SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT SCHOLARSHIP.

Sir Charles Elliott, K.C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Government of India, placed Rs. 6,000 in the \* Debenture Debt of the North-Western Provinces Club, Allahabad, twelve certificates of Rs. 500 each, bearing interest at 7 *per cent.* (may be reduced to 5 *per cent.*) with a view to create a Scholarship in the gift of the University of Allahabad to be tenable for one year in the Muir Central College by a student of the Muir Central College, who has taken his B.A. degree in Physical Science† or B.Sc. degree, and intends to proceed to the M.A. degree in the same subject. Such graduate to be selected by proper office-holders in the University.

## SCHOLARSHIP-HOLDERS.

- 1889.—Phul Chand Rae, B.A., Canning College, Lucknow.  
 1890.—Avadh Behari Lal, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1891.—Abinash Chandra Bandopadhyaya, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1892.—Raghunir Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1893.—Abdul Karim Khan, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1894.—Lal Gopal Mukerji, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1895.—Ganesh Prasad Varma, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1896.—Jwala Prasad, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1897.—Rup Narain, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1898.—Birj Lal, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1899.—Bhoora Lal Niran, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1900.—Jagat Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1901.—Kannaiya Lal Nigam, B.A., Muir Central College Allahabad.  
 1902.—Seray Mai Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1905.—Srirang Moreshwar Sane, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

\* The Debenture Debt having been paid off by the N.-W. P. Club, the amount of Rs. 6,000 has temporarily been placed in 3½ *per cent.* Government Promissory Notes.

† Applied Mathematics is included in Physical Science for the award of this scholarship, *vide* Academic Council resolution No. 47, dated 6th March, 1925.

- 1906.—Durga Dutt Joshi, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1907.—Bisheshwari Prasad, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1908.—Mani Bhusan Chakrawarti, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1909.—Lakshman Das, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1910.—Siddeshwari Prasad Varma, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1911.—Mahesh Prasad Bhargava, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1912.—Gopal Sarup Bhargava, B.Sc., Muir Central College Allahabad.
- 1913.—Abdul Hasan, B.Sc., Muir Central College, given up studies from 23rd October, 1913 ;  
Nihal Karan Sethi, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1914.—Jagat Bihari Sethi, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1915.—Jagat Narain Verma, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1916.—Ganesh Bhaskar Deodhar, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1917.—Sudhir Kumar Ghosh, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1918.—Iswar Prasanna Mukerji, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1919.—Iqbal Kishen Taimni, B.Sc., Muir Central College Allahabad.
- 1920.—Ram Saran Das, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1921.—Avadh Behari Misra, B.Sc., Muir Central College Allahabad.
- 1922.—Raj Narain, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1923.—Alvin Robert Cornelius, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1924.—Monindra Nath Chakravarty, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
- 1925.—Nabendu Bhushan Banerji, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
- 1926.—Radhey Behari Lal, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
- 1927.—Puttu Lal Srivastava, B.Sc., Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
- 1928.—Radhey Shyam Varshney, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

**GRIFFITH MEMORIAL FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.**

The Griffith Memorial Fund was formed from contributions made by friends and pupils of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, and it was determined that the income arising from the fund was to be expended entirely on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning, such encouragement being restricted to the students of the Sanskrit College at Benares.

The trust of the fund was accepted by the Syndicate of the University of Allahabad on the 6th November, 1888, and the following rules were finally laid down:—

The “Griffith Memorial Fund” shall consist of the sum of Rs. 6,329-4-11 already realised for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a memorial of Mr. R. T. H. Griffith, M.A., C.I.E. together with such further sum as may hereafter from time to time be collected for the said purpose.

The property in the fund shall be vested in the University of Allahabad in trust for the following purposes:—

The fund shall be invested in Government Promissory Notes, and the income accruing therefrom shall be applied annually to the bestowal of Scholarship prizes for the encouragement of, and reward for, proficiency in the study of Sanskrit learning at Benares.

The said scholarships and prizes shall be denominated the Griffith Memorial Scholarships and prizes respectively, and shall be awarded to such students only as are actually pursuing their studies at the Sanskrit College, Benares.

The income of the fund shall be annually applied in the following manner:—

(a) Two scholarships, not exceeding Rs. 5 per mensem each.

(b) The surplus, if any, to prizes in money.

The scholarships and prizes shall be awarded by a committee constituted as follows:—

(a) The Registrar, for the time being, of the Allahabad University.

(b) The Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

(c) The Principal of the Sanskrit College, Benares.

(d) A Pandit of the Sanskrit College, Benares, to be elected by the Pandits of that College for a term of three years.\*

(e) A competent person† to be nominated by the Syndicate of the Allahabad University, who may hold office for three years and be eligible for re-nomination.

The Committee shall award the scholarships and prizes in accordance with the results of the annual examinations held in the Sanskrit College, Benares:

Provided that the Committee shall award to any student of Sanskrit, whom Mr. R. T. H. Griffith may recommend, any scholarship, for which he may be so recommended, subject to the conditions contained in the preceding rules.

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### LUMSDEN MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS AND GOLD MEDAL.

At a public meeting held at Benares on the 2nd August, 1891, it was resolved, in view of the approaching retirement of the Hon'ble Mr. J. J. F. Lumsden, C.S., Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, who during his long connection with these Provinces, and more particularly with the Benares Division, had endeared himself to all classes, that in order to perpetuate his memory, a fund be raised for the purpose of founding a medal and two scholarships. This fund, amounting to Rs. 7,000, has been vested in

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\* Pt. Ram Bhavana Upadhyaya appointed for three years from 1st January, 1929.

† By Executive Council resolution No. 93, dated the 20th April, 1929, Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Head of the Sanskrit Department of the Allahabad University was appointed a Member of the Committee for three years with effect from 20th July, 1929.

the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The interest is paid to the Registrar of the University of Allahabad and is expended by the Syndicate in the following manner :—

(a) The Syndicate awards every second year a scholarship called the “Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship” of the value of Rs. 10 now reduced to Rs. 8 *per mensem*, as Government Promissory Notes are reduced to 3½ *per cent.* and tenable for two years to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Sanskrit, among those who take up Sanskrit as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination in a College affiliated to the University of Allahabad.

(b) The Syndicate also awards every second year a Scholarship called the “Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship” of the value of Rs. 10 (now Rs. 8 only) *per mensem*, and tenable for two years, to the student who passes the Intermediate Examination of the Allahabad University and obtains the highest number of marks in Arabic among those who take up Arabic as their second language. The scholarship is awarded subject to the condition that the student continues his studies for the B.A. Examination. If no student passes the Intermediate Examination with Arabic as his second language in the year in which the scholarship is awarded, the scholarship will be awarded on the same conditions to the student who passes the said examination and obtains the highest number of marks in Persian as his second language.

(c) The Syndicate also every year awards a gold medal of the value of not less than Rs. 50 and not more than Rs. 60, called the “Lumsden Medal,” to the student who stands highest in the examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Laws of the Allahabad University.

(d) If a student holding either of the scholarships discontinues his studies, dies, or through misconduct or

any other cause be considered by the Syndicate disqualified to hold the scholarship, it will be given for the rest of the term of two years to the next best student of the same year who fulfils the requirements laid down in clauses (a) and (b) above.

2. The Syndicate awards one of the aforesaid scholarships alternately every year commencing with the "Lumsden Sanskrit Scholarship" in 1893 and the "Lumsden Arabic or Persian Scholarship" in 1894.

3. The Syndicate will, from time to time, invest in Government securities any surplus that may remain over annually, after meeting the cost of the scholarships, the medal, and incidental charges, and will apply at their discretion the interest received from this source towards increasing the value or number of the scholarships.

1893. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Govind Sadhashiva Apte, Madhava College, Ujjain.

*Medallist*—Haribans Sahai, B.A., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1894. *Arabic Scholar*—Syed Jalal-ud-din Haidar, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

*Medallist*—Hari Har Lal, B.A., Agra College.

1895. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Hari Krishna Tailang, Lashkar College, Gwalior *Medallist*—Ganga Sahai, Meerut College.

1896. *Arabic Scholar*—Fida Ali Khan, M. A.O. College, Aligarh.

*Medallist*—Jotindra Mohan Chatterji, Canning College, Lucknow.

1897. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Mulchand Tiwari, Jubbulpore College.

*Medallist*—Pyare Lal Chatturvedi, Agra College.

1898. *Persian Scholar*—Syed Hakim Ahmed, Lashkar College, Gwalior.

*Medallist*—Noraton Mal, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

1899. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Jagannath Misra, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

*Medallist*—Brij Narain Saksena, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.

1900. *Arabic Scholar*—Muzhur-ul-Hasan, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

*Medallist*—Har Prasad Bhargava, B.A., Jubbulpore College,

1901. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Nilambar Pant, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Girdhar Lal, Meerut College.
1902. *Arabic Scholar*—Syed Muhammad Isa, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Jitendra Nath Roy, Canning College, Lucknow.
1903. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Sooraj Narain Dikshit, Bareilly College.  
*Medallist*—Panna Lal, M.A., B.Sc., Agra College.
1904. *Arabic Scholar*—Said-ud-din, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Seray Mal Bapna, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1905. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Keshao Prasad Upadhyaya, Central Hindu College, Benares.  
*Medallist*—Lakshmi Kant Pandey, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1906. *Arabic Scholar*—Syed Mohi-ud-din, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
*Medallist*—Gauri Shankar Prasad, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
1907. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Pramatha Nath Bhattacharya, Kayastha Pathshala, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Joti Prasad, Agra College.
1908. *Arabic Scholar*—Ghulam Murtaza, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Suraj Nath Wanchoo, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1909. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Gaya Prasad Verma, Bareilly College.  
*Medallist*—Govind Ballabh Pant, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1910. *Arabic Scholar*—Nizam-ud-din, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
*Medallist*—Tirtharaja Mani Tripathi, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1911. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Jwala Prasad, St. John's College, Agra.  
*Medallist*—Behari Lal Seth, Morris College, Nagpur.
1912. *Arabic Scholar*—Muzaffar Husain Khan, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
*Medallist*—Mohd. Anwar Ali Faruqi, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1913. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Ratnakar Varma, Agra College.  
*Medallist*—Abdul Qayoom, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1914. *Arabic Scholar*—Mohd. Iqbal, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
*Medallist*—Viswanath Damodar Khandekar, Morris College Nagpur.

1915. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Lalla Ram Tiwari, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Syed Mustaqui Jafri, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
1916. *Arabic Scholar*—Habib Muhammad, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
*Medallist*—Kastur Chand, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1917. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Sadashio Govind Somalwar, Hislop College, Nagpur.  
*Medallist*—Bisheshwar Dayal Srivastava, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1918. *Arabic Scholar*—Muhammad Abdul Haq Satti, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.  
*Medallist*—Hazari Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1919. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Vasdeo Rajabhan Bhat, Holkar College, Indore.  
*Medallist*—Vasdeva Sahai Verma, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1920. *Arabic Scholar*—Abdul Qaiyum, M. C. College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Ali Afzal, Agra College.
1921. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Hari Ram Agnihotri, M. C. College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Shyam Behari Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1922. *Arabic Scholar*—Chaudhry Mushtaq Ahmad, M. C. College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Dwarka Prasad Maheshwari, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1923. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Ram Krishna Shukla, M. C. College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Brij Nandan Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.
1924. *Arabic Scholar*—Mohd. Ghayur, Govt. Intermediate College, Moradabad.  
*Medallist*—Mohd. Mojib-ul-lah, Teaching University, Allahabad.
1925. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Hari Har Vithalji Trivedi, Holkar College, Indore.  
*Medallist*—Ambica Prasad Srivastava, Teaching University, Allahabad.
1926. *Arabic Scholar*—Mohammad Yar Khan, Teaching University, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Mithan Lal, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927. *Sanskrit Scholar*—Sarju Prasad Pande, Government Intermediate College, Allahabad.  
*Medallist*—Mohan Shankar Saksena, Teaching University, Allahabad.
1928. *Arabic Scholar*—Ghufran Ahmad, Jubilee Intermediate College, Lucknow.  
*Medallist*—Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, Teaching University, Allahabad.

### SWARNAMAYI-UMA CHARAN PRIZE.

Dr. Avinas Chandra Banerji, in April, 1900, placed rupees one thousand by Government Promissory Notes bearing interest at three and a half per cent. as an endowment for a prize of Rs. 35 (minus Bank and other attendant charges), to be awarded annually to the most successful candidate at the examination held for the Degree of Bachelor of Science of this University, and for a parchment certificate to be also granted to the winner of the prize.

#### PRIZE-HOLDERS.

- 1901.—Annoda Prasad Sircar, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1902.—Seray Mal Bapna, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1903.—Hari Gopal Narain Roy, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1904.—Purnanand Pande, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1905.—Satis Chandra Ghosal, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1906.—Pashupati Prasad, B.A., B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1907.—Bisheswari Prasad, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1908.—Mani Bhushan Chakravarti, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1909.—Triloki Nath Varma, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1910.—Sidheshwari Prasad Verma, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1911.—Girja Shanker Bajpai, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1912.—Surendra Nath Chakravarti, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.

- 1913.—Anand Swarup, B.Sc., Agra College.
- 1914.—Harish Chandra, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1915.—Krishna Kumar Mathur, B.Sc., Agra College.
- 1916.—Gorakh Prasad, B.Sc., Central Hindu College, Benares.
- 1917.—Ishwar Prasanno Mukhopadhyaya, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1918.—Evangeline Muthammah Thillayampalam (Miss), B.Sc. and Ramani Kanto Sur, B.Sc., both of Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1919.—Sardendu Banerji, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1920.—Akhil Chandra Mitra, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1921.—Raghubar Dayal, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1922.—Raj Narain, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1923.—Alvin Robert Cornelius, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1924.—Ghanshyam Narain Dikshit, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
- 1925.—Nabendu Bhushan Banerji, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
- 1926.—Radha Behari Lal, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
- 1927.—Puttu Lal Srivastava, B.Sc., Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.
- 1928.—Radhey Shyam Varshney, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

### LALA SANWAL DAS STIPENDS.

Musammat Bhagwan Dai, widow of the late Lala Sanwal Das, Banker of Lucknow, made over a Government Promissory Note of the value of Rs. 20,000 to found four stipends of the aggregate value of Rs. 50 per mensem in commemoration of the memory of her deceased husband, for the support of poor students of the Khattri, and in their absence of the Saraswat Brahman castes. These stipends, which are styled "Lala Sanwal Das Stipends," are awarded in accordance with the following terms :—

1. Four stipends shall be awarded every year, viz :—

- (a) Two tenable for two years, of the value of rupees five (5) per mensem in the first year, and of rupees six (6) per mensem in the second year.

(b) Two tenable for two years, of the value of rupees seven (7) per mensem in both years.

2. The two stipends first mentioned shall be awarded every year to the most successful candidates of the Khattri and, in their absence, of the Saraswat Brahman castes, at the Entrance or the Matriculation Examination of the University, and the remaining two (of Rs. 7 per mensem) to the two most successful candidates of the same castes, in the same order, at the Intermediate Examination of the University, from among the successful candidates of the said castes who may require the stipends to enable them to prosecute their studies further.

3. The applicants\* for these stipends shall, along with their application for the same, forward certificates signed by at least two respectable members of the Khattri or Saraswat communities, showing the pecuniary position in life of the applicant or his guardian. Such certificates must be signed only by persons who can certify from their personal knowledge, and must also be countersigned by the Head-master of the School or the Principal of the College from which the candidate appeared.

4. The holders of these stipends shall prosecute their studies for the next higher University Examination at a College affiliated to the University, and shall hold their stipends only so long as they prosecute their studies diligently. The Syndicate may, at its discretion, stop the stipend of a student who has not shown due diligence in the prosecution of his studies, and may award it to another qualified student.

5. In the event of any change hereafter in the University Regulations as to the period of previous study necessary to qualify for admission to the Intermediate or the Degree Examination of the University, the Syndicate shall make such changes in the number, value or

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\* Application must be made to the Registrar within six weeks of the date of the publication in the *Government Gazette* of the results of the High School and Intermediate Examinations.

tenure of the stipends as may be required ; provided always that the stipends shall be held only by poor students of the aforesaid two castes on terms as near as may be to those set forth above.

6. In the event of any stipend remaining unawarded in any year or falling vacant for any reason, the Syndicate may, at its discretion, award it to any candidate qualified under Rule 3, and it may, in its discretion, increase the number of stipends allotted to candidates of each class under Rule 2 for such period and on such terms as it may consider necessary.

#### STIPEND-HOLDERS.

- 1901.—Kanhaiya Lal Kapur, Second Year Class, Canning College, Lucknow.
- 1902.—Har Dayal Khattri and Ram Sarup, Third Year Class, Canning College, Lucknow ; Nit Kishore Mehra, Third Year Class, St. John's College, Agra.
- 1903.—Shyam Lal, M. C. College ; Chail Behari Capoor, Bareilly College ; Shyam Behari Lal and Baij Nath, St. John's College, Agra.
- 1904.—Man Mall and Zorawar Singh, St. John's College, Agra ; Rameshwar Prasad and Bisheshwar Prasad, Canning College, Lucknow.
- 1905.—Murlidhar Kakkar, Kayastha Pathshala Allahabad ; Bisheshwar Nath, Queen's College, Benares.
- 1906.—Shyam Lal Dhawan, M. C. College, Allahabad ; Rameshwar Prasad, Canning College Lucknow ; Lakshman Prasad Kapoor, St. John's College, Agra ; Shyam Manohar Seth, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.
- 1907.—Jagdish Narayan Seth, Canning College, Lucknow ; Govind Prasad, St. John's College, Agra ; Har Narain Khanna, St. John's College Agra ; Bisheshwar Nath, Queen's College, Benares.
- 1908.—Sukhdeo Prasad Tandan, M. C. College, Allahabad ; Shyam Manohar Seth, Christ Church College, Cawnpore ; Ram Lal, Reid Christian College, Lucknow ; Ganga Prasad Mehrotra, Canning College, Lucknow.
- 1909.—Lal Behari Mehrotra, Christ Church College, Cawnpore ; Kailash Behari Seth, Canning College, Lucknow ; Kedar Nath Mehra, St. John's College, Agra ; and Heera Lal Khanna, Muir Central College, Allahabad.

- 1910.—Pirthvi Nath Pathak, St. John's College, Agra; Raj Behari Seth, Canning College, Lucknow; Sangam Lal, Muir Central College, Allahabad; and Parushottam Das Kapoor, Agra College.
- 1911.—Durga Prasad Mehra, Agra College; Govind Prasad Kapoor, St. John's College, Agra; Ganga Prasad Mehrotra, Canning College, Lucknow; and Lal Behari Mehrotra, Christ Church College, Cawnpore.
- 1912.—Sangam Lal, Muir Central College, Allahabad; Parushottam Das Kapur, M. C. College, Allahabad; Gopi Nath Singh Sarin, Agra College; Achal Behari Seth, Reid Christian College, Lucknow.
- 1913.—Anand Swarnp Mehra, St. John's College, Agra; Rameshwar Nath Tandon, Agra College; Shivanath Singh-Canning College, Lucknow.
- 1914.—Amir Chand Mehra, St. John's College, Agra; Parushottam Das Kapur, Agra College; Bishen Narayan Mehrotra, Canning College, Lucknow, Panna Lal Tandon, Agra College.
- 1915.—Siva Gulam Kapur, Christian College, Lucknow; Shyam Behari Lal Kapoor, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; Gopeshwar Baboo Mehra, St. John's College, Agra; Hazari Lal Kapoor, Agra College.
- 1916.—*Junior*, Vishwa Nath Puri, Canning College, Lucknow; Kunj Behari Mehrotra, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.  
*Senior*, Badri Narayan Mehrotra, Canning College, Lucknow; Ayodhya Prasad, Agra College.
- 1917.—*Junior*, Debi Prasad Mehrotra, Muir Central College, Allahabad; Manohar Swarup Seth, Bareilly College.  
*Senior*, Beni Madho Mehrotra, Muir Central College, Allahabad; Madan Mohan Kapoor, Christian College, Lucknow.
- 1918.—*Junior*—Nil.  
*Senior*, Jagat Narain Mehrotra, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; Kashi Nath Khanna, Canning College, Lucknow.
- 1919.—*Junior*, Brij Kishore Mehra, St. John's College, Agra.  
*Senior*, Debi Prasad Mehrotra, Muir College, Allahabad; Jai Chand Arora, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1920.—*Junior*—Nil.  
*Senior*, Kishori Lal Arora, M. C. College, Allahabad.
- 1921.—*Junior*—Nil.  
*Senior*, Radhey Mohan Mehra, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore; Shamlal Kapur, St. John's College, Agra.

1922.—*Junior*—Nil.

*Senior*, Ram Shankar, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad; Nanak Chand, St. John's College, Agra.

1923.—*Junior*, Shambhu Nath Puri, Government Jubilee Intermediate College, Lucknow.

*Senior*, Jai Narain Mehra, St. John's College, Agra; Ram Krishna Tandon, University of Allahabad; Ram Swarup, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.

1924.—*Junior*, Kanhaiya Lal Kackar, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.

*Senior*, Brij Kishore Khanna, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925.—*Junior*, Yashoda Nandan and Jai Deva Kapur, D.A.-V College, Cawnpore.

*Senior*, Hari Mohan Kapur, St. John's College, Agra; Chandra Narain Mehrotra, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1926.—*Junior*, Radhe Shyam Mehrotra, Kali Charan High School, Lucknow.

*Senior*, Hirday Narain Kapoor, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—*Junior*, Kanhaiya Lal Tandon, St. John's Collegiate School, Agra; Wazir Singh Seth, D. A.-V. High School, Lucknow.

*Senior*, Kanhaiya Lal Kakkar, University of Allahabad; Oudh Behari Lal Kapur, Teaching University Allahabad.

1928.—*Junior* (1) Shrikrishna Mehrotra, Government Intermediate College, Lucknow, Madho Ram Kapur, D.A.-V. College, Cawnpore.

*Senior*, Hirday Narayan Kapur, Teaching University, Allahabad.

## HIMANGINI-BHUWANESHWARI BOOK PRIZE.

In August, 1909, Dr. Mohendra Nath Ganguli of Cawnpore, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a sum of Rs. 1,000 in Government Promissory Notes, bearing interest at 3 per cent. for the purpose of instituting an annual prize in books with a parchment certificate to be called *Himangini-Bhuwaneshwari Book Prize*, in memory of his deceased wife and mother, on condition that the same be awarded to the candidate who stands first in *Sanskrit* in the Intermediate Examination of the University.

## PRIZE-HOLDERS.

- 1910.—R. L. Chandratriya, Canadian Mission College, Indore.  
 1911.—Jwala Prasad, St. John's College, Agra.  
 1912.—Morari Sharma, Meerut College.  
 1913.—Ratnakar Varma, Agra College.  
 1914.—Aba G. Pendke, Hislop College, Nagpur.  
 1915.—Lalla Ram Tiwari, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1916.—Babu Ram Saksena, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad  
 and Bedhat Ram Chandra, Maharaja's College, Jaipur.  
 1917.—Sadashiv Govind Somalwar, Hislop College, Nagpur.  
 1918.—Inamdar Narhar Laxman, Morris College, Nagpur.  
 1919.—Vasdeo Rajabhan Bhat, Holkar College, Indore.  
 1920.—Gauri Shankar Chatterjee, Queen's College, Benares.  
 1921.—Hari Ram Agnihotri, Muir Central College, Allahabad  
 1922.—Liladhar Joshi, Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.  
 1923.—Ram Krishna Shukla, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1924.—Sada Shiva Lakshmi Dhar Katre, Queen's Intermediate  
 College, Benares.  
 1925.—Hari Har Vithalji Trivedi, Holkar College, Indore.  
 1926.—Mahadeo Prasad, Government Intermediate College,  
 Fyzabad.  
 1927.—Sarju Prasad Pande, Government Intermediate College,  
 Allahabad.  
 1928.—I. A. Bhandarkar, Private Candidate.

## EMPRESS VICTORIA READERSHIP.

In April, 1909, the President of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund Committee, Agra Branch, handed over to the University of Allahabad, in trust, a sum of Rs. 76,000 or whatever may be the residue of the Fund, together with whatever interest may accrue thereon, hereafter for the purpose of founding a Readership to be called the *Empress Victoria Readership* on the following conditions, viz :—

1. That upon the deposit receipts maturing, the said sum be invested by the University as far as practicable in Government Promissory Notes.

2. That out of the income of the said investment one and more than one, if the income permits, Readership to be known as the *Empress Victoria Readership* be founded.

The said Readership or Readerships shall be—

- (a) tenable for three years ;
- (b) awarded to such students as the Syndicate\* may select out of those who may have passed the examination for the Degree of Master of Science or a higher degree in Science of the said University within three years preceding the date when the Readership is awarded ;
- (c) the value of the Readership shall be Rs. 100 per mensem.

3. That the holder of the said Readership shall be required to pursue his studies and carry on researches in Science at a College to be approved by the Syndicate and he shall during the said term translate into Hindi or Urdu and print either a work on Science approved by Syndicate or prepare an original book in the branch of the Science studied by him and supply the University with 100 copies at cost price.

4. That the Syndicate may in any special case extend the term of Readership for such period not exceeding two years as it may think fit or re-appoint him for another term of three years.

5. That the residue of the income of the said investment shall be allowed to accumulate and be invested, and whenever the income of the original investment or the said investment, together with its accumulation, is sufficient to establish additional Readerships of equivalent value, such additional Readerships shall be established on the lines laid down herein.

6. That candidates to whom the said Readerships are awarded shall be required to execute a bond in terms to

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\* Syn. Res. 88, dated 10th August, 1910.

Syn. Res. 124, dated 1st August, 1918.

be approved by the Syndicate undertaking to pursue their studies and carry on researches and to translate or prepare an original work in Science, in Urdu or Hindi. If the Syndicate is satisfied that the holder of a Readership is not carrying out his undertaking in a satisfactory manner, or if he resigns the Readership before the expiration of the term without any sufficient cause, the Syndicate may require him to refund the money drawn by him as a Reader, or may dismiss him for the remainder of the term and appoint any other suitable person in his place.

#### READERS.

- 1910.—Mr. Salik Ram Tandon, M.Sc., resigned 19th July, 1912.
- 1912.—Mr. Salig Ram Bhargava, M.Sc., term expired in July, 1917.
- 1913.—Mr. Kshetra Pada Chatterjee, M.Sc., resigned March, 1915.
- 1916.—Mr. Dharendra Nath Sinha, M.Sc., resigned 1st May, 1918.
- 1918.—Mr. B. K. Dass, M.Sc., appointed 1st August, 1918.
- 1923.—Mr. Satve-hwar Ghosh, M.Sc., appointed August, 1923; Mr. Kanakendu Mazumdar, M.Sc., appointed September, 1923.
- 1925.—Mr. M. N. Datta, M.Sc., appointed 14th August, 1925; Mr. D. N. Chakravarti, M.Sc., appointed 14th August, 1925.
- 1926.—Mr. B. K. Mukerji, M.Sc., appointed on 1st July, 1926, for three years
- 1927.—Mr. Satya Prakash, M.Sc., appointed on 15th September, 1927, for three years; Mr. Dattatraya M. Jog, M.Sc., appointed on 15th September, 1927, for three years.
- 1928.—Mr. N. K. Chatterji, M.Sc., appointed 15th August, 1928.

#### SIR HENRY RICHARDS GOLD MEDAL.

In November, 1912, Lala Gauri Shankar of Khurja, Chief Contractor, University Senate Hall Building, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a sum

of Rs. 1,200 (now invested in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government Promissory Notes), in order to found a Gold Medal to be called the "*Sir Henry Richards Gold Medal*" to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in the Final LL.B. Examination of the University.

1913.—Abdul Qayoom, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1914.—Vishwanath Damoder Khaudekar, Morris College, Nagpur.

1915.—Syed Ali Muttaqui Jafri, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.

1916.—Kastur Chand, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1917.—Bisheshar Dayal Srivastava, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1918.—Hazari Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1919.—Vasudeva Sahai Varma, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1920.—Ali Afzal, Agra College.

1921.—Shyam Behari Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1922.—Dwarkan Prasad Maheshwari, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1923.—Brij Nandan Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1924.—Mohammad Mojibullah, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925.—Ambica Prasad Srivastava, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1926.—Mithan Lal, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—Mohan Shankar Saksena, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1928.—Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, Teaching University, Allahabad.

### HOMERSHAM COX MEDAL.

In August, 1913, the Treasurer, Cox Memorial Fund, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a sum of Rs. 1,000 in Government  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Promissory Notes, in order to found a Medal to be called the "*Homersham Cox Medal*," to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in Mathematics in the B.A. or B.Sc. Examination of this University.

- 1914.—Shital Prasad, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1915.—Prabhakar Shridhar Shrangpani, B.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1916.—Bhagwati Prasad, B.Sc., St. John's College, Agra.
- 1917.—Moti Lal Muthuria, B.Sc., Government College, Ajmer.
- 1918.—Faiz Bakhsh, B.A., St. John's College, Agra.
- 1919.—Piare Lal Srivastava, Muir Central College, Allahabad.
- 1920.—Akhil Chandra Mittra, M. C. College, Allahabad.
- 1921.—Prem Narain Saksena, B.Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad.
- 1922.—Abul Hasan Mohd. Ziaul Hasan, M. A. O. College, Aligarh.
- 1923.—Alvin Robert Cornelius, B.Sc., M. C. College, Allahabad.
- 1924.—Ghanshyam Narain Dikshit, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
- 1925.—Lal Man, B.A., D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.
- 1926.—Radhey Behari Lal, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.
- 1927.—Brij Mohan Mehrotra B.A., D.A.-V College, Cawnpore.
- 1928.—Radhey Shyam Varshney, B.Sc., Teaching University, Allahabad.

### DR. KALLY DASS NUNDY-THAKOMONY MEDAL.

In December, 1914, Dr. Gobind Chunder Bose, M.B., the sole executor in the will of Sreemati Thakomony Dassi, widow of the late Doctor Kally Dass Nundy of Allahabad, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a three and a half per cent. Government Promissory Note of the par value of Rupees two thousand only, in order that from the interest thereon, may be established a gold medal to be called "*Dr. Kally Das Nundy-Thakomony Medal*," to be awarded annually to the Hindu student of the Allahabad University, who stands highest in Sanskrit among the successful candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

- 1915.—Shankar Lall, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1916.—Chandra Sekhar Panna Lal Shastri and Vaman Gangadhar Apte, Christian College, Indore.  
 1917.—Amarnatha Jha, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1918.—Anant Lal Byas, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1919.—Lakshaman Prasad Misra, Muir Central College, Allahabad.  
 1920.—Har Dutt Sharma, Meerut College.  
 1921.—Balkrishna Pandeya, M. C. College, Allahabad.  
 1922.—Miss Asha Adhikari, Private Candidate, Benares.  
 1923.—Hari Ram Agnihotri, M. C. College, Allahabad.  
 1924.—Laxmi Lal Joshi, Teaching University, Allahabad.  
 1925.—Munshi Lal, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.  
 1926.—Ram Naresh Misra, Teaching University, Allahabad.  
 1927.—Hari Har Vithalji Trivedi Holker College, Indore.  
 1928.—Sadashiv Lakshmidhar Katre, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

## HARIPRAVA MEDAL.

In May 1920, Mr. N. N. Bose, Professor of Mathematics in the Lucknow Christian College, placed at the disposal of the University of Allahabad, a sum of Rs. 1,000 in 3½ per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding, out of the interest thereof, a medal to be called "*Hariprava Medal*," in memory of his late wife, the medal to be awarded annually to the scholar standing first in Economics in the B.A. Examination of the University.

- 1921.—Prayag Narain Dikshit, Canning College, Lucknow.  
 1922.—Bisheshwar Prasad, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.  
 1923.—Hemchandra K. Misra, Agra College.  
 1924.—Mohammad Shoaib, Teaching University, Allahabad.  
 1925.—Ram Narayan Gupta, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.  
 1926.—Nand Kishore Arora, Teaching University, Allahabad.  
 1927.—Phul Chand, Meerut College.  
 1928.—Rajeshwar Dayal, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

## THE RAM MOHAN DE MEDAL.

In May 1921, Srimati Man Mohini Dasi, executrix to the estate of the late Babu Ram Mohan De, placed at the disposal of the Allahabad University a Government Promissory Note of the face value of Rs. 3,000 in order that from the interest thereof, may be established a gold medal to be called "*The Ram Mohan De Medal*" to be awarded annually to the student who stands first in the Final LL.B. Examination of the University.

1922.—Dwarka Prasad Maheshwari, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1923.—Brij Nandan Lal, University School of Law, Allahabad.

1924.—Mohammad Mojibullah, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1925.—Ambica Prasad Srivastava, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1926.—Mithan Lal, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—Mohan Shankar Saksena, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1928.—Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru, Teaching University, Allahabad.

## MAHENDRA NATH DUTT MEDAL.

In August, 1923, Mrs. Mahendra Nath Dutt placed at the disposal of the University of Allahabad a sum of Rs. 1,100 for the purpose of endowing, out of the interest thereof, a gold medal to be called "*M. N. Dutt Gold Medal*," in memory of her late husband, the medal to be awarded annually to the best student in the B.A. Honours or B.A. Philosophy.

1924.—Hira Singh Varma, D. A.-V. College, Cawnpore.

1925.—Mahabir Prasad Parasari, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1926.—Jagdish Chandra Verma, Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927.—Akhtar Husain, Meerut College.

1928.—Rustam Kaikhusroo Mehta, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

# GENERAL ALI ASGHAR KHAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

Dr. Sahibzada Saiduzzafar Khan and some other heirs of the late General Ali Asghar Khan Bahadur of Rampur State, endorsed by a deed, dated the 6th November, 1923, in favour of the University,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government Promissory Notes of the total face value of Rs. 17,200 for endowing a Trust Fund to be known as *General Ali Asghar Khan Arabic Scholarships Fund* for awarding, out of the interest realized therefrom, Arabic scholarships to students of the University, preferably Muslims.

Regulations for the award of the Scholarships :—

- (1) One M.A. scholarship of the value of Rs. 20 per month and two B.A. scholarships each of the same value shall be awarded annually to deserving students, preferably Muslims, who are prosecuting their studies in Arabic at the Allahabad Teaching University.
- (2) The M.A. and B.A. scholarships shall be awarded to students who obtain the highest number of marks in Arabic at the M.A. Previous or the B.A. Examination of the University and at the terminal examinations of the 1st year B.A. Class of the Teaching University or the Intermediate Examination, respectively.
- (3) The scholarships shall be awarded only to such candidates as have resided in the United Provinces for at least three years previous to the date of the award of the scholarships.
- (4) In the event of there being no students studying for the M.A. degree all the three scholarships shall be awarded to students studying for the B.A. degree.
- (5) The tenure of the scholarships shall extend over a period of ten months commencing from July.
- (6) The continuance of the scholarships for the fulls period shall depend on the holders prosecuting their studies in Arabic diligently.

- (7) The holders of the scholarships shall be called "General Ali Asghar Khan scholars" and their names with that designation shall be printed in the Allahabad University Calendar.
- (8) The award of the scholarships shall rest with the Bursary Committee appointed by the Academic Council of the Allahabad University.
- (9) All savings from whatever cause arising shall, if the Bursary Committee mentioned in the preceding rule deems the amount to be sufficient for the purpose, be added to and form part of the original endowment fund, and the income accruing on the amounts so added shall be expended in creating one or more additional scholarships to be awarded on the same conditions as those laid down in the preceding regulations.

#### GENERAL ALI ASGHAR KHAN SCHOLARS.

1924.—M.A.—Hasan Akhtar Ansari of the Final M.A. Class.  
 B.A.—Fakhar-uddin of the 1st year B.A. Class;  
 Mohammad Ozair of the 2nd year B.A. Class.

1925.—M.A.—Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad of M.A. (Previous) Class.  
 B.A.—Ghulam Abbas of the 1st year B.A. Class;  
 Abbas Ali of the 2nd year B.A. Class.

1926.—M.A.—Chaudhri Mushtaq Ahmad of M.A. (Final) Class.  
 B.A.—Yahya Bhai Tahir Ali of the 1st year B.A. Class;  
 Mohd. Habibullah Khan of the 2nd year B.A. Class.

1927.—M.A.—Ghulam Abbas of M.A. (Previous) Class.

1928.—M.A.—Yahya Bhai Tahir Ali.  
 B.A. 1st year—Ghufran Ahmad.  
 B.A. 2nd year—Syed Akhtar Hasan.

#### TIRTHANATHA JHA PRIZES.

In March, 1924, Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Allahabad, offered the whole amount of remuneration that might fall due to him for doing examination work for the

University during his Vice-Chancellorship for the purpose of endowing prizes to be known as *Tirthanatha Jha Prizes*, the interest realised from the endowment to be utilised in giving book prizes to students taking their degrees in Sanskrit. The amount to the credit of the Endowment on the 31st December, 1927, was Rs. 2,249-11-4.

1925.—Kesho Ram Pandya, M.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1926 —Ugra Sen Jain, M.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1927. —Gopi Nath Dravid, M.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

1928.—Ram Naresn Misra, M.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

Sadashiva Lakshmidhar Katre, B.A., Teaching University, Allahabad.

### CHINTAMANI GHOSH MEDALS.

In September, 1928, Mr. Hari Keshab Ghosh, son of the late Babu Chintamani Ghosh, Allahabad, offered to place at the disposal of the University Rs. 2,000 in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the purpose of founding, out of the interest thereof, two gold medals to be called "*Chintamani Ghosh Medals*" and to be awarded at the annual Convocation to the candidates who stand first at the B.A. examination in Hindi and Urdu.

1928 —Syed Fazl Ahmad Karim Naqvi, B.A. (Urdu).  
Balbhadra Prasad Misra, B.A. (Hindi).

### VIZIANAGRAM SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University, the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 153G/XVII-134 and 158G XVII-134, dated the 23rd February, 1924, the Vizianagram Scholarships Endowment Trust consisting of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government of India securities of the face value of Rs. 40,000 held in the safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The following scholarships are awarded :—

1. Two scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to students in the 1st year class of the University with due consideration of their circumstances and their position in the Intermediate Examination.
  2. Two scholarships of Rs. 8 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to students in the 2nd year class. The holders of the scholarships for the 1st year class shall succeed to the scholarships for the 2nd year class if the Academic Council is satisfied with their progress and industry, provided that if any scholarship is not awarded under this clause, it shall be awarded by the Academic Council to a student who has not held a Vizianagram scholarship in the first year class but has done well in the Examination at the end of the 1st year's course.
  3. Two scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to students in the third year (B.A. or B.Sc. Honours) class with due consideration to their circumstances and position in the Previous Honours Examination. Any balance due to scholarships not being needed for a third year student shall be used in increasing the number of graduate scholarships tenable in the first or second year class.
  4. Two scholarships of Rs. 10-8 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to students in the M.A. or M.Sc. (Previous) class according to their position in the Examinations for the B.A. and B.Sc. degrees of the Teaching University on condition that they study for the M.A. and M.Sc. Examinations.
1924. —1st year B.A. and B.Sc.—Bishan Narain and Arun Kumar Roy.  
2nd year B.A. and B.Sc.—Mathura Datt Joshi and Ramnarsin Mathur.

- M.A. (Previous).—Devishankar Misra of the Economics Department, Allahabad University.
- M.Sc. (Previous).—Kamta Prasad of the Physics Department.
- 1925.—1st year B.A.—Krishna Pratap Sinha.  
 1st year B.Sc.—Krishnanand.  
 2nd year B.A.—Bishan Narain.  
 2nd year B.Sc.—Arun Kumar Roy.  
 M.A. (Previous).—E. V. Bobb.  
 M.Sc. (Previous).—Bishwambhar Nath Srivastava.
- 1926.—1st year B.A.—Brindra Prasad Singh.  
 1st year B.Sc.—Viresh Chandra Pant.  
 2nd year B.A.—Krishna Pratap Sinha.  
 2nd year B.Sc.—Satish Chandra Saxena.  
 B.Sc. (Honours).—Shankar Lal Vashist.  
 M.A. (Previous).—Bishan Narain Nigam.  
 M.Sc. (Previous).—Devi Prasad Shukla.  
 M.A. (in place of B.A. Honours).—Madho Prasad Pande.
- 1927.—1st year B.A.—Ram Adhar Tiwari.  
 1st year B.Sc.—Shankar Singh Goswami.  
 2nd year B.A.—Brindra Prasad Singh.  
 2nd year B.Sc.—Viresh Chandra Pant.  
 B.Sc. (Honours)—Jagannath Rai.  
 M.A. (Previous).—Vidya Prasad Shukla.  
 M.Sc. (Previous).—Raghunath Sahai Bhargava.  
 M.A. (in place of B.A. Honours).—Ram Ker Singh.
- 1928.—1st year B.A.—Ram Kinker Singh.  
 1st year B.Sc.—Brij Narain Nigam.  
 2nd year B.A.—Ramadhar Tewari.  
 2nd year B.Sc.—Shankar Singh Goswami.  
 B.Sc. (Honours).—A. K. Mitter.  
 M.A. (Previous).—Shiam Behari Kapoor.  
 M.Sc. (Previous).—Radhey Shiam Varshiniya.  
 M.A. (Previous).—(In lieu of B.A. Honours)—Jamuna Prasad Singh.

### NAWAB ALI ASGHAR KHAN'S ARABIC SCHOLARSHIP.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 949 and 950, dated 16th March, 1923, the Nawab Ali Asghar Khan's Arabic Scholarship Endowment Trust consisting of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government of India securities of the total face value of Rs. 4,800 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

One scholarship\* of the value of Rs. 14 per mensem is awarded annually to the best post-graduate student reading Arabic for the Previous or Final M.A. Examination (Honours or Pass). If there is no candidate who is studying Arabic in an M.A. class, the scholarship may be similarly awarded to a student reading Persian for the corresponding examination. The scholarship shall ordinarily be tenable for one year but the holder of the scholarship, if he be a student of the Previous M.A. class, shall, after passing the M.A. Previous Examination (Honours or Pass) in Arabic or Persian, have a preferential claim to the same scholarship in the succeeding year if the Academic Council be satisfied with his work and conduct.

1924.—Mohd. H. A. Ansari of the Final M.A. (Arabic) class.

1925.—H. M. Ajmal Khan of the M.A. (Previous) class in Arabic.

1926.—H. M. Ajmal Khan of the M.A. (Final) class in Arabic.

1927.—Syed Ibn Hasan of the M.A. (Previous) class in Arabic.

1928.—Syed Ibn Hasan of the M.A. (Final) class in Arabic.

### RAMPUR SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University, the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 905-G/XV and 906-G/XV, dated 20th

December, 1923, the Rampur Scholarships Endowment Trust consisting of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government of India securities of the total face value of Rs. 5,900 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Two scholarships\* of the value of Rs. 8 per mensem and Rs. 9 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to undergraduate students of the University (preferably to those coming from Rohilkhand) who have taken Persian or Arabic as their optional subject.

1924.—Mahmud Ahmad of the 1st year B.A. class ; Muhammad Izhar Husain of the 2nd year B.A. class.

1925.—Habibullah of the 1st year B.A. class ; Mahmud Ahmad of the 2nd year B.A. class.

1926.—Saeed Ahmad Qureshi of the 1st year B.A. class ; Ghulam Abbas of the 2nd year B.A. class.

1927.—Zulficar Ali of the 1st year B.A. class ; Saeed Ahmad Qureshi of the 2nd year B.A. class.

1928.—Mohd. Ishaq Siddiqi of the 1st year B.A. class ; Zulficar Ali of the 2nd year B.A. class.

## PURSHOTTAMJI SCHOLARSHIPS.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 955 XV and 956 XV, dated 16th March, 1923, the Purshottamji Scholarships Endowment Trust consisting of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government of India securities of the total face value of Rs. 4,100 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

Two scholarships\* of the value of Rs. 5 per mensem each tenable for one year are awarded to deserving

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\* Awarded to students of the Internal Side, *vide* D.P.I's d.o. of 20th September, 1924.

students reading respectively in the first and second year B.A. Pass or Honours classes with Sanskrit as their optional subject. The holder of the scholarships for the first year class shall succeed to the scholarships for the second year class if the Academic Council is satisfied with his progress and industry.

1924.—Ram Naresh Misra of the 1st year class; Purushottam Gopal Bhatwadekar of the 2nd year class.

1925.—Saraswati Prasad Chaturvedi of the 1st year class; Ram Naresh Misra of the 2nd year class.

1926.—Sadashiva Lakshmidhar Katre of the 1st year class; Saraswati Prasad Chaturvedi of the 2nd year class.

1927.—Sarju Prasad Pande of the 1st year class; Sadashiva Lakshmidhar Katre of the 2nd year class.

1928.—Mukti Nath Misra of the 1st year B.A. class; Sarju Prasad Pandey of the 2nd year B.A. class.

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### PEARY MOHAN BANERJI GOLD MEDAL.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University, the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 953 XV and 954 XV, dated 16th March, 1923, the Peary Mohan Banerji Gold Medal Endowment Trust consisting of 3½ per cent. Government of India securities of the face value of Rs. 1,000 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

A gold medal\* is awarded, out of the interest accruing on the above endowment, every alternate year to the student who has done best at any of the examinations held in the two years immediately succeeding the last award of the said medal, for the M.Sc. degree (Honours or Pass).

\* Awarded to students of the Internal Side, *vide* D.P. I's d o. of 20th September, 1924.

1923.—Shrilal M. Seth, M.Sc.

1924 —Miss T. J. Gandhi, M.Sc.

1926.—Monindra Nath Chakravarti, M.Sc., Chemistry Department.

1928.—Radhey Behari Lal, M.Sc., Mathematics Department.

NILKAMAL MITRA GOLD MEDAL.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University, the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 951 XV and 952 XV, dated 16th March, 1923, the Nilkamal Mitra Gold Medal Endowment Trust consisting of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government of India securities of the total face value of Rs. 1,200 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

One Gold Medal is awarded, out of the interest accruing on the above endowment, annually to the student of the Internal Side who has done best in Sanskrit at the Examination held in the year in which the medal is awarded for the B.A. degree (Honours or Pass).

1914.—Jagaddhar Sharma Guleri, B.A.

1915.—Shankar Lal, B.A.

1916.—Sitla Charan Bajpai, B.A.

1917.—Amarnatha Jha, B.A.

1918.—Anant Lal Byas, B.A.

1919.—Lakshman Prasad Misra, B.A.

1920.—Sita Ram Mehrotra, B.A.

1921.—Bal Krishna Pande, B.A.

1923.—Hari Ram Agnihotri, B.A.

1924.—Lakshmi Lal Joshi, B.A.

1925.—Ram Prasad, B.A.

1926.—Ram Naresh Misra, B.A.

1927.—Ramdhan Sharma, B.A.

1928.—Sadashiv Lakshmidhar Katte, B.A.

### MOULVI HAIDER HUSAIN AND CHOUDHRI DHIAN SINGH PRIZE.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred to the University, by Notifications Nos. 957 and 958, XV, dated 16th March, 1923, the Moulvi Haider Husain and Choudhri Dhian Singh Prize Endowment Trust consisting of the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government of India securities of the face value of Rs. 700 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

An annual prize of the value of Rs. 20 is awarded, out of the interest accruing on the above endowment, in one year to the student of the Internal Side who shows greatest proficiency in Arabic in the B.A. Examination (Honours or Pass) and in the next year to the student of the Internal Side who shows greatest proficiency in Sanskrit in the B.A. Examination (Honours or Pass) and so on in alternate years.

1923.—Hari Ram Agnihotri, B.A.

1924.—Mohammad Bashir Ahmad, B.A.

1925.—Ram Prasad, B.A.

1926.—Shah Nazir Alam, B.A.

1927.—Ramdhan Sharma, B.A.

1928.—Yahiabhai Tahir Ali, B.A.

### DR. E. G. HILL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred, by Notifications Nos. 230 G, XV and 234 G, XV, dated 19th June, 1923, to the University the "Dr. E. G. Hill Memorial Endowment Trust Fund," consisting of 6% 1930 Bonds of the face value of Rs. 2,300 held in safe custody by the Treasurer

of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The prize is awarded biennially, out of the interest realized, by a Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Professor of Mathematics and the Heads of the Laboratories of the Allahabad University, for the best research work carried out in the University during the previous two years and is open to students and Demonstrators working in any of the Laboratories of the Allahabad University and also to the Mathematical students of the University.

1927.—Mr. B. K. Mukerji, M.Sc.

#### S. A. HILL MEMORIAL PRIZE.

On the amalgamation of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, with the Allahabad University the Local Government transferred, by Notifications Nos. 238-G/ XV and 242-G XV, dated 29th June, 1923, to the University the "S. A. Hill Memorial Prize Endowment Trust Fund," consisting of Government of India Stock of the 3½% loan of 1865 of the face value of Rs. 2,690 held in safe custody by the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

The prize of the value of Rs. 91 is awarded annually before the end of the academical year, from the interest realized, by the Vice-Chancellor, to that graduate student of the University who in his opinion has carried out research work in Science, most satisfactorily according to the report of the Professor supervising his work.

1924.—Mr. R. P. Sanyal, M.Sc., Research Scholar, Allahabad University.

1927.—Mr. G. R. Toshniwal, M.Sc., Allahabad University.

1928.—Mr. A. K. Bhattacharya, M.Sc. Allahabad University.

## GOVERNMENT, UNITED PROVINCES.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

*Dated 6th February, 1925.*IN THE MATTER OF "THE KANTA PRASAD RESEARCH  
SCHOLARSHIPS ENDOWMENT TRUST, UNITED PROVINCES."

		Rs.	
No. 98-G XV—310.—On the application and with the concurrence of Mrs. H. S. Gupta, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Kanta Prasad, I.M.S., that the funds consisting of the securities detailed in the margin amounting to Rs 50,000 be vested under the designation of "The Kanta Prasad Scholarships Endowment Trust" in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh upon the terms that the interest			
No. H—007970, G 1 5%	...	5,000.	
loan of 1945—55	...	5,000.	
No. H—007971, G 1 5%	...	5,000.	
loan of 1945—55	...	5,000.	
No. H—007972, G 1 5%	...	5,000.	
loan of 1945—55	...	5,000.	
No. H—007973, G 1 5%	...	5,000.	
loan of 1945—55	...	10,000.	
No. J—005205, G 1 5%	...	10,000.	
loan of 1945—55	...	10,000.	
No. J—006157, G 1 5%	...	10,000.	
loan of 1945—55	...	10,000.	
Total	...	Rs. 50,000.	

accruing on the vested funds be utilized in the payment of scholarships on the conditions mentioned in the scheme for the administration of the Trust published with the notification of this department No. 97-G XV—310 of this date.

It is hereby ordered under section 4, sub-section (1) of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), that the securities hereinbefore specified be, and they hereby are, vested in the said Treasurer of Charitable Endowments upon the terms aforesaid.

No. 97-G/XV-310.—In continuation of the vesting order published with the notification of this department No. 98-G/XV-310 of this date, the Governor acting with his Ministers is pleased (a) to notify that the scheme, hereinafter set forth below, for the administration of the Trust, vested by the said order in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Local Government of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been settled in pursuance of sub-section (2) of section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890), on the application and with the concurrence of Mrs. H. S. Gupta, daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Kanta Prasad, I.M.S. and (b) with reference to sub-section (3) of the said section of the said Act to appoint the date of this notification as the date on which the said scheme shall come into operation :—

*Scheme.*

1. The Trust shall be known as “The Kanta Prasad Research Scholarships Endowment Trust, United Provinces.” The administration of the Trust shall be vested in the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University, the Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, and the Principal, King George’s Medical College, Lucknow.

2. The Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh shall remit the interest on the vested funds belonging to the Trust to the said Vice-Chancellor, who shall credit it into the Savings Bank branch of the Imperial Bank of India at Allahabad and shall draw money therefrom to give effect to the purpose of the Trust.

3. The purpose of the Trust shall be the provision of two Research scholarships of the value of Rs. 100 each per mensem, on the condition that the scholarship holders devote themselves in the Science Department of the Allahabad University to the chemical analysis of such of the Indian medicinal plants as have not so

far been analysed. The work of chemical analysis shall be systematically done, and in this connection the works on Indian Medicinal Plants by Colonel K. R. Kirtikar and Major B. D. Basu shall be consulted.

4. Candidates selected for these scholarships shall hold the degree of M.Sc. of the Allahabad or, failing such candidates, of any other recognized University, and must be residents of the United Provinces. The scholarship-holders shall devote their whole time to research work in connection with these scholarships and shall not, during the tenure of their scholarship, hold any other scholarship or appointment of any kind whatever.

5. The scholarships shall be reserved exclusively for Hindus, but preference will be given to Hindus belonging to the Vaish community.

6. The award of the scholarships shall be made by a committee consisting of the said Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Allahabad University, and the Principal, King George's Medical College, Lucknow.

7. The period for which the research scholarships will be awarded shall be two years, but in special cases the committee may extend the tenure of the scholarship by such further period as may be necessary on the merits of the case within the limits of the funds available.

8. Applicants should apply for the scholarships to the Vice-Chancellor of the Allahabad University.

9. The candidates selected for the scholarships shall report to the Dean of the Faculty of Science, Allahabad University, from time to time the progress made in the research work undertaken. If in the opinion of the said Dean the work of research on the part of the candidate is not satisfactory, it will be open to the committee to withdraw the scholarships at any time.

10. All saving from whatever cause arising shall, when the administrators deem the amount sufficient for the purpose, on their application be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and the interest accruing from the funds so vested shall be utilized to give effect to the purposes of the Trust.

11. The Vice-Chancellor shall send a copy of the accounts and a report of the progress of the research work annually to Mrs. H. S. Gupta, and on her death to her representative nominated by her during her life-time, or her legal representative in the absence of any such nomination.

12. If in the opinion of the Committee the research work cannot for any reason be carried out satisfactorily in the Science Department of the Allahabad University, the endowment shall be transferred to the Lucknow University but the consent of Mrs. Gupta and on her death of her representative nominated by her during her life-time, or her legal representative in the absence of any such nomination, shall be necessary for such transfer.

13. The said Vice-Chancellor shall (a) in books to be kept by him, enter or cause to be entered, full and true accounts of all money received and paid respectively on account of the Trust, (b) cause the books so kept to be audited by the Local Fund Auditors at the time of each audit of the Allahabad University, no fees being charged for any such audit, and (c) on demand, submit annually to such public servant, as the Government may from time to time direct, an abstract of these accounts, and such returns as to other matters relating to the administration of the Trust as the Government may, from time to time, see fit to require.

JAGDISH PRASAD,

*Secretary.*

1925.—Mr. Dhanraj Puri Goswami from September, 1925.

1926.—Mr. Ram Krishna Kaul from March, 1926.

1927.—Mr. A. C. Roy, M.Sc., for two years from 1st September, 1927.

1928 — Mr. Ram Krishna Kaul from March 1928

## THE ALLAHABAD JUBILEE FUND.

At a general meeting held at Allahabad on November 24, 1887, for the purpose of disposal of the money subscribed for commemorating Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Jubilee, it was decided that the fund amounting to Rs. 19,600 be invested in Government or other securities guaranteed by Government, Imperial or Local, and the income thereof annually expended in providing certain bursaries and Medals to be awarded 'among the students of the University of Allahabad under such Regulations and according to such scheme as are hereafter established and set forth'.

The scheme provided for the award of the following bursaries and medals from the income of the Fund every year :—

- (1) A bursary of Rs. 200 to such student of the Muir Central College at Allahabad as the Registrar of the Allahabad University may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.
- (2) A bursary of Rs. 200 to such student of the said College as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and as having in such examination taken up Arabic as the second language.
- (3) A bursary of Rs. 200 to such student of the said College as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the last-mentioned examination and as having in such examination taken up Sanskrit as a second language.

- (4) A gold medal to such student of the said College as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Master of Arts.
- (5) A silver medal to such student of the Allahabad Boys' High School as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the annual Entrance examination held by the said University.
- (6) A silver medal to such student of the Allahabad Zillah School as the said Registrar may report to the trustees as the most successful candidate at the last-mentioned examination.

In the event of any surplus of income remaining in the hands of trustees in any year after providing for the bursaries and medals aforesaid whether in consequence of any increase in the funds at the disposal of trustees or of any bursary or medal being withheld the trustees had power to apply such surplus or any part thereof to such educational purposes as they in their discretion might determine.

In 1926 Rai Bahadur Pandit Baldeo Ram Dave, who was the sole surviving trustee, appointed, by a trust deed, Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganatha Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, Dr. J. C. Weir, Professor of Law in the Allahabad University, Rai Bahadur Pandit Kanhaiya Lal, and Dr. S. M. Sulaiman, Puisne Judges of the High Court at Allahabad as the trustees of the said Fund which then amounted to Rs. 31,000 invested in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Government Promissory Notes. And as the Muir Central College has ceased to exist as an independent institution and is now absorbed in the teaching and tutorial side of the University of Allahabad and as the Allahabad University has ceased to examine students for the entrance

examination the Trustees have revised the scheme which now provides for the award of the following bursaries and medals so long as the income is sufficient for the said purpose :—

- (1) A scholarship of Rs. 20 per month for ten months to such student of the University of Allahabad (Internal Side) as the Registrar of the Allahabad University may report as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Laws and who joins the Final LL.B. class of the Internal Side of the said University in the session immediately following that in which he passed the previous examination.
- (2) A scholarship of Rs. 10 per mensem for 20 months to such student of the said University (Internal Side) as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Arts and as having in such examination taken up Arabic as the second language and who joins the M.A. class in Arabic. The scholarship shall cease to be payable if the holder of it does not pass the Previous examination for the M.A. degree in Arabic.
- (3) A scholarship of Rs. 10 per month for 20 months to such student of the said University (Internal Side) as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the last mentioned examination and as having in such examination taken up Sanskrit as a second language and who joins the M.A. Previous class in Sanskrit. The scholarship shall cease to be payable if the holder of it does not pass the Previous examination for the M.A. degree in Sanskrit.

- (4) A gold medal to such student of the said University (Internal Side) as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held by the said University for the degree of Master of Arts.
- (5) A gold medal to such student of the said University as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the highest annual examination in Science held during the year.
- (6) A silver medal to such student of the said University (Internal Side) as the said Registrar may report as the most successful candidate at the annual examination held at the said University for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

In August, 1927, the Trustees of the Fund passed the following additional Regulations in connection with the scheme :—

1. The value of the gold and silver medals be determined by the requirements of the die.
2. Out of the savings—
  - (a) a scholarship of Rs. 10 per month for ten months be awarded to a student who after having passed the B.A. examination of the University proceeds for the M.A. degree in History offering Ancient Indian History as one of his subjects. In case there is no student offering Ancient Indian History, the scholarship may be awarded to a student offering any other branch of Indian History.
  - (b) If there is a further saving two silver medals be awarded—one to the student standing 2nd in the M.A. Examination and one to the student standing 2nd in the M.Sc. Examination.

## 1926.

- (1) LL.B. Scholarship—Mohan Shankar Saksena.
- (2) Arabic Scholarship—No award made as no student took M.A. (Previous) in Arabic.
- (3) Sanskrit Scholarship—Ram Naresh Misra.
- (4) M.A. Gold Medal—Jitendra Nath Bose, M.A.
- (5) M.Sc. Gold Medal—Monindra Nath Chakravarti, M.Sc.
- (6) B. Com. Silver Medal—Brij Basi Lal Gaur, B.Com.

## 1927.

- (1) LL.B. Scholarship—Miss Shyam Kumari Nehru.
- (2) Arabic Scholarship—Ghulan Abbas.
- (3) Sanskrit Scholarship—Saraswati Prasad Chaturvedi.
- (4) M.A. Gold Medal—Gopinath Dravid, M.A.
- (5) M.Sc. Gold Medal—Nabendu Bhushan Banerji, M.Sc.
- (6) B. Com. Silver Medal—Ram Gopal Sharma, B. Com.
- (7) M.A. Silver Medal—Shri Krishna, M.A.
- (8) M.Sc. Silver Medal—Avadh Behari Lal, M.Sc.

## 1928.

- (1) LL.B. Scholarship—Goti Ram Patel and Man Mohan Swarup Bhatnagar.
- (2) M.A. Arabic—Yahiya Bhai Tahir Ali.
- (3) M.A. Sanskrit—Sadashiv Lakshmi Dhar Kotie.
- (4) M.A. Gold Medal—Kewal Krishna Mehrotra.
- (5) M.Sc. Gold Medal—Radhe Behari Lal.
- (6) B. Com. Silver Medal—Beoti Raman Mathur.
- (7) Indian History Scholarship—Rajeshwar Dayal, B.A.
- (8) M.A. Silver Medal—Radha Mohan.
- (9) M.Sc. Silver Medal—Daulat Singh Kothari.

## B.

STATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR STUDY IN THE  
UNITED KINGDOM.

## RECIPIENTS.

- 1924.—Pandit Ram Prasad Tripathi, M.A.,  
*Lecturer, History Department.*
- 1925.—Mr. Piare Lal Srivastava, M.A.,  
*Lecturer, Mathematics Department.*
- 1926.—Mr. Lakshmi Chandra Jain, M.A., LL.B.,  
*Lecturer Economics Department.*
- 1927.—Mr. Ram Nath Kaul, M.A.,  
*Lecturer, Philosophy Department.*
- 1928.—Mr. Bimal Kumar Mukerji, M.Sc.,  
*Demonstrator, Chemistry Department,*
- 1929.—Mr. K. K. Mehrotra, M.A.,  
*Lecturer, English Department.*

## VIII.

### Affiliation of the University of Allahabad with the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and Recognition by the General Medical Council.

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#### OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

REGISTRAR OF THE UNIVERSITY'S OFFICE :

*Broad Street, Oxford, December 1, 1894.*

SIR,

I HAVE to notify to you that in a Convocation of the University of Oxford on November 20, 1894, the following form of Degree was approved unanimously :—

“That the University of Allahabad be admitted to the privileges of a Colonial University, under the provisions of *Statt. Tit.*, Section VIII, on Colonial and Indian Universities.”

I send herewith a copy of the Statute referred to.

I am, faithfully yours,

EDWARD T. TURNER,

*Registrar of the University of Oxford.*

C. DODD, Esq.,

*Registrar of the University of Allahabad.*

## UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

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COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

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## REGULATIONS.

**Prescribed by the Delegates of Local Examinations.**

The following Regulations have been framed by the Delegates of Local Examinations under the powers conferred upon them by *Statt. Tit. II, Section VIII.* (See pp. 2, 3, 4, 5):—

1. The Delegates do not enter for examination the names of any candidates under the Statute (see clause 11). Any application to the Delegates for a certificate that a candidate has satisfied the provisions of clause 4 (a) must be made to the Secretary to the Delegates by the Head or Tutor of a College or Hall or by the Censor of Non-Collegiate Students; the documents from the Colonial or Indian University presented in support of such application must be left three clear days for examination, and a fee of two shillings must be paid to the Delegacy.

The Head or Tutor or the Censor, as the case may be, will forward a written statement from the candidate that he is not a matriculated member of the University, and that he *bonâ fide* intends to be matriculated as a member of the College or Hall, or as a Non-Collegiate Student.

2. Application for certificates of status (under the provision of clause 12) must be made on a Form (No. 254), which may be obtained at the Office of the Delegacy, Merton Street.

HENRY T. GERRANS,

*Secretary to the Delegacy.*

*November, 1900.*

UNIVERSITY REGISTRY :

*Oxford, 26th September, 1912.*

DEAR SIR,

HEREWITH I beg to forward a copy of our Statute "On Colonial and Indian Universities" as it now stands. You will see that it has been altered as regards clause 4, by sub-clause (b) a candidate must have passed the B.A. or the B.Sc. Examination at an Indian University before he can claim admission as a "Junior Indian Student."

Yours faithfully,

C. LENDESDORF.

THE REGISTRAR,  
*University of Allahabad.*

## OXFORD UNIVERSITY STATUTES.

(EXTRACT FROM STAT. TIT. II, SEC. VIII.)

### III.—ON COLONIAL AND INDIAN UNIVERSITIES.

(i) Statute.

(Stat. Tit. II, SEC. VIII.)

1. Any University situated in any part of the British Dominions other than the United Kingdom may apply to the University to be admitted to the privileges of this Section of the Statutes.

2. The application shall be addressed to the Vice-Chancellor, who shall report the same to the Hebdomadal Council.

The Hebdomadal Council, after considering such application, and after making such inquiry as it shall deem necessary, shall, if it thinks fit, propose to Convocation that the University so applying shall be admitted to the privileges of this Section of the Statutes. A University admitted to the privileges conferred by this Section of the Statutes may at any time renounce such privileges

and this University may at any time by a vote of Convocation withdraw the same from any University. Admission to such privileges shall not be extended to any University, College, or other Institution affiliated or attached to the University so applying except with the express sanction of Convocation.

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4. (a) Any member of a Colonial University so admitted, who shall have pursued at that University a course of study prescribed by it and extending over two years, and who shall have passed all the examinations incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Colonial Junior Student.

(b) Any member of an Indian University so admitted, who shall have passed the examination at that University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, may be admitted to the status and privileges of an *Indian Junior Student*.

5. Any member of a University so admitted, who shall have pursued at that University a course of study prescribed by it and extending over three full years, and who shall have taken Honours in the final examination incident to the course, may be admitted to the status and privileges of a Colonial or *Indian Senior Student*.

6. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up and submit to Convocation a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University so admitted shall be deemed to have taken Honours as aforesaid. Every such statement, if approved by Convocation, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.

7. The status and privileges of a Junior Student shall be as follows:—

(a) The term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.

(b) A Junior Student shall not be required to pass Responsions or to pass in an Additional Subject at Responsions.

- (c) A Junior Student who has passed the Second Public Examination and has obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms: Provided that he has satisfied the Moderators in Holy Scripture or in a book offered instead thereof, and that, if he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.
- (d) A Junior Student who has passed the First and the Second Public Examination, but has not obtained Honours either in the First or in the Second Public Examination, shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts so soon as he shall have kept statutable residence for twelve Terms: Provided that, he is a Colonial Student, he has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language.

8. The status and privileges of a Senior Student shall be as follows:—

- (a) The Term in which he is matriculated shall be reckoned, for the purposes of any provisions respecting the standing of members of the University, as the fifth Term from his matriculation.
- (b) A Senior Student shall not be required to pass any part of Responsions or of the First Public Examination or any Preliminary Examination of the Second Public Examination.
- (c) A Senior Student, who being a Colonial Student, has shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language, or who is an Indian Student shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, if either (i) he shall have kept statutable residence for eight Terms and shall have obtained a place or his name

shall have been placed as *aegrotat* in the Class List of an Honours School of the Second Public Examination ; or (ii), he shall have kept statutable residence for twelve Terms and shall have satisfied the provisions of *Statt. Tit. VI, Sec. I. D., § 3, cl. 171.*

No Senior Student shall be entitled to supplicate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, unless he shall have satisfied the provisions of this sub-clause.

9. Every person who, having been matriculated, desires to claim the status of a Junior or Senior Student shall make his application through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, to the Assistant Registrar, and shall at the same time pay to the University Chest, through the Assistant Registrar, the sum of one pound or of two pounds, according as he is admitted as a Junior or Senior Student. If he makes his application later than four weeks from matriculation, he shall pay an additional fee of one pound.

10. Any person qualified to become a Junior Student on matriculation, may be admitted to any part of Responsions, any part of the First Public Examination, and any Preliminary Examination in the Second Public Examination.

11. Every person who, being qualified to become a Junior or Senior Student on matriculation, desires to have his name entered for an examination before he has been matriculated shall make his application to the Assistant Registrar through an officer of a College or Hall or of the Non-Collegiate Body, who shall send the name to the Assistant Registrar seven clear days before the day fixed for entering names for the examination in question, together with—

(a) the statutable fee and in addition thereto the sum of one pound or of two pounds according as the candidate claims to be qualified to become a Junior or a Senior Student ;

(b) a declaration that the candidate in his opinion *bond fide* desires admission to his College or

Hall or as a Non-Collegiate Student as the case may be ; and

(c) evidence showing that the candidate is qualified as aforesaid.

Any candidate whose name has been entered for an examination as aforesaid shall, so soon as he has been matriculated, become a Junior or a Senior Student, as the case may be.

12. A Colonial Student shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language if he has passed—

*either* (a) one of the examinations enumerated below in Schedule A-1 ;

*or* (b) such examination or examinations of his University as shall satisfy the conditions laid down under the provisions of the next following clause: Provided that evidence of his having satisfied these conditions shall have been produced to the Assistant Registrar, and that a registration fee of one pound shall have been paid through the Assistant Registrar to the University Chest. If the evidence shall not have been produced before the end of the Term in which he has been matriculated, the Colonial Student shall pay an additional fee of one pound.

13. It shall be the duty of the Hebdomadal Council to draw up a statement of the conditions under which a member of a University which has been admitted to the privileges of this Statute shall be deemed to have shown a sufficient knowledge of the Greek language in the examinations of his University. Every such statement shall be submitted to Convocation, and, if approved, shall have the force of regulations made by Statute.

14. The Assistant Registrar shall have power to make and vary from time to time regulations for the admission of qualified persons to the status of a Junior or Senior Student, and for enabling Junior or Senior Students, or persons qualified to become Junior or Senior Students to offer themselves for examination under the provisions of this section, provided that all such regulations and any

variation in them shall be submitted to the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for approval.

15. It shall be the duty of the Assistant Registrar to keep a sufficient record of the members of the University who have the status and privileges of a Junior or Senior Student respectively, and of the persons not yet matriculated whose names have been entered for an examination under the provision of this Section, and to see that no candidate is admitted to examination or to any of the privileges of a Junior or Senior Student who has not satisfied the conditions of the Section.

\* \* Universities admitted to the privileges of this Statute (see Decrees below) :—

Acadia University (Wolfville, Nova Scotia), Nov. 1, 1904.

Adelaide, Feb. 3, 1891.

Allahabad, Nov. 20, 1894.

Bishop's College (Lennoxville, Canada), Oct. 22, 1907.

Bombay, Nov. 4, 1890.

Calcutta, May 21, 1889.

Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 27, 1888.

Dalhousie (Halifax, Nova Scotia), Oct. 22, 1903.

King's College (Windsor, Nova Scotia), Oct. 22, 1903.

Laval University, Quebec, Nov. 21, 1905.

McGill (Montreal), May 2, 1899.

McMaster University, Toronto, Nov. 21, 1905.

Madras, June 19, 1894.

Malta, Feb. 3, 1903.

Manitoba, Feb. 14, 1905.

Melbourne, Oct. 30, 1894.

Mt. Allison College (Sackville, New Brunswick),  
Mar. 15, 1904.

New Brunswick, Jan. 29, 1901.

New Zealand, Nov. 13, 1894.

Ottawa, Oct. 22, 1907.

Punjab, Oct. 29, 1889.

Queen's College (Kingston, Ontario), March 15, 1905.

St. Joseph's College, New Brunswick, May 17, 1906.

Saskatchewan, June 14, 1910.

Sydney, Nov. 27, 1888.

Tasmania, June 13, 1899.

Toronto, Nov. 26, 1895.

(ii) Decrees.

### ALLAHABAD, UNIVERSITY OF

*In force after December 31, 1915.*

That any member of the University of Allahabad who shall have passed the examination of that University for the Degree of Master of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First or the Second Class at the Final Examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII, cl. 5.

### BOMBAY, UNIVERSITY OF

That any member of the University of Bombay who shall have passed the examination at that University for the Degree of Master of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First or the Second Class in that examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII, cl. 5.

(7) October 22, 1903.

### CALCUTTA, UNIVERSITY OF

That any member of the University of Calcutta who shall have passed the examination at that University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First Division in two or more subjects of that examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII, cl. 5.

(5) October 22, 1903.

### MADRAS, UNIVERSITY OF

That any member of the University of Madras who shall have passed the examination at that University for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First Class in two or more of the Divisions of that examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII, cl. 5.

(6) *December 16, 1902.*

### PUNJAB, UNIVERSITY OF

That any member of the University of the Punjab who shall have passed the examination at the University for the Degree of Master of Arts, and shall have been placed in the First or the Second Class in that examination, shall be deemed to have taken Honours as required by the provisions of Statt. Tit. II, Sec. VIII, cl. 5.

(6) *October 22, 1903.*

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### UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

No. K. 8342.

Registry of the University,  
Cambridge :

26th November, 1923.

DEAR SIR,

I BEG leave to enclose a copy of a Report of the Council of the Senate on Affiliated Students, which has now been approved by the Senate. You will see that our present Regulations are rescinded as from 1st January, 1925.

Yours faithfully,

J. N. KEYNES,

*Registrar.*

THE REGISTRAR,

*University of Allahabad.*

**Amended Report of the Council of the Senate  
on Affiliated Students.**

*5th November, 1923.*

The COUNCIL OF THE SENATE beg leave to report to the Senate as follows:—

Having considered the discussion in the Senate House on October 16,\* they have modified their proposal as to Regulation 1 of the General Regulations for Affiliated institutions.

They now recommend—

I. That the General Regulations for Affiliated Students (*Ordinances*, pages 287—9), the Regulations for the admission to the privileges of Affiliation of Students who are not members of Affiliated Institutions (page 289), and the Regulations as to Colleges and Universities affiliated (pages 289 ff.) be rescinded as from 1st January, 1925.

II. That the following Regulations be substituted:—

*(Corrected up to 31st October, 1925).*

(1) Graduates of Universities, which have on the recommendation of the Council of the Senate been approved for the purpose by Grace of the Senate, shall be entitled to admission to the privileges of affiliation, provided that they submit certificates showing that they have attended classes in such a University for a period of not less than three years, and that they produce

*either* (a) evidence of graduation with First Class Honours, *or* a record which, in the opinion of the Council of the Senate, is equivalent to First Class Honours\* ;

*or* (b) evidence of graduation with Second Class Honours (or a record which, in the opinion of the Council of the

\* In the case of approved Universities in the United States of America, the Council of the Senate will in general accept, as such a record, evidence that a student can be regarded as having graduated in the first sixth of his class (that is, all the students of his year), and also that he showed exceptional ability in some subject.

Senate, is equivalent to Second Class Honours\*), provided that they have passed, in one or more of the Examinations by which they have qualified for their degree, either in English, two other languages, one of which is either Latin or Greek, and Mathematics; or, if a student is a native of Asia or Africa and not of European descent, in English; in one of the following languages, Arabic, Persian with Arabic, Chinese, Sanskrit or Pali and in Mathematics. A pass in the corresponding Part of the Previous Examination in any of these subjects will be accepted in lieu of the subject in the Examinations by which students have qualified for their degree, provided that the necessary part of the Previous Examination has been passed before the student matriculates.

2. A student admitted to the privileges of Affiliation shall be entitled to any or all of the following privileges:—

(a) to be exempted from the Previous Examination;

(b) to reckon the first term kept by residence as the second, third, or fourth term of his residence, for the purposes of all provisions respecting the standing of candidates for Tripos Examinations or for Degree Examinations in Medicine, Surgery, or Music, and respecting the standing of candidates for Degrees, other than the Ordinary B.A. Degree or Degrees conferred under the Regulations for Research Students;

(c) On producing evidence that he has passed such examinations as may be approved by a Special Board connected with a Tripos, to be allowed to proceed to a Part or Section of that Tripos under the same conditions as though he had passed another Part or Section of a Tripos; and, if

\* In the case of approved Universities in the United States of America, the Council of the Senate will in general accept, as such record, evidence that a student can be regarded as having graduated in the first half of his class (that is, all the students of his year).

he shall obtain honours therein, to be admitted Bachelor designate in Arts on the completion of residence for the requisite number of terms, provided that—

(i) if the examination or examinations as to which evidence is produced are in a subject or subjects other than that which the Tripos is concerned, the consent of the General Board of Studies shall be obtained in each case ;

(ii) if a student is allowed under this regulation to proceed to a Part or Section of a Tripos in respect of which the regulations make different provisions according to the Part or Section of a Tripos which a student has already passed, the Special Board shall determine which of such provisions shall apply ;

(iii) application for admission to this privilege is made to the Registry before the end of the student's first term of residence ;

(iv) if this examination is taken before the last of the terms which the candidate is required to keep in order to qualify for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the candidate shall produce a certificate of "diligent study" for the residue of such terms.

3. (a) If a student admitted to the privileges of affiliation wishes to reckon for any purpose the first term kept by residence as the second, third, or fourth term of his residence, in accordance with the foregoing Regulation 2 (b), application should be made to the Registry for the registration of such allowance.

(b) If a student admitted to the privileges of affiliation has, in accordance with the foregoing Regulation 2 (b), reckoned for any purpose the first term kept by residence as the second, third, or fourth term of his residence, as the case may be, he shall be required so to reckon his first term for all purposes.

4. In the case of any student claiming to be admitted to the privileges of Affiliation, a certificate of having fulfilled the prescribed conditions signed by the Registrar

or other competent authority of the student's University, shall be presented for registration to the Registry in the student's first term of residence, and a fee of £2 shall be paid at the same time to the Registry for the University Chest.

5. Any certificate of having fulfilled the prescribed conditions may be accepted for registration at a time later than that above specified, provided that in every such case an additional fee of £1 shall be paid to the Registry for the University Chest.

6. Students claiming to be admitted to the privilege of Affiliation shall be required (a) to have fulfilled all the prescribed conditions before matriculation, (b) to matriculate and to pay the usual fee of £5, and (c) to pay the capitation tax in respect of each term allowed under Regulation 2(b).

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES APPROVED WITH  
REFERENCE TO REGULATION 1 ABOVE.

\* \* \* \*

University of Allahabad.

University of Bombay.

University of Calcutta.

University of Madras.

Punjab University.

University of Dacca.

\* \* \* \*

No. H. 19,035.

The Registry of the University,  
Cambridge :

4th November, 1926.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that the University of Allahabad has been approved by the Senate of this Uni-

versity with reference to the paragraph \* entitled "Certificates, granted by Indian Universities" on page 305 of the *Students' Handbook to the University and Colleges of Cambridge, 1926-27*. Henceforward therefore exemption from the Previous Examination of this University may be granted under certain conditions, to such students of your University as are not entitled to all the privileges of affiliation.

Yours sincerely,

E. HARRISON,

*Registrar.*

THE REGISTRAR,

*University of Allahabad.*

*\* Certificates granted by Indian Universities.*

Candidates who have obtained a First Class in the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science, or a First or Second Class in the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, in any *Indian University* approved for the purpose by the Council of the Senate, are granted exemption from the whole of the Previous Examination, provided that in some examination leading up to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science in that University, they have passed in Arabic, Persian, Persian with Arabic, Sanskrit, or Pali, in Mathematics or Science, and in English.

#### AFFILIATION OF LOCAL LECTURES CENTRE.

1. That the Board of Extra-mural Studies shall present to the Senate for approval by Grace a Report on each application for the affiliation of a Centre.

2. Students at an Affiliated Centre shall be entitled to be admitted to the privileges of Affiliation provided that they shall be required,

(a) to have passed or obtained exemption from the Previous Examination of the University.

(b) to have attended a series of courses of lectures and classes for six terms, extending over such period of years as may be approved by the Board, in one of the two following groups ;

A. Natural, Physical, and Mathematical Science.

B. History, Political Economy, Mental Science, Literature, Art ;

(c) to have attended in each of two terms a course of lectures in the other of the groups A, B ;

(d) to have satisfied the examiners in the examination held after each course of lectures.

3. The selection and sequence of the subjects of the courses of lectures shall in each case have been approved by the Board before delivery of the lectures.

4. The lecturer and examiners shall in all cases have been appointed by Grace of the Senate on the nomination of the Board of Extra-mural Studies.

5. Those who have done all that is required to enable them to claim the full privileges of affiliation shall be recognised as "Students affiliated to the University of Cambridge."

6. Those who have before the affiliation of the Centre by the Senate obtained Certificates of having satisfied the examiners in the examination held after a course of lectures may use such Certificates towards satisfying the requirement 2(c) but not towards satisfying the requirement 2(b).

7. Those who have satisfied the conditions stated in 2 (b), (c), (d) and have passed a final examination conducted by the Board on the subject-matter of the series of courses mentioned in 2 (b), shall be entitled to receive a Certificate from the University indicating that they have completed a systematic course of study and examinations approved by the University.

1. That adult students attending a course of education conducted by the Committee at Hull in concert with the Board of Extra-mural Studies be admitted to the privileges of students of an affiliated College; and that each such student on fulfilling the conditions laid down in the Report of the Local Examinations and Lectures Syndicate, dated May 5, 1887, confirmed by Grace of the Senate on May 26, 1887, as amended on Oct. 27, 1887, shall be entitled to be excused all the parts of the Previous Examination; and shall further be entitled, for the purpose of any provision respecting the standing of members of the University, to reckon the first term kept by residence as the fourth term of his residence, and to proceed in due course to the B.A. degree, provided he obtains a degree by one of the Tripos Examinations.

2. That the Board of Extra-mural Studies report from time to time to the Senate on the course of education conducted at the Hull Lectures Centre.

3. The same for Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

4. The same for Derby.

5. The same for Sunderland.

6. The same for Scarborough.

7. The same for the Three Towns, Plymouth, Stonehouse and Devonport.

8. The same for Exeter.

9. The same for Norwich.

10. The same for Colchester, Leicester, Northampton, Portsmouth and Southport.

Letter No. E. S.-236/16/2, dated November 15, 1928, from the High Commissioner for India, London to the Registrar, Allahabad University.

I am directed to enclose two copies of the new Affiliation Regulations of the University of Cambridge and to draw special attention to the words "a student who has been a member of an Associated Institution for not less than three years."

A student who desires to apply for the privileges of affiliation at the University of Cambridge would, therefore, have to include with his application, in addition to his degree certificate, a formal certificate signed by the Registrar or other authority of your University, to the effect that he has been a member of the University for not less than three years.

## UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

### AFFILIATED STUDENTS.

*Regulations (as amended to 29th May 1928).*

1. A student who has been a member of an Associated Institution\* for not less than three years, and who, before matriculation at the University of Cambridge, has graduated, or done all that is necessary for graduation, at that Associated Institution, shall be entitled to be approved as an Affiliated Student either on or after matriculation.

Application for such approval, with credentials signed by the Registrar or other competent authority of the Associated Institution, may be presented to the Registry at any time after the student has been accepted for admission by a College, and a fee of £2 shall be due from the student to the Chest as soon as his credentials have been accepted by the Council of the Senate.

2. An Affiliated Student shall have the following privileges :—

(i) exemption from the Previous Examination :

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\* The following list of Indian Universities have been approved as Associated Institutions :—

University of Allahabad.	University of Dacca.
University of Bombay.	University of Lucknow.
University of Calcutta.	University of Madras.

Punjab University.  
Patna University.  
University of Rangoon.

- (ii) the right to claim (by application through his Tutor to the Registry) that his first term kept by residence shall be reckoned as his second, or third, or fourth term of residence for the purposes of the regulations for Triposes, degree examinations in Music, and degrees other than the Ordinary B.A. Degree or the Degrees of M.Sc., M.Litt. and Ph.D. provided that that a term so reckoned for any purpose shall be so reckoned for all purposes.

An Affiliated Student who has elected to reckon his first term kept by residence as his third or fourth term of residence shall have the following privileges :—

- (iii) If there is a Qualifying Examination connected with a Tripos, the right to take Part I of that Tripos without having passed the Qualifying Examination ;
- (iv) the right to proceed to Part II of any Tripos, of which Part I may be taken as early as the term next after the first term kept by residence, under the same conditions as if he had obtained honours in Part I of that Tripos ;
- (v) any other privilege which may be given to affiliated Students in the regulations for the several Triposes and for the Degree of LL.B.

3. In any particular case the Council of the Senate may propose a Grace conferring all or any of the privileges of Affiliation on a member or former member of an Associated Institution, or of some other institution for the education of adults, who does not fulfil the requirements of Regulation 1.

4. An Affiliated Student shall pay Capitation Tax for any term claimed.

5. An Affiliated Student approved before the date of the adoption of these regulations shall still be entitled to any privilege to which he was entitled under the regulations in force until that date.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF MEDICAL EDUCATION &  
REGISTRATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

No. 38048.

299, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

1st December, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE to inform you that the application of your University for the recognition of its degrees of M.B. and B.S., together with the communications transmitted on the 10th of September and the 29th of October, were considered by the Executive Committee of this Council at its meeting on the 23rd ultimo, when the following resolution was adopted :—

*Resolved :—*“ That the application of the University of Allahabad be acceded to, and that Registrar be authorised to place upon the *Colonial List* of the *Medical Register* any person who holds the degrees of M.B., B.S. of the University of Allahabad, provided that he satisfies the Registrar of the General Medical Council regarding the other particulars set forth in Part II of the *Medical Act*, 1886.”

I have accordingly added the degrees in question to the list of recognised degrees which entitle to registration in the Colonial List of the Medical Register of the United Kingdom.

You will notice the proviso that an applicant must satisfy me regarding the other particulars set forth in Part II of the Medical Act of 1886. One of these conditions is the production of evidence that the applicant is entitled by law to practise Medicine in the Country or Provinces in which he obtained his qualification. There is a Medical Ordinance in operation in Bombay and another in Madras, and I understand that an Ordinance is in contemplation in Bengal. I shall be glad if you would inform me which Presidency has jurisdiction over the United Provinces.

Yours faithfully,  
A. J. COCKINGTON,  
*Acting Registrar.*

544 AFFILIATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

To

THE REGISTRAR,

*University of Allahabad.*

44, HALLAM STREET,

PORTLAND PLACE,

LONDON, W. I.

25th January, 1921.

DEAR SIR,

I DESIRE to draw your attention to the fact that on and after the 1st of January, 1923, all those who desire to be registered as medical or dental students will have to produce evidence that they have attained the age of 17 years, and the minimum standard of general education required will be that of University Matriculation or entrance examination.

Before registration as a Medical student every applicant will be required to have passed, in addition to the examination in General Education, an Examination in Elementary Physics and Elementary Chemistry conducted or recognised by one of the Licensing Bodies.

A student who has diligently attended an approved course of instruction in Elementary Biology at a Secondary School or other teaching institution recognised by a Licensing Body may be admitted to the Professional Examination in Elementary Biology immediately after his registration as a student.

Yours faithfully,

NORMAN C. KING,

*Registrar.*

R.C.P. (LONDON) AND R.C.S. (ENGLAND).

*Copy of a letter dated the 10th of November, 1916, from the Secretary, Conjoint Examining Board, Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, London, to the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, University of Allahabad.*

I have to inform you that the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England have added Allahabad University to the list of Universities recognised by the Conjoint Board of those Colleges. This recognition implies that candidates holding the degrees of M.B., B.S. will be admissible to the Final Examination of this Board under the conditions of para. 4, section 3, of the Regulations on producing the following documents:—

1. Certificate of Matriculation.
2. Certificate showing five complete years of professional study.
3. Degrees of M.B., B.S.
4. Certificate of age.

Further, the recognition implies that all medical work attended in King George's Medical College, Lucknow, will be recognised as far as it goes towards the curriculum required by this Board in the case of students who have not completed the whole curriculum.

THE SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES ENTRANCE BOARD.

EXEMPTIONS BY THE ENTRANCE BOARD.

\* \* \* \* \*

In virtue of the powers conferred on them by the aforesaid Arts Ordinances, the Entrance Board has agreed to accept the following Examinations as exempting from the Preliminary Examination in Arts, Science and Medicine, either wholly or in part:—

I to IX

\* \* \* \* \*

X.—The British Empire Overseas.

\* \* \* \* \*

India.

Candidates who have passed the Intermediate Examination in Arts or Science in a recognised Indian University will be exempted from the Preliminary Examination in Arts, Science or Medicine, respectively, subject to the following conditions :—

(a) Candidates whose native language is other than English will in all cases be required to pass the Special Examination in English in accordance with the provisions undernoted.\*

The written examination in English will consist of one paper of three hours.

In March and September 1922 candidates must select one of the following Novels :—

Scott—Anne of Geierstein,  
Dickens—Tale of Two Cities.

One of the following poems—

Longfellow—Hiawtha.

Arnold—Sohrab and Rustum,

and one of the following Short Books—

Stevenson—Travels with a Donkey.

Hudson—The Naturalist in La Plata.

(b) Candidates for degrees in Engineering shall produce evidence of a knowledge of Mathematics equivalent to that required in Higher Mathematics in the Preliminary Examination.

The Entrance Board will accept as evidence of a sufficient knowledge of Mathematics a satisfactory pass in the Intermediate Examination of any of the Indian Universities. A note of the marks obtained in that examination by the applicant, certified by the Registrar of the University, must be communicated to the Secretary of the Board.

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\* N.B.—Candidates whose native language is other than English will be required to pass an examination in English designed to test their ability to understand and use the language sufficiently for the purpose of study at a Scottish University.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS.

MOORGATE PLACE,

*London, 6th June, 1924.*

*E. C. 2.*

DEAR SIR,

I HAVE the pleasure to inform that the Council of this institute have decided that the University of Allahabad be considered an approved University, the Graduates of which are entitled to apply for exemption from our Preliminary Examination on payment of the prescribed fee of one guinea.

Yours faithfully,

SECRETARY.

THE REGISTRAR,

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

# IX

## TEACHING STAFF.

### A.—TEACHING UNIVERSITY.

#### *English Department.*

1. S. G. Dunn, Esq., M.A., .. Professor.
2. Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A. .. Reader.
3. Pt. Shiva Adhar Pande, M.A., Do.  
LL.B.
4. S. C. Deb, Esq., M.A. .. Do.
5. Damri Ojha, Esq., M.A., LL.B. Lecturer.
6. K. M. Sircar, Esq., M.A., M.Sc. Do.
7. Shri Narain Misra, Esq., M.A., Do.  
LL.B.
8. Lila Dhar Gupta, Esq, M.A... Do.
9. P. E. Dastur, Esq., M.A. .. Do.
10. Kewal Krishna Mehrotra, Esq., Do.  
M.A.
11. Vacant .. Do.
12. Vacant .. Junior Lecturer.
13. Miss Vasanti Bhandarkar, M.A., Lady Lecturer.
14. Bhagwat Dayal, Esq., B.Sc. .. Part-time Teacher.

#### *Special Classes for French and German.*

1. D. Kerrin, Esq., M.A. .. Part-time Teacher  
in French.
2. Vacant .. Part-time Teacher  
in German.

#### *Philosophy Department.*

1. R. D. Ranade, Esq. M.A. .. Professor.
2. Anukul Chandra Mukerji, Esq., Reader.  
M.A.

3. N. C. Mukerji, Esq., M.A. . . . Lecturer.
4. Ram Nath Kaul, Esq., M.A. . . . Do.  
(on leave).
5. Jitendra Nath Bose, Esq., M.A. . . . Do.  
(Acting).
6. Miss Asha Latika Halder, M.A. Lady Lecturer.

*History Department.*

1. Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan, Professor.  
M.A., Litt.D., M.L.C.
2. Dr. Ram Prasad Tripathi, M.A., Reader.  
D.Sc., (Lond.)
3. Dr. Ishwari Prasad, M.A., Do.  
LL.B., D.Litt.
4. Parmanand, Esq., M.A. . . . Lecturer.
5. Benarsi Prasad Saxena, Esq., Do.  
M.A.
6. Bisheshwar Prasad, Esq., M.A. . . . Do.
7. Gauri Shankar Chatterji, Esq., Junior Lecturer.  
M.A.
8. Miss Shrikumar Seth, M.A. . . . Lady Lecturer.

*Department of Political Science.*

1. Dr. Beni Prasad, M.A., Ph.D., Reader.  
D.Sc., (Lond.)
2. Ilyas Ahmad, Esq., M.A. . . . Lecturer.
3. Dr. Tara Chand, M.A., D.Phil. Part-time Teacher.

*Arabic and Persian Department.*

1. Dr. A. Siddiqi, M.A., Ph.D., Professor.
2. Syed Muhammad Ali Nami, Reader.  
Esq., M.A.
3. Syed Ishaq Ali, Esq., C.T., Lecturer.  
M.F.
4. M. G. Zubaid Ahmad, Esq., Do.  
M.A. (on leave).
5. Mohd. Naimur Rahman, Do.  
Esq., M.A.

6. Majd Uddin, Esq., M.A. (Offg.) Lecturer.
7. Vacant .. Lady Lecturer.

*Sanskrit Department.*

1. Dr. P. K. Acharya, M.A., Professor.  
Ph.D., D.Litt.
2. Babu Ram Saksena, Esq., M.A. Lecturer.
3. Pt. Umesh Misra, M.A. .. Do.
4. Pt. Kshetres Chandra Chatter-  
padhyaya, M.A. Do.
5. Miss Mathura Narain Herlekar, Lady Lecturer.  
M.A.
6. Shastri Raghuvara Mithulal, Junior Lecturer.  
M.A., M.O.L., Sahityopadh-  
yaya, Sahitya-Shastri, Kavya  
Vedanta-Tirtha.

*Urdu Department.*

1. Syed M. Zamin Ali, Esq., M.A... Lecturer in Urdu.
2. Muhammad Hafiz Syed, Esq., Do.  
B.A., L.T.
3. Vacant .. Junior Lecturer.

*Hindi Department.*

1. Dharendra Varma, Esq., M.A... Lecturer in Hindi.
2. Pt. Devi Prasad Shukla, B.A. Do.
3. Vacant .. Junior Lecturer.
4. Miss C. Tripathi .. Part-time Teacher.

*Physics Department.*

1. Dr. Megh Nad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S. Professor.
2. Saligram Bhargava, Esq., M.Sc. Reader.
3. Dr. R. N. Ghosh, D.Sc. .. Lecturer.
4. G. B. Deodhar, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.
5. B. C. Das, Esq., M.Sc. .. Demonstrator.
6. K. Majumdar, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.
7. G. R. Toshniwal, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.
8. Daulat Singh Kothari, Esq., Do.  
M.Sc.

*Chemistry Department.*

1. Dr. N. R. Dhar, D.Sc., I.E.S. .. Professor.
2. Rai Sahib S. C. Deb, M.A. .. Reader.
3. K. P. Chatterji, Esq., M.Sc. .. Reader.
4. Dr. S. B. Dutt, D.Sc. (London) Do.
5. Dr. Iqbal Kishen Taimni, M.Sc., Ph.D. Lecturer in Analytical Chemistry.
6. Dr. Sateshwar Ghosh, M.Sc., D.Sc. Demonstrator.
7. Mathura Prasad, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.
8. C. C. Palit, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.
9. Dr. K. C. Sen, M.Sc., D.Sc. .. Do.
10. Moolraj Mehrotra, Esq., M.Sc. Do.  
(on leave).
11. Jamuna Dutt Tiwari, Esq., M.Sc. Do.  
(Acting).

*Mathematics Department.*

1. A. C. Banerji, Esq., M.A. Reader.  
(Cantab.), M.Sc., I.E.S.
2. Dr. Gorakh Prasad, D.Sc. (Edin.), Do.  
M.Sc. (Ben.).
3. Dr. Piare Lal Srivastava, M.A., Lecturer.  
Ph.D.
4. Badri Nath Prasad, Esq., M.Sc. Do.
5. Pt. Sri Govind Tiwari, M.A... Do.
6. Piare Mohan, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.

*Botany Department.*

1. Dr. J. H. Mitter, M.Sc., Ph.D. Reader.
2. S. Ranjan, Esq., M.Sc. (Cantab.) Do.
3. Ram Kumar Saksena, Esq., Lecturer.  
M.Sc.
4. Girja Dayal Srivastava, Esq., Do.  
M.Sc.
5. Pt. Shambhu Prasad Naithani, Demonstrator.  
M.Sc.
6. Ram Narain Tandon, Esq., M.Sc. Do.
7. Dr. W. Dudgeon, Ph.D. .. Part-time Teacher.

*Zoology Department.*

1. Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, M.Sc., Reader.  
Ph.D., D.Sc.
2. Dr. Haru Ram Mehra, Ph.D. Reader.  
(Cantab.).
3. Ram Saran Das, Esq., M.Sc. .. Lecturer.
4. S. C. Verma, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.
5. S. K. Datta, Esq., M.Sc. .. Do.
6. Nehal-ud-din, Esq., M.Sc. .. Demonstrator.
7. Mahabir Prasad Agarwal, Do.  
Esq., M.Sc.

*Law Department.*

1. Dr. J. C. Weir, K. C., LL.D., Professor.  
Bar.-at-Law.
2. S. C. Chaudhri, Esq., M.A., Reader.  
LL.B.
3. Dr. M. U. S. Jung, M.A., LL.D., Do.  
Bar.-at-Law.
4. B. K. Mukerji, Esq., M.A., Part-time Teacher.  
LL.B.

*Economics Department.*

1. C. D. Thompson, Esq., M.A. .. Reader.
2. S. K. Rudra, Esq., M.A. (Cantab.). Do.
3. G. D. Karwal, Esq., M.A. .. Lecturer.
4. B. G. Bhatnagar, Esq., M.A. Do.
5. Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B. Ph.D. Do.
6. Daya Shankar Dubey, Esq., Do.  
M.A., LL.B.
7. J. K. Mehta, Esq., M.A. .. Do.
8. Miss M. Uthup, M.A. .. Lady Lecturer.

*Commerce Department.*

1. Mohit Kumar Ghosh, Esq., Reader.  
M.A., B. Com. (Lond.)
2. R. C. Chowdhury, Esq., M.Sc. Lecturer.
3. Ram Nath Dubey, Esq., B.Com. Do.

## TEACHING STAFF.

## B.—COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

## EWING CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.

In October, 1846, the British East India Company made over its College work at Allahabad to the American Presbyterian Mission. When the Civil Station was removed from the Jumna in 1853, the Mission purchased the Court building for educational work and started a Collegiate School. After a few years College classes were given up and the institution was known as the Jumna Mission School or the A. P. Mission High School.

In 1900 the American Presbyterian Mission decided to re-open the College at Allahabad, and the First Class was formed in 1902. In order to keep School and College separate, the old Court building was torn down and a better home for the School was put up at the western end of the Jumna compound, leaving the eastern end free for the College. This now has the following buildings:—A main College building with a Laboratory for Biology, a Library (with more than ten thousand volumes), administrative offices, eleven lecture rooms and an Assembly Hall to seat 1,000; a Laboratory for Physics and one for Chemistry; an Infirmary; ten residences for members of the Staff; and five Hostels, providing accommodation for approximately 200. Four of the Hostels are arranged with suites of rooms for one or more unmarried Professors.

In 1923, as a result of the reconstruction of the University of Allahabad, the College gave up its B.A. and M.A. classes to the University and was resolved into two institutions: an Intermediate College, which took over classes IX and X from the High School, and an Internal or University College which provides Hostels (Rhea Hostel at the Jumna and Holland Hall near the University) and tutorial instruction for University students.

**LIST OF TEACHERS ENGAGED IN GIVING TUTORIAL  
INSTRUCTION IN THE INTERNAL COLLEGE, 1928-29.**

Prof. of English and Philosophy	Mr. Bene Simlai, M.A. (Luck.).
Do. Philosophy ...	Mr. N. C. Mukerji, M.A. (Cal.).
Do. do. ...	Mr. H. T. Bose, M.A. (Cal.).
Do. Economics ...	C. D. Thompson, M.A. (Columbia).
Do. do. ...	Mr. Saraswati Prasad, M.A. (All.).
Do. History and Politics ...	Mr. F. R. Collins, M.A. (Wooster.).
Do. do. ...	Mr. K. C. Sinha, M.A., L.T. (All.).
Do. Persian ...	Mr. S. Zamin Ali, M.A. (All.).
Do. do. ...	Mr. A. U. Hakk, M.A. (All.).
Do. Sanskrit ...	Mr. R. K. Shukla, M.A. (All.).
Do. Mathematics ...	Mr. N. B. Mitra, M.A. (Cal.).
Do. do. ...	Mr. S. Bose, M.Sc. (All.).
Do. Chemistry ...	Mr. B. B. Malvea, M.A., M.Sc. (All.).
Do. Physics ...	Mr. R. K. Sharma, M.Sc. (Benares).
Do. Botany ...	Dr. Winfield Dudgeon, Ph.D. (Chicago).

**KAYASTHA PATHSHALA COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.**

The Kayastha Pathshala was founded in 1873 by the late Munshi Kali Prasad of the Lucknow Bar. In 1878 it was raised to the Middle English standard and in 1883 to the Entrance standard of the Calcutta University. In 1895 it was affiliated up to the Intermediate standard of the Allahabad University, and in 1914, provisionally up to the B.A. In April, 1919, the College was permanently affiliated up to the B.A. standard. On the reorganisation of the Allahabad University, the Kayastha Pathshala was recognised as a College of the University in accordance with section 2 (a) of the Allahabad University Act of 1921.

The Institution was registered on August 2nd, 1893, under Act XXI of 1860. The chief controlling authority is the General Body of Trustees who elect a President every five years for the management of the institution.

The income of the College is derived partly from endowments, partly from fees and from Government grants.

The most important endowment is that of Mrs. Radhika Sinha, wife of Mr. S. Sinha, Bar-at-Law, Patna, who gave Rs. 50,000 for the establishment of fellowships to be named Rai Kanhaiya Lal-Sewa Ram fellowships.

The College is built on a plot of land opposite the Senate House of the University, acquired on lease from Government in 1924. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid on 2nd June, 1924, and the College was opened formally by His Excellency Sir William Marris, Governor, United Provinces, on the 7th of December, 1925. The College has accommodation for the residence of nearly 80 students and it offers tutorial and other supplementary instruction in the following subjects:—

English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Philosophy, Persian and Sanskrit.

#### STAFF (1928-29).

Principal and Tutor of Dr. Tara Chand, M.A. (All.),  
History. D.Phil. (Oxon).

Tutor of English and Mr. Bhagwat Dayal, B.Sc.,  
House Tutor. (All.).

Do. of Philosophy .. Mr. A. C. Mukerji, M.A. (All.).

Rai Kanhaiya Lal-Sewa Mr. Brij Gopal Bhatnagar,  
Ram Fellow & Tutor M.A. (All.).  
of Economics.

Rai Kanhaiya Lal-Sewa Dr. P. L. Srivastava, M.A.,  
Ram Fellow & Tutor Ph.D.  
of Mathematics.

**CROSTHWAITE GIRLS' COLLEGE, ALLAHABAD.**

## RECOGNIZED TUTORS.

Sanskrit . . Miss Sukhalata Duara,  
M.A., B.T. (Cal.).

**C.—HOSTELS MAINTAINED OR RECOGNIZED BY THE  
UNIVERSITY.****I. List of Hostels maintained by the University—**

1. Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel (1916).
2. Muir Hostel (1913).
3. New Hostel (1927).

**II. List of recognized Hostels--**

1. MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad (1907).
2. Muslim Hostel, Allahabad.
3. Sumer Chand Digambar Jain Boarding House, Allahabad (1915).

**SIR SUNDAR LAL LAW HOSTEL.**

The Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel was built in the year 1916, partly by means of a grant from the Government and partly from savings from the income of the University School of Law. It was intended to be a residence for Law Students and was so used up to the year 1922, when a certain number of under-graduates were admitted on the reconstitution of the University. The first Warden of the Hostel was Mr. R. K. Sorabji, Bar.-at-Law, Assistant Professor in the University School of Law. On his retirement the Principal of the University School of Law (Dr. J. C. Weir, now Professor of Law in the University) became Warden; and has acted as such since that date. Mr. N. C. Chatterji, University Accountant, formerly Superintendent of certain bungalows used as Law Hostels from 1910 to 1916, has been Superintendent of the Law Hostel since it was built. The Hostel has rooms for 208 students. The Hostel is maintained by the University.

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**MUIR HOSTEL.**

(OLD GOVERNMENT HOSTEL.)

For a long time, the old Government Hostel was located in a bungalow within the Muir College compound on the spot where the University tank is now situated. The old bungalow collapsed and the new building was erected on the present site in 1912. In 1923 the name of the Hostel was changed from Government Hostel to Muir Hostel. The management of the Hostel is vested in the Superintendent, subject to the control of the Warden. There is accommodation for 54 students. The Superintendent is assisted in his duties by Prefects chosen from among the hostellers. The hostellers make their own arrangements for food.

The students' organisations comprise a Debating Society, a Library Committee and various sports clubs. The Hostel is maintained by the University.

## ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF.

WARDEN :—Pt. Amaranatha Jha, M.A.

SUPERINTENDENT :—Mr. D. Ojha, M.A., LL.B.

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## THE NEW HOSTEL.

In order to meet the pressing demand for more hostel accommodation, the University decided to construct the New Hostel. The Government contributed Rs. 2,00,000 towards the cost of the Building and the balance has been met by the University.

The commemoration stone was laid by His Excellency Sir William Marris, Chancellor of the University, on 12th November, 1927. It has accommodation for 138 students—mostly in single-seated rooms. Mr. A. C. Banerji has been appointed Warden and Mr. Parmanand Superintendent. The Hostel is maintained by the University.

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## MACDONNELL HINDU BOARDING HOUSE.

In order to meet the most pressing want of the Muir and other University Colleges for a Boarding House for Hindu students as expressed in the Report of the Director of Public Instruction of the United Provinces in 1895-96 and subsequently in the reports of the Principal of the then Muir Central College an appeal was made in 1900 by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the late Raja Jai Kishen Das Bahadur, C.S.I., Pandit Bishambhar Nath, Raja Madho Lal, Rai Nihal Chand Bahadur, Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, Rai Ramcharan Das Bahadur, and Sir Sundar Lal for funds to establish a Hindu Boarding House at Allahabad. Accordingly funds were collected and the foundation-stone of the Boarding House was laid by the then Lieutenant-Governor of the Provinces, Sir Antony MacDonnell. The main building and the Balrampore Hall with kitchens and outhouses were erected in a couple of years and

the opening ceremony was performed by the successor of Sir Antony MacDonnell, another Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Digges LaTouche. The demand for more accommodation was so persistent that two wings had to be constructed in 1917. The MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House therefore now offers accommodation for 216 students. The institution is in charge of a registered association called "the MacDonnell University Hindu Boarding House Society" and is managed by a governing body and an Executive Committee of which the Chairman is Rai Bahadur Pandit Baldeoram Dave and Secretaries Munshi Iswar Saran, M.L.A., and Pandit A. P. Dube, B.C.L., M.L.C., Bar-at-law. H. H. the Maharaja of Benares is the President of the Society and Sir Pramoda Charan Banerji and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya are the Vice-Presidents. The late Pandit Daya Narain Bajpai was the Superintendent of the Institution since it was established up to 1918. He was succeeded by Pandit Devi Prasad Shukla who is the present warden of the institution. Amongst the previous Secretaries may be mentioned such distinguished persons as Sir Sundarlal and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The building has cost more than three lakhs of rupees. It is a very popular institution and during the last 25 years of its useful existence it has given accommodation to thousands of students who are now to be found in almost all the provinces of the country, most of them occupying eminent positions.

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#### MOHAMMEDAN BOARDING HOUSE, ALLAHABAD.

The idea of founding a boarding house for the Mohammedan students of the Muir Central College originated from the late Moulvi Samiulla Khan Bahadur, C.M.G., through whose exertions a small Committee was formed with the object of collecting funds and sufficient amount was raised to enable the Committee to apply to Government for the grant of a plot of land within the Muir Central College compound. The foundation was laid by His Honour Sir Auckland Colvin on the 11th of

**March, 1890.** At first twenty rooms were built and by the year 1898 ten more rooms and a large hall were added. Thus the first quadrangle which provided accommodation for thirty boarders was completed.

The number of Mohammedan students in the Muir Central College rose and it was found necessary to build another quadrangle. In 1906 Sir James LaTouche made a grant of Rs. 15,000. With this grant and the amount already in hand a new and larger Dining Hall and ten more rooms with necessary bath rooms, latrines, etc., of modern sanitary design were built.

The "Board of Trustees of Mohammedan Boarding House" was formed, new rules and regulations were made which were sanctioned by the Government and registered in accordance with Act XXI of 1860. Since 1913 Moulvi Syed Mohammad Ali Nami has been the Superintendent and Mr. Zahid Husain is the present Assistant Superintendent.

Her Highness Begam Sahiba of Bhopal visited the Institution in 1910 and His Honour Sir James Meston made grants of money amounting to Rs. 55,249. Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal made a donation of Rs. 9,000 and a recurring grant of Rs. 50 a month. Prince Hamidulla Khan made a donation of Rs. 5,000 for Boarding House Library. With the grant received from the U.P. Government and the donation from Bhopal State the total amount available was Rs. 65,600 out of which the rest of the building including the whole of the second quadrangle was built. It now provides accommodation for 100 students in addition to the quarters for Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent and other servants.

In 1920 Sir Harcourt Butler made a grant of Rs. 11,000 for equipping the building with electric light and fans.

Nawab Mozammilulla Khan Saheb paid Rs. 400 being half of the sum required for equipping the boarding house with a hospital, the other half being paid by the Government.

The Boarding House provides for all the indoor and outdoor games. There is a spacious hall for literary and debating society and a common room for the library which subscribes for several newspapers and periodicals.

Out of the above-mentioned donation of Rs. 50 per mensem by the Begam Sahiba of Bhopal a Dean has been appointed to conduct daily prayers in the Boarding House Prayer Hall. Monitorial System on improved lines has been introduced by the Board of Trustees.

The following gentlemen are the present office bearers :—

*President.*—Nawab Sir Mozammilulla Khan, O.B.E., C.I.F.

*Vice President.*—Nawab Sar Bulandjang Hamid-ulla Khan.

*Vice-President and Warden.*—Sir Syed Abdur Rauf Kt. Bar.-at-Law, 1 x-Judge.

*Secretary.*—Maulvi Mazhar Hussain.

*Superintendent.*—Moulvi Syed Mohammad Ali Nami.

*Assistant Superintendent.*—Mr. S. Zahid Husain.

*Medical Officer.*—Dr. Ibrahim Husain.

*Dean.*—Moulvi Abdul Haleem Ansari.

### SUMERCHAND DIGAMBER JAINA HOSTEL.

The S. D. Jaina Hostel was founded in 1911 by Mrs. Sumerchand, a munificent Jaina lady of Allahabad, in memory of her husband. In 1913 the present building was purchased and in 1915 the Hostel was affiliated to the Allahabad University. On the re-organization of the University, the Jaina Hostel was recognised as a Hostel of the University in accordance with section 2(c) of the Allahabad University Act of 1921.

The Hostel Trust deed was executed in 1916 and the Institution registered on 3rd December, 1925, under Act XXI of 1860. The administration of the Hostel is in the hands of a Board of Management under the control of a Board of seven trustees. The expenses of the Hostel are met from the income of the endowment of property made by Mrs. Sumerchand.

The Hostel is a free institution, no fees for residence being charged. It is open to Jainas, as well as non-Jainas, preference being given to the former. It has a garden, an *Akhara*, a Library and a temple. Religious and moral training is its special feature.

The hostellers' chief organisation is the Jaina Brother's Association which convenes literary meetings, manages indoor and outdoor games and also publishes a quarterly magazine.

A Physical training class has also been opened at the instance of Mr. Jai Krishna Chaube, City Scout Commissioner and the present "Physical Instructor and Scout master-in-Chief" of the S. D. Jain Hostel.

#### STAFF.

Dr. L. C. Jain, M.A., LL.B., Warden.  
Ph D. (London).

Mr. D. S. Kothari, M.Sc. .. Sub-Warden.

Mr. B. D. Jain, B.A., C.T. .. Religious Instructor.

Mr. Jai Krishna Chaube, City Physical Instructor  
Scout Commissioner and Honorary and Scoutmaster-  
Secretary S. S. Boy Scouts Local in-Chief.  
Association, Allahabad District.

# X

## QUESTION PAPERS.

**B.A. AND B.Sc. EXAMINATIONS 1929.**

**ENGLISH**

**GENERAL SECTION**

**FIRST PAPER.**

**(Essay.)**

*Time—Three hours.*

Write an essay of about 700 words on *one* of the following subjects :—

- (1) “ Novelists serve as historians for most people.”
- (2) The idea of a United States of the world.
- (3) The practical use of poetry in life
- (4) The effect of scientific studies upon the religious life of man.
- (5) Vocational training in Universities ; is it possible or desirable ?
- (6) The future of exploration.

**SECOND PAPER.**

*Time— Three hours.*

1. Explain clearly in your own words the central idea of the following passage and write notes on the parts italicised :—

With all the road improvements, more sensible and liberal legislation, increased roadside facilities, and the

additional amenities that have been obtained, or are being urged, by the motorists' associations, we may perhaps shortly approach a stage of perfect enjoyment. There is, however, just one factor that is invariably overlooked in all our ideas of reform, and that is the friend with whom one wishes to share a drive. The driver of the car is familiar with *little pamphlets setting forth the "Do's" and "Don'ts" of driving skill and etiquette*; but hitherto the passenger has been left to his own sweet ways, with the result that he often fails to realise how much he can contribute towards the perfect drive. Possibly the passenger is a *privileged person*, yet there are occasions when one might wish that some bold organisation would place in his hands a leaflet entitled "Pointers for the Passenger." It is, indeed, somewhat surprising, in view of the extent of the motoring habit, to encounter so many friends with imperfect passenger habits. There is, for example, *the person with the clutching hand, or the tongue ever ready with startling warnings and confusing injunctions*. It is a truism that the man in the passenger seat *never interprets road incidents from the same point of view as the driver*; even two highly skilled occupants of the driving compartment can seldom agree that the other has done the best thing at the right moment. But if drivers sometimes make their passengers nervous the reverse is almost as frequently the case, and we would often wish that passengers could be trained to control their involuntary, nervous action. "Silence is golden" would be a slogan for the passenger every bit as useful as "Safety first" for the man at the wheel.

On the one occasion when a brief word of warning or advice would be welcome our companion is usually silent, unless he runs to the extreme of incoherence. The perfect passenger would never let one pass the signpost for which one has been looking for several anxious miles; he would be ready with a warning of its approach, and never jar one's nerves with a sudden ejaculation when it is too late. *Remonstrance is invariably met with an injured protest* that one should not be so quick. Invariably, the passenger is hopelessly unable to read maps, and to render a form of help that can often prove most valuable on a long journey. Happily most people have overcome some of their earlier bad habits, such as that of being late for the start, and they are even forgiving when the driver turns up late, as

they realise now that he has many other things to do besides merely pressing the startar-button. It is in these other things that he is entirely remiss, and frequently irritating. The truly perfect passenger has due regard for the driver's skill and confidence in his ability to cope with all emergencies incidental to driving; but he appreciates the driver's limitations and, though never being obtrusive, he is ready to carry out little jobs like map reading and checking the route. After all, in these days, *he is seldom called upon to walk all the way home.*

2. Write *short* essays on *two* subjects both chosen from either of the following groups:—

A.

(1) the aim of science is to distinguish what "seems" from what "is."

(2) "All of us are poets in a measure."

(3) The poet as teacher.

Or,

The power of a book.

(4) The social virtues of the ancient Greeks.

(5) The character of Mr. Collins in *Pride and Prejudice*.

B.

(1) Fabre's claim to greatness lies in the fact that he breathed life into a lifeless subject.

(2) "Never was such a time as this nineteenth century." How does Frederic Harrison examine this claim?

(3) The essentials of good poetry.

(4) The work of Buddhism in bringing about the social unification of the Indian people.

(5) The character of Eustacia Vye.

**B.A. EXAMINATION.****ENGLISH****SPECIAL SECTION.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.*

1. Explain, with reference to the context, *any three* of the following passages, adding notes where necessary :—

(a) I never had a brother :

Nor can there be that deity in my nature  
Of here and everywhere.

(b) Why, it hath bay-windows, transparent as  
barricadoes, and the clear storeys towards the south-  
north are as lustrous as ebony ; and yet complainest  
thou of obstruction.

(c) *Primo, secundo, tertio* is a good play ; and the  
old saying is, the third pays for all ; the triplex, sir, is  
a good tripping measure, or the bells of St. Bennett,  
sir, may put you in mind ; one, two, three.

(d) In sooth, thou wast in very gracious fooling  
last night, when thou spokest of Picrogromitus, of the  
Vapians passing the equinoctial of Quenbus ; 'twas very  
good, i'faith.

2. Explain, with reference to the context, *any three* of the following passages, adding special notes wherever necessary :—

(a) Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow  
Creeps in this petty pace from day to day  
To the last syllable of recorded time,  
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools  
The way to dusty death.

(b) Would'st thou have that  
Which thou esteem'st the ornament of life,  
And live a coward in thine own esteem ;  
Letting *I dare not* wait upon *I would*,  
Like the poor cat i' the adage.

(c) Thoughts speculative their unsure hopes relate ;  
But certain issue strokes must arbitrate.

(d) The dead man's knell  
Is there scarce asked for who ; and good men's  
lives  
Expire before the flowers in their caps,  
Dying or ere they sicken.

3. Write a note on the Supernatural in *Macbeth*.

Or,

Describe and account for Shakespeare's deviations from History in *Macbeth*.

4. Why has *Twelfth Night* been called the best of the Romantic comedies ?

Or,

Sketch briefly the character of *two* of the following :—

Viola, Olivia, Malvolio.

5. "Of all Shakespeare's tragedies, Othello is the most painfully exciting, and the most terrible." How far do you agree with this criticism ?

Or,

"Evil has nowhere else been portrayed with such mastery as in the character of Iago." Discuss this statement.

6. Discuss the plot of *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Or,

Write a note on Shakespeare's humour with special reference to *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

## SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

### A

1. Explain, with reference to the context, any four of the following :—

(1) Thou, within the cave  
Behind you whispering tuft of oldest pine,

Mayst well behold them unbeheld, unheard  
Hear all, and see thy Paris judge of gods.

- (2) Ah, sad and strange as in dark summer dawns  
The earliest pipe of half-awaking birds  
To dying ears, when unto dying eyes  
The casement slowly grows a glimmering square.  
So sad, so strange, the days that are no more.
- (3) Most blameless is he, centred in the sphere  
Of common duties, decent not to fail  
In offices of tenderness, and pay  
Meet adoration to my household gods,  
When I am gone.
- (4) Me only cruel immortality  
Consumes : I wither slowly in thine arms,  
Here at the quiet limit of the world,  
A white-hair'd shadow roaming like a dream,  
The ever-silent spaces of the East,  
Far-fold mists, and gleaming halls of morn.
- (5) That not a worm is cloven in vain !  
That not a moth with vain desire  
Is shrivel'd in a fruitless fire,  
Or but subserves another's gain.

2. Elaborate the remark that Tennyson was "the child of his time."

Or,

Discuss the statement that Tennyson is "the most subjective of poets."

3. Attempt a construction of Tennyson's philosophy of life from the selections you have studied.

Or,

Use the songs from the *Princess* for an appreciation of Tennyson's *technique* in style.

B.

4. Explain, with reference to the context, *any four* of the following :—

- (1) His state  
Is kingly ; thousands at His bidding speed

And post o'er land and ocean without rest :—  
They also serve who only stand and wait.

- (2) When I behold, upon the night's starr'd face,  
Huge cloudy symbols of a high romance,  
And think I may never live to trace  
Their shadows with the magic hand of chance.
- (3) If thou appear untouch'd by solemn thought  
Thy nature is not therefore lest divine,  
Thou liest in Abraham's bosom all the year,  
And worshipp'st at the Temple's inner shrine,  
God being with thee when we know it not.
- (4) So, still within this life.  
Though lifted o'er its strife,  
Let me discern, compare, pronounce at last,  
"This rage was right i' the main,  
That acquiescence vain :  
The future I may face now I have proved the  
past."
- (5) Still fly, plunge deeper in the bowering wood !  
Averse, as Dido did with gesture turn  
From her false friend's approach in Hades  
turn,  
Wave us away and keep thy solitude !

5. It has been said of *L'Allegro* and *Il Penseroso* that  
"one is the complement, rather than the contrast of the  
other." Explain.

Or,

Write descriptive and critical notes on *three* of the  
following :—

*The Terror of Death ; Invitation ; The Lost Leader ;  
The Scholar-gipsy.*

6. Attempt a definition of the Lyric, illustrating its  
main varieties from the prescribed poems.

Or,

Examine the work of Wordsworth, Shelley, and  
Keats as illustrative of different aspects of the Romantic  
movement.

## THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer Questions 1 and 2 and three others; only one to be selected from each of the Sections A, B, and C. All questions carry equal marks.]

1. Explain *two* of the following, writing notes on all points of interest :—

(a) The spice of life is battle; the friendliest relations are still a kind of contest; and if we would not forego all that is valuable in our lot, we must continually face some other person, eye to eye, and wrestle a fall whether in love or enmity. It is still by force of body, or power of character or intellect, that we attain to worthy pleasures.

(b) A youth, in choosing a career, must not be alarmed by poverty. Want is a sore thing but poverty does not imply want. It remains to be seen whether with half his present income, or a third, he cannot, in the most generous sense, live as fully as at present.

(c) Gentleness and cheerfulness, these come before all morality; they are the perfect duties. And it is the trouble with moral men that they have neither one nor other. It was the moral man, the Pharisee, whom Christ could not away with. If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it they are wrong.

2. Explain, with reference to the context, *any three* of the following :—

(a) Revenge is a kind of wild justice, which the more Man's nature runs to, the more ought law to weed it out; for as for the first wrong, it does but offend the law; but the revenge of that wrong putteth the law out of office.

(b) Much depend upon *when* and *where* you read a book. In the five or six impatient minutes before the dinner is quite ready, who would think of taking up the *fairei Quiene*, for a stop-gap, or a volume of Bishop Andrew's sermons?

(c) "Remember, Bards, thou hast a rare gem of thy own, take care no one gets it who is not likely to pay a worthy price. That pretty Greek has a lithe sleekness about him, that seems marvellously fitted for slipping easily into any nest he fixes his mind on."

(d) Again he kept watch on the face. And when the eyes were rigid again, he dared not trust them. He would never loose his hold till some one came and found them. Justice would send some witness and then he, Baldassare, would declare that he had killed this traitor, to whom he had once been a father.

(e) It is important, therefore, to hold fast to this: that poetry is at bottom a criticism of life; that the greatness of a poet lies in his powerful and beautiful application of ideas to life—to the question: How to live.

(f) In the Greece of Pindar and Sophocles, in the England of Shakespeare, the poet lived in a current of ideas in the highest degree animating and nourishing to the creative power; society was, in the fullest measure, permeated by fresh thought, intelligent and alive.

#### A.

3. "The most romantic of writers, Stevenson, made of his life a true romance. ...." Discuss.

4. Write a note on Stevenson as a Moralist.

#### B.

5. "The attempt to be historically accurate has a painfully numbing effect on George Eliot's imagination." Discuss the statement.

6. "...One is always conscious that her (George Eliot's) women are drawn from the inside, and that her most successful men are substantially women in disguise." Discuss and illustrate this statement.

7. What is the function of criticism according to Matthew Arnold.

Or,

What does Matthew Arnold mean by the "historic" and the "personal" estimate of a poet's work? In what ways are these uncritical?

8. Write a note on the various types of the Essay, illustrating your answer by referring to "Representative Essays."

**SANSKRIT.**

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Trace the origin of Sanskrit drama, and describe briefly the special characteristics of a classical dramatic composition.

2. (a) Write explanatory notes on the following terms used in a dramatic composition :—

**पूर्वरंगः, नान्दी, प्रस्तावना, and भरतवाक्यम् ।**

*Or,*

(b) Explain the sentence **नान्द्यन्ते सूत्रधार** in connection with the context, quoting authority for your explanation.

3. What purpose is served by the inter-drama in the 7th Act of the Uttara-rama-charitam !

4. Translate into English any *three* of the following extract :—

(1) **तुरगविचयव्यग्रानूर्ध्वभिदः सगराध्वरे**

**कपिलमहसामर्षात् प्लष्टान् पितुः प्रपितामहान् ।**

**अगणिततनुपातं तत्त्वपा तपांसि भगीरथो**

**भगवति तव स्पृष्टानङ्गिश्चिरादुददीधरत् ॥**

(2) **विरोधो विश्रान्तः प्रसरति रसो निर्वृतिचन-**

**स्तदौहृद्यं क्वापि ब्रजति विनयः प्रह्वयति मासु ।**

**भटित्यस्मिन् दृष्टे किमिव परवानस्मि यदि वा**

**महाचंस्तीर्थानामिव हि महर्ता कीड्यतिशयः ॥**

(3) **व्यतिषजति पदार्थानान्तरः कोऽपि हेतु-**

**र्न खलु बहिरुपाधीन प्रोक्तयः संश्रयन्ते ।**

विकसति हि पतङ्गस्योदये पुण्डरीकं

द्रवति च हिमरपमावुदते चन्द्रकान्तः ॥

(1) किन्त्वाक्रान्तकठोरतेजसि गतिः का नाम शस्त्रं  
विना

शस्त्रेणापि हितेन किंन विषयो जायेत यस्येदृशः ।

किं वद यत्तयमेव युद्धविमुखं सामुद्यतेऽप्यायुधे

वीरार्णा समयो हि दारुणरवः स्नेहक्रमं बाधते ॥

5. (a) Account for the case-endings in अमर्षात् or  
शस्त्रेण

(b) Write a grammatical note on उददीधरत्. Give  
the सिट् 3rd person forms of the roots of जायेत or वदयति

6. Explain in tika form the following stanzas:—

(1) तटस्थं नैराश्यादपि च क्लृप्तं विप्रियवशा-

द्वियोगे दोर्घेऽस्मिन् ऋटिति घटनोत्तम्भितमिव ।

प्रसन्नं सौजन्याद्दयितकरुणैर्गाढकरुणं

द्रवीभूतं प्रेम्णा तय हृदयमस्मिन् क्षण इव ॥

(2) यदृच्छासंवादः किमु किमु गुणानामतिशयः

पुत्राणो वा जन्मान्तरनिबिडबन्धः परिचय ।

निजो वा सम्बन्धः किमु विधिर्वशात् कोऽप्यविदितो

ममैतस्मिन् दृष्टे हृदयमवधानं रचयति ॥

7. (i) Translate into English any one of the following:—

(a) तं तपोधनयुवानमीक्षमाणाहमचिन्तयम् । अहो  
रूपातिशयनिष्पादनोपकरणकोषस्याहीणता विधातुः । यत्  
विभुवनात्तत्तत्प्रसङ्गं भगवन्तं कुसुमायुधमुत्पाद्य तदाका-

राति-रिक्तरूपराशिरयमपरो मुनिमायामयो मेकरकेतु-  
रुपादितः । मन्ये च सकलजगन्नयनानन्दकरं शशिविम्बं  
विरचयता लक्ष्मी-लीलाबासभवनानि कमलानि वृजता  
प्रजापतिना प्रथममेतदाननाकारकरणकौशलाभ्यास एव  
कृतः । अन्यथा किमिव हि सदृशवस्तुविरचनायां कारणम् ।  
अलीकं चेदं यथा किल सकलाः कलाः कलावतो बहुलपक्षे  
हीयमाणस्य सुषुम्णा नाम्ना रश्मिना रविरापिवतीति ।  
ताः खल्वस्य गभस्तयः समस्ता वपुरिदमाविशन्तीति ।  
कृतोऽन्यथा रूपापहारिणि क्लेशबहुले तपसि वर्तमानस्येदं  
लाघव्यम् ।

(b) नित्यमनुपहतवासाः सुमनाः सुगन्धिः श्यात् ।  
साधुवेशः प्रसाधितकेशो मूर्ध्न्योच्चघ्राणपादतैलनित्यो धूमपः ।  
स्मितपूर्वाभिभाषी सुमुखो दुर्गेष्वभ्युपपत्ता होता दाता  
बलीनामुपहर्ता अतिथीनां पूजकः पितृभ्यः पिण्डदः काले  
हितमिवमधुरार्थवादी वज्रयात्मधर्मात्म । हेतावीर्षुः फलेनेर्षुः  
निश्चिन्तो निर्भीको ह्रीमान् धीमान् महोत्साहो दक्षः  
क्षमावान् धार्मिक आस्तिको विनयबुद्धिविद्याभिजनवयो-  
वृद्धीवृद्धाचार्याणामुपासिता कृत्री दण्डी मौली शोपान्तको  
युग-मात्रदृग्नुचरेत् ।

(ii) Expound and name the Samasas in the under  
lined words in the above extracts.

8. Give the purport of the following in Sanskrit :—

सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्यं कुतो ह्यवचनीयता ।

यथा स्त्रीणां तथा वाचां साधुत्वे दुर्जनो जनः ॥

## SECOND PAPER (a)

Time—Three hours.

1. Explain any *two* of the following stanzas in Tika form, elucidating श्लेष where they occur :—

- (a) वोचिहोभस्तनितविहगश्रेणिकाञ्चोगुणायाः  
 संसर्पन्त्याः स्खलितबुभगं दर्शितावर्तनाभेः ।  
 निर्वन्ध्यायाः पथि भव रसाभ्यन्तरः सन्निपत्य  
 स्त्रीणामाद्यं प्रणयवचनं विभ्रमो हि प्रियेषु ॥
- (b) तस्योत्सङ्गे प्रणयिन इव स्रस्तगङ्गादुकूलं  
 न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलर्का चास्यसे कामचारिन् ।  
 या वः काले बहति सलिलोद्गारमुच्चैर्विमाना  
 मुक्ताजालग्रथितमलकं कामिनीवाभ्रवृन्दम् ॥
- (c) रुद्धापाङ्गमसरमलकैरञ्जनस्नेहशून्यं  
 प्रत्यादेशादपि च मधुनो विस्मृतभ्रूविलासम् ।  
 त्वय्यासन्ने नयनमुपरिस्पन्दि शङ्के मृगादया  
 मीनहोभाञ्जलकुवलयश्रोतुलामेष्यतीति ॥

2. Translate any *three* of the following shlokas into English, appending grammatical notes on the words underlined :—

- (a) तत्रावश्यं वलयकुलिशोद्धाटनोद्गोर्णतोयं  
 नेष्यन्ति तर्वा सुरयुवतयो यन्त्रधारागृहत्वम् ।  
 ताभ्यो मोक्षस्तव यदि वल्ले धर्मलब्धस्य न स्या-  
 त्कीडालोलाः अवणपदवैर्गर्जितैर्भाययेस्ताः ॥

(b) मन्दाकिन्याः सलिलशिशिरैः सेव्यमाना मरुद्भि-  
र्मन्दाराणामनुतटरुहां क्षायया वारितोष्णाः ।  
अन्वेष्टयैः कनकसिकतामुष्टिनक्षेपगूढैः  
संक्रोडन्ते मणिभिरमरप्रार्थिता यच्च कन्याः ॥

(c) तन्वी श्यामा मुखरिदशना पक्वबिम्बाधरोष्ठी  
मध्ये क्षामा चकितहरिणी प्रेक्षणा निम्नाभिः ।  
श्रोणीभावादलसगमना स्तोकनम्रास्तनाभ्यां  
या तत्र स्याद्युबतिविषये सृष्टिराद्येव धातुः ॥

(d) नूनं तस्याः प्रबलरुदितोष्कूननेत्रं प्रियाया  
निश्वासानामशिशिरतया भिन्नवर्णाधरोष्ठम् ।  
हस्तन्यस्तं मुखमसकलव्यक्ति लम्बालकृत्वा-  
दिन्दोर्दन्यं त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकान्तेर्विभर्ति ॥

(e) त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपिता धातुरागैः शिलाया-  
मात्मानं ते चरणपतितं यावदिच्छामि कर्तुम् ।  
अस्मैस्तावन्मुहुरपचितैर्दृष्टिरालुप्यते मे  
क्रूरस्तास्मिन्नपि न रहते सङ्गमं नो कृतान्तः ॥

3. Quote the lines of Meghaduta in which Mallinatha sees an allusion to two contemporaries of Kalidasa, one an intimate friend of his and the other his hated rival. What arguments can you adduce in support of or against Mallinatha's contention ?

4. Define and illustrate any four of the following :—

(a) अर्थान्तरन्यास, (b) व्यतिरेक, (c) तुल्ययोगिता,  
(d) विरोध, (e) व्याजस्तुति, and निदर्शनम् ।

5. Name and write brief notes on the Alankaras in :—

(a) ( त्वय्यादातुं जलमवनते ) गार्ज्जिणी वर्णचारे

(b) एकचक्रो रथो यन्ता विकलो विषमा हयाः ।

आक्रामत्येव तेजस्वो तथाप्यर्को नभस्तलम् ॥

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SECOND PAPER (b).

Time—Three hours.

1. Prepare an outline history of the early Guptas with chronology.

2. Describe the historical importance of the Mandasor inscription of Kumaragupta and Bandhuvarman.

3. Give the purport of the Junagadh rock inscription of Skandagupta.

4. Name the inscription where the following verse occurs.

व जयति जगतां वतिः पिनाकी

स्मितरवगीतिषु यस्य दन्तकान्तिः ।

द्युतिरिव तडितां निशि स्फुरन्तो

तिरयति च स्फुटयत्यदश्च विश्वम् ॥

5. Translate the following into English :—

(a) अर्थे होत्युपगुह्य भावपिशुनैस्तर्कितै रोमभिः

सभ्यैरुत्कृष्टितेषु तुह्यकुलजस्नानाननोदोक्षितः ।

स्नेहस्याकुलितेन वाष्पगुरुणा तस्वेक्षणा चक्षुषा यः

पिचाभिहितो निरीक्ष्य निखिलां पाशोबमुर्वीमिति ॥

(b) आम् स्वस्तिः वलभितः प्रसभप्रणतामित्राणां मैत्र-  
काणामनुलबलसंपन्नमण्डलाभोगसंसक्तसंग्रहारशतलब्धप्रतापः  
प्रतापोपनतदानमानार्जवोपाज्जितानुरागानुरक्तमौलभृत-  
मित्रश्रेणीबलावापराज्यश्रीः परममाहेश्वरः श्रीसेनापति-  
भटार्कः ।

6. (a) Scan and name the metre of the verse under Question 4.

(b) Expound and name the *Samasas* in the following:—

तुल्यकुलजज्ञानामनोद्वीक्षितः Question 5(a).

(c) Account for the case-endings in the following:—

रोमभिः Question 5(a) and वलभितः Question 5(b).

(d) Give the derivations of the following:—

अभिहितः Question 5(a) and स्वस्ति Question 5(b).

## SECOND PAPER (c)

Time—Three hours.

1. (a) It is said:—

(i) अनधिगतार्थगन्तु प्रमाणम् ।

(ii) कार्यानुकृतान्वयव्यतिरेकित्वं कारणत्वम् ।

Whose views are these? Explain them fully, subjecting them to a critical examination from the standpoint of Nyāyasastra. Give also the Naiyāyika's own views on प्रमाण and कारणता

(b) What is the definition of प्रमा? Can in determinate knowledge (निर्विकल्पक ज्ञान) which does not imply a mode of predication nor expresses itself in the form of a judgment, be properly described as प्रमा?

2. Give a brief account of Apavarga (Final Release) under the following heads:—

- (a) Definition of Apavarga.
- (b) Means to its realisation.
- (c) State of the released Self.

(d) Relation, if any, between the individual Self and the Supreme Self in this state.

(e) Justification of the above view of Apavarga.

3. Expound, from the Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika point of view, the psychology of Doubt ( संशय ) and Error ( भ्रम )

4. Sum up in your own words the teachings of the Naiyāyika and of the Vaiśeṣika on the origin and propagation of Sound.

5. Write explanatory notes on:—

विभागजो विभागः, अपेक्षाबुद्धिः, विशेषगुणाः,  
ज्ञातता, लिङ्गपरामर्शः ।

### THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate any *three* of the following into English:—

- (a) देवानामिदमामनन्ति मुनयः कान्तं क्रतुं वासुधं  
रुद्रेणेदमुमाकृत-व्यतिकरे स्वाङ्गे विभक्तं द्विधा ।  
त्रैगुणयोद्भवमत्र लोकचरितं नानारसं दूश्यते  
नाट्यं भिन्नरुचेर्जनस्य बहुधाप्येकं समाराधनम् ॥
- (b) अश्वत्थामा हत इति पृथासूनुना स्पष्टमुक्त्वा  
श्वैरं शेषे गज इति किल व्याहृतं सत्यवाचा ।  
तच्छ्रुत्वासौ दयिततनयः प्रत्ययात्तस्य राज्ञः  
यस्मादयाजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं मुमोष ॥

(c) चन्द्रोऽपि साचिद्यमिवास्य कुर्व-  
 स्तारागणैर्मध्यगतो विरोजन् ।  
 ज्योत्स्नावितानेन वितत्य लोका-  
 नुत्तिष्ठतेऽनेकसहस्ररश्मिः ॥  
 शङ्खप्रभं क्षीरमृणालवर्ण-  
 मुद्गच्छमानं व्यवभासमानम् ।  
 ददर्श चन्द्रं स कपिप्रवीरः  
 पोलूयमानं सरसीव हंसम् ॥

(d) अकर्मणो हि जीवन्ति स्यावरा नेतरे जनाः ।  
 सर्वे हि स्वं समुत्थ नमुपजीवन्ति जन्तवः ॥  
 अपि धाता विधाता च यथायमुदके वकः ।  
 अकर्मणां वै भूतानां वृत्तिः स्यान्न हि काचन ॥  
 स कर्म कुरु माग्लासीः कर्मणा भव दंशितः ।

(e) कृष्णेनाम्ब गतेन रन्तुमधुना मृद्धक्षिता स्वेच्छया  
 सत्यं कृष्ण क एवमाह मुसली मिथ्याम्ब पश्याननम्  
 व्यादेहोतिविकाशिते शिशुमुखे माता समग्रं जग-  
 द्दृष्ट्वा यस्य जगाम विस्मयपदं पायात् स वः केशवः ॥

2. Describe in Sanskrit, in about twenty lines, any one of the following :—

(a) The battle-field of Kuruksetra as depicted in the conversation of राक्षस and राक्षसी in the Venisambhāra.

(b) The story of the Ring in the Śakuntalā.

(c) The abduction of Sitā.

(d) The "Sabha" of Duryodhna.

## 3. Translate the following into Sanskrit :—

Tirumala Nayaka was a resourceful man; he entered into an agreement with his neighbours of Tanjore and Jinji with a view to arrest the progress of the emperor. When the Nayak of Tanjore divulged the schemes of his allies to Sriranga, the latter turned on Jinji. But Tirumala's disappointment did not lead to the cancellation of his plans. To save himself from the wrath of the emperor, he sought the help of the Sultan of Golkonda by inviting him to attack the imperial territory. The movement of the Golkonda army forced the emperor to make a retreat and defend his own dominions. Sriranga succeeded in defeating it and securing its withdrawal. This was a great triumph for him as the Muhammadans sustained serious losses.

## ARABIC.

## FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

## 1. Translate the following into English :—

(١) قال كذبت وانا فتيتي السن اشد رجلي لكل  
عمايه واركض طرفي الى كل غواية حتى شربت من  
العمر سائغه ولبست من الدهر سابغه - فلما صاح  
النهار بجانب ليلى وجهت للمعاد ذيلي وطئت ظهر  
المروضة لاداء المفروضة وصبني في الطريق  
رفيق لم انكره من سوء - فلما تجالينا و خبرنا  
بعالينا سمرت القصة عن اصل كوفي و مذهب صوفي  
وسرنا فلما احللتنا الكوفة ملنا الى داره ودخلناها  
وقد بقل وجد النهار و اخضر جانبه -

(/) فما اذوع ريتاكم و الفضل مزاياكم - بلديكم  
 وفي البلاد طهرة و ازكاهها فطرة و السحها رقعة و  
 وسعها دجلة و اكثرها نهرا و نخلة و احنها  
 تفصيلا و جملة - دهليز البلد الحرام و قبالة الباب  
 و المقام واحد جناحي الدنيا و المصير المؤسس على  
 التقوى لم يتدنس ببيوت النيران و لا طيف فيه  
 بالاوثن - به تلتقي الفلك والركاب و الحيتان و  
 الضباب و العادي و الملاح و القانص و الفلاح  
 و الناشب و الزامح السارج و السابع -

(c) Point out the root or origin of the underlined words and state the etymological changes (تعليلات) which they have undergone.

(d) Give the context of the above extracts in Arabic.

(e) Define فعل تعجب and illustrate it.

2. State the original and the secondary meanings of any three of the following words, and point out the connecting link between the two:—

ابوالحارث ابو وثاب - ابو عقبه - ابو ايوب -  
 ابو زاجر ابو غزوان -

3. Write historical notes, in Arabic, on any four of the following:—

سليمان بن عبد الملك - و العجاج بن يوسف -  
 عاتكه بنو كنانة - تشاور قریش - التقاء الفريقين -  
 عيسى بن هشام - حارث بن همام -

Or,

State which of the two, Maqamat Hariri or Badie, appeals more to you as an elegant piece of literature, and why. Support your arguments by quotations.

4. Select from **بلاذري** or **ابن هشام** any short story which has interested you most, and write it in your own Arabic.

Or,

Reproduce any **مقالة** which you remember from **اطواق الذهب** in simple Arabic with diacritical marks.

5. Analyse according to Arabic grammar :—

فاغفر لعبدٍ مجتومٍ و ارحم بكاه المنسجم  
فانت اولى من رحم وخير مدعوٍ دعي

6 Enumerate **كلم المجازاة** and state where it is necessary to bring **جزاء** in.

7. Define **مستثنى** and discuss its various **اعراب** or vowel points in various conditions.

Or,

Describe the different characteristics of **باب المفاعلة** and give illustrations.

## SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Give the meanings of the following lines in Arabic, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

اكرم بها خلة لو انها صدقت  
موعودها او لو ان النصح مقبول  
لكهنا خلة قد سيط من دمه  
فجع وولع و اخلات و تبديل

فها تدوم على حال تكون بها  
 كما قلون في اثوابها الغول  
 ولا تهسك بالوعد الذي زعمت  
 الا كما تهسك الهاء الغرابيل  
 فلا يغرنك ما مننت و ما وعدت  
 ان الاماني و الاحلام تضليل  
 كانت مواعيد عرقوب لها مثلا  
 و ما مواعيدها الا الابطايل

Give a short account of the author of the above extract. Mention the occasion when this ode was composed, and the fact which has made it of special importance.

2. Render *one* of the following extracts into Arabic:—

(a) ترى الرجل الذهبي ففتزدريه  
 وفـي اثنـوابه اسـد مـزير  
 و يعجبـك الطـرير فتبتليـه  
 فيخلف ظنك الرجل الطرير  
 فها عظم الرجال لهم بفخر  
 و لاكن فخرهم كـرم و خيـر  
 لقد عظم البعير بغير لب  
 فلم يستغن بالـعظم البعير  
 يصـرفه الصبي بكـل وجـه  
 و يجلسـه على الخسف الجـير  
 و تضرـبه السـوليدة بالهراوي  
 فلا غيـر لـديه ولا نكيـر  
 فان اك في شراركم قليلا  
 فـاني في خيـاركـم كـثير

(b) سلى البانة الفينا بالاجوع الذي  
 به البان هل حييت اطلال دارك  
 و هل قمت في اظلالهن عشية  
 مقام اخي الباساء و اخترت ذلك  
 و هل هملت عيني في الدار غدوة  
 بدمع كنظم المؤلف المتهالك  
 ارى الناس يرجون الربيع و انها  
 ربيعي الذي ارجو ذوال وصالك  
 اري الناس يخشون السنين و انها  
 سني الملتى اخشي صروف احتمالك  
 لكن ساءني ان فلتني بهساعة  
 لقد سرنى انى خطرت ببالك  
 ليهنك امساكي بكفى على الحشا  
 و رقرق عيني رهبتة من زيالك

Name the different parts of the book from which the above extracts are taken. What has led to the compilation of the book?

3. Translate into English with reference to context :—

اقول لاصحابي ارفعوني لانني  
 يقر بعيني ان سهيل بدا ليا  
 بان سهيلا لاح من نحو ارضنا  
 و ان سهيلا كان نجما يهانبا  
 فيا صاحبي رحلى دنا الموت فانزلا  
 برابية انى مقيم ليـالـيا  
 اقيما على اليوم او بعض ليلة  
 ولا تعجلاني قد تبين ما بيا  
 و قوما اذا ما استل روحى فهيدا  
 لى السدر و الاكفان ثم ابكيا ليا

و خطا باطرات الاسنة مضجعي  
 و ردا على عيني فضـل ردائيـا  
 ولا تحسداني بارك الله فيكما  
 من الارض ذات العرض ان توسعا ليا  
 خذاني فجزاني ببرد ي اليكما  
 فقد كنت قبل اليوم صعبا قياديا

4. Translate into English with reference to context:—

رسي حلبا بنواصي الخيـول  
 و سحر يرقن دما في الصعيد  
 و بيض مسافرة مـا يقـهـن  
 لا في الرقاب ولا في الغمـود  
 يقدن الفـداء غداة المـقـاء  
 الى كل جيش كثير العـديد  
 فولي باشيـء اعـه الخـرشـنـي  
 كشـاء احـس بـزار الـاسـود  
 يرون من الذعر صوت الـريـاح  
 صهيل الجيـاد و خفق البـنـود  
 فمن كالامير ابن بنت الـامـير  
 او من كابائـه و الجـدود  
 سعوا للمـعـالى و هم صـبـية  
 و سادوا و جادوا و هم في الـمـهـود  
 امـالك رقي ومن شانـه  
 هبات اللـجـين و عتق العـبـيد  
 دعوتك عنـد انقـطـاع الـرجـا  
 عوالهـوت مني كحبل الـورـيد

5. Describe briefly the special features of the life of Motanabbi and his high position amongst the medieval Arabic poets. It is justified to call him a poet philosopher?

6. (a) Enumerate the various **منع الصرف** of **اسباب** with examples

Or,

Scan the first couplet of Q. 3 and name the metre.

(b) Define— **براعة الاستهلال - التوشيح - الادماج**.

### THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate the following into English :—

( ١ ) كانت علوم العرب ايام جاهليتهم من مودعات  
ضماثرهم، فلا نصيب لها من التسطير ولا حظ لها  
من التدوين - بل كان ياخذها الذراري عن الآباء و  
يتلقاها المتأخرون عن المتقدمين بتكرار الرواية و  
تتابع السماع و حمل القرائح علي محاكاتها -  
و تلك العلوم هي الشعر و الخطابة و الانساب و  
الفراسة و التاريخ - و كانوا يتناقلونه اخبارا  
متفرقة بعضها حدث ببلادهم و البعض الاخر  
بطريق الاخذ عن الاسم الذين خالطوهم - و كان لهم  
القدح المعلي في العلم بمواقع الابراج و منازل  
الشمس و القمر \*

( ب ) تنافس الكتاب في تجويد الخط العربي  
علي عهد المأمون فتدوّعت الاقلام و تجاوزت  
الخطوط ما ينيف عن العشرين شكلا و كلها مأخوذة

عن الكوفي - واستمر الخط آخذاً في الجودة و التحسين حتى نبغ ابن مقلة المتوفى سنة ٣٢٨ ، فاخترع الخط البديع ، و يقال انه خط النسخ الشائع اليوم و هو مأخوذ عن الكوفي ايضاً - ثم جاء بعد ابن هلال - و زاد في تحسينه - ثم اهل الخط الكوفي بتوالي الايام و حل محله النسخ - ثم اخذ الناس يتفنون في تحسين الخط بعد القرن السابع للهجرة ، حتى لقد اشتهر خمسته اقلام وهي التعليق و الرقعة ، وهما من وضع الترك ، و الثلث و النسخ و الريحاني - و ما زال الخط منتشراً في البلاد الاسلامية كلها ، تكتب به لغات كثيرة كالعربية و التركية و الفارسية و الافغانية -

( ج ) هلا سألت الخيل يا ابنة مالك

ان كنت جاهلة بما لم تعلمي  
يخبرك من شهد الوقعة انني  
اغشى الوغى و اعب عند المغنم  
و اري مغنم لو اشاء حويتها  
فيصدني عنها الهياء و تكرمي  
لها رأيت القوم اقبل جمعهم  
يتذامرون كررت غير مذم  
انا لنرجو اذا ما الغيث اخلفنا  
من الخليفة ما ترجو من المطر  
كم بالمواسم من شعث...ساء ارملة  
ومن يتيم ضعيف الصوت والبصر

## 2. Translate the following into Arabic:—

(a) An Arab of the desert got possession of a great ruby worth a large sum of money, and knew not its value. And one who knew its value saw it and bought it from him for a thousand dirhams. Then, afterwards, the Arab discovered its value, and his comrades reproached him saying, 'Why didst thou not ask more for it?' He answered, 'If I had known of any number greater than a thousand, I would have demanded it. Likewise, one of the Arabs was holding in his hand red gold and crying, 'Who will take the yellow and give me the white?' supposing that silver was better than gold.

(b) Long before Homer sang the tale of the fall of Troy, long before Romulus raised the first earthen rampart of Rome, Indian singers were telling the great deeds of their heroes, and Indian law-givers were shaping the law of the Hindus. This we know, because their poems and their law books have come down to our own time and learned men study them even to this day. Of their law-givers, the most famous is Manu.

## PERSIAN.

## FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

(N.B.—Attempt Questions 1 and 2 and any three of the remaining questions.)

1. (a) Explain the following passage in simple Persian, pointing out figures of speech contained therein:—

به استعاره بحر کفش ابر را در افشانی و به تشبیه رخساره دلفروزش آفتاب را درخشانی -  
با سنگینی حملهش گرانی کوه سبکی کاه و با علو قدرش بلندی سدره پستی گیاه - سخن با آن بلندی که از کوتاهی سقف فلک صد جا خمیده در انداز

آستان بوس ثنائیش سر به زیر پا کشیده تعداد فضائل و حصر کمالاتش آب دریا بکیل مشتمل پیمودن و ریگ صحرا به انگشت شمردن - بر اهل زبان شکر این عطیه عظمی که بادرک زمان ابد پیونددش مفتخر و مستسعد اند واجب و لازم ست خصوصا بر ساکنان عرصه دکن که در هر طرف مجلسی و در هر گوشه محفلی آراسته و پیراسته به صلی دوام بر خوان ذوق حضور و مائده عیش و سرور نشسته اند -

(b) Give all the requisites of استعاره and illustrate them by picking out examples from the above if possible.

2. (a) Illustrate by examples different uses of ش.

(b) Analyze according to Persian grammar:—

سخن با آن بلندی که از کوتاهی سقف فلک صد جا خمیده در انداز آستان بوس ثنائیش سر بزیر پا کشیده -

3. Reproduce the following into simple Persian, adding explanatory notes wherever necessary:—

خاکساران نوازا - امروز آغاز بام گما اکنون که نزدیک شام ست بکوی اندر بوی خجسته دیدار سرکار و سرکار حاجی میخ دامن بود و کمند گردن - پیش از آنکه شاهانه خاور بزم افروز شبستان باختر آید و روز امید این برگشته اختر از شب قاری تیره تر گردد و سرکار خان به دستور دیگر روز بام به خرگاه بلند درگاه خویش خواند نافرمانی را یوزش

اندیش و بهانه جوی شدم مگر پیوستگی خیزد و از  
بندنای فرسای و نگرانی و چشم داشت رستگی  
زاید - روز بیگانه افتاد و باز از سوکار خان پیک  
و پیام رسید - زبان پوزش بسته ماند و پیوند امید  
از نوید دیدار یاران گسسته - ایشان را پذیرش  
فرمان کردم و رنج دوری شمارا به دیدار وی  
درمان -

4. Translate the following into English :

ایزد خرد بخش جهان آرا چون خواهد گوهر  
مردم زان به ظهور آید و فراخی و تنگی حوصله بر  
همگنان پیدائی گیرد غبار دورنگی بر انگیزد و  
دین و دنیا بر طراز هر نشأ را کارکیای جدا  
پدید آید و در نکوهش یکدیگر آویزش رود - ناتوان  
بینی و بیدانشی را عیار گرفته قدرانی و مهر  
اندوژی گران ارز گردد و گرنه کدام دین و چه دنیا  
یک حسن دلاویز در چندین هزار پرده تابش می  
دهد - گلیمی پنهان گسترده اند و گوناگون رنگ  
چهره می افروزد - یکی نکوهش نفس فرا پیش نهد  
و دیگری نگهبانی جهانیان پاسبانی خود اندیشد  
و همچنان گروه گروه مردم به سکاچی اعتقاد  
آریند و خواب و خیال نشاط بازی کنند - چون از  
خوی و عادت برگذرند و دریافت بالمش یابد پرده  
تقدیر را تار پود بگسلد و چهره یک رنگی نمودار  
گردد -

5. Write a short biography of جلال الدین محمد,  
point out the peculiarities of his style, and narrate the  
circumstances that led to the compilation of اخلاق جلالی.

Or,

Write a short biography of **یغما** and criticise his style.

[Answer Q. 5 in Persian].

6. (a) Write explanatory notes on any *five* of the following : -

منفاق - مستبصر - تحفظ - تذکر - نجدة - عقل  
نظری - عقل عملی - غیور \*

(b) Define **عدالت** and **عفت** - **شجاعت** - **حکمت** and name the vices which are opposite to these virtues.

7. Bring out clearly the sense of the following : -

آئین بار طرزی ست جهان آرا هر سه آبادی را  
ضمان - حوادث روزگار را پناه - وبدین آبیاری  
گلشن سرای سلطنت سرسبز و شاداب و کشتکار آمال  
برومند - اورنگ افروز اقبال شبا روزی بیشتر دو  
بار بر فراز پیدائی نشیند و گروهی گروه مردم فروغ  
دیده و دل بر گیرند - نخست چون نیایش سحری  
بجا آورد منتظران تعلق گاه و آرزومندان تجرد  
جا را از بیرون شاد روان والا کامیاب دیدار گردانند  
و که و مه بی دور باش چاوشان بدین دولت رسند  
و این را بزبان روزگار درشن خوانند و گاه دیگر  
کارها نیز انتظام یابد دوم بدولتخانه اقبال قدوم  
همایون سایه شکوه افدازد - بسیاری گذشت سپهری  
از روز شود و گاه پایان روز و شبانگاه صلاى کامیابی  
در دهند و گاه فراز منظرى که بدانسو کشاید بگام  
روائی نشیند و بکشاده پیشانی و شگفته روی بر  
مسند داد دهی جلوه فرماید -

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. What is Khusrû's conception of love as a Ghazal writer, and how far has he succeeded in expressing the same in the following extracts ? :—

(a) جان ز تن بردی و در جانی هنوز

درد هـا دای و درمانی هنوز

آشـکارا سینه ام بشـگفتی

همچنان در سینه پنهانی هنوز

هر دو عالم قیمت خود گفته

نرخ بالا کن که ارزانی هنوز

جان ز بند کالبد آزاد گشت

دل بگیسوی تو زندانی هنوز

(b) مده پندم که من در سینه سودای دگر دارم

زبان با خلق در گفتست و دل جای دگر دارم

خرامان هر طرف می برد جان من نیاساید

که من دل خار خار از سرو بالای دگر دارم

نمی اندیشی از دمه‌ای سرد من چو میگوئی

که در هر کوچه خسرو باد پیمای دگر دارم

Explain the above extracts also and offer a short criticism on the poet's language.

2. Explain in Persian :—

عزت او نه شهید نیست که حشرش باشد

ورنه بگریستمی از ستم مدح و غزل

شعرا زو نیک و گر بد تو زبانش دانی

شرح این باتو غلط جز تو برم لات و هبل

صله نپذیرد و این حسن طلب نشماری

خود تو دانی که چها کرده بامید و امل

او که پروانه قدر ست نسوزد زین نار  
 او که حمامه عرشست نیفتد بوحل  
 صله برهان گدائی و ستائشگری است  
 بر ثنا گسترت این آید مبادا منزل

Criticize the استعارات و تشبیهات used by Urfi and illustrate your answer by quoting examples from the above extract.

3. Translate the following into English and explain why Firdausi is supposed to be the 'Homer' of Persia :—

تهمتن به بندیده کهر کرد چنـگ  
 گزین کرد یک چوبه تیـر خدنگ  
 خـدنگی بر آورد پیـکـان چو آب  
 نهاده برو چـمار پـر عـقـاب  
 بهـالید چاچی کـهـان را بدست  
 بچـرم گـوزن اندر آورد شست  
 ستون کرد چپ را و خم کرد راست  
 خروش از خم چرخ چاچی بخواست  
 چو سوفارش آمد به پهنـای گوش  
 ز چـرم گـوزنان بر آمد خـروش  
 چو پیـکان ببوسید انگشت اوی  
 گـزر کرد از مـهره پشت اوی  
 قضـا گفت گیر و قدر گفت ده  
 فلک گفت احسن ملک گفت زه

4. (a) Give a short description of the literary activities under the Seljuks.

Or,

(b) Give a short account of the development of prose under the Tartars.

Or,

(c) Give a biographical sketch of قانی and comment on his style.

5. Explain the following extract with reference to the accounts of the life of the author as depicted herein :—

صبحدم چون کله بزدن آه دود آسای من  
 چون فلک در خون نشیند چشم شب پیمای من  
 رنگ بازیچه است کار گنبد نارنج رنگ  
 چند جوشم کز بروم نگزد صفرای من  
 قطب وارم بر سر یک نقطه دارد چار میخ  
 این دو مریخ ذنب فعل و زحل سیمای من  
 در سیه کامی چو شب روی سپید آرم چو صبح  
 بس سپید آید سیه خانه بشب ساوای من

THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Translate into Persian :—

(a) The whole nation is devoted to poetry. They are at that stage of civilization when the mind dwells with the greatest fondness on the visions of the imagination; and their poets are worthy of the admiration they are so willing to grant them. In the noble epic poem of Firdousi, the most fastidious reader will meet with numerous passages of exquisite beauty. The narrative is generally very perspicuous, and some of the finest scenes are described with simplicity and elegance of diction. In the opinion of the people, his excellence lies in the description of combats and battles; but, to those who dislike exaggeration, the tender parts of his work will be the most pleasing, as they are freest from this defect.

(b) I am unable to find expressions sufficiently strong to satisfy my wishes, so that I may declare to what a height he (Sultan Mahmud) attained in learning and philological knowledge, how exalted a rank he held by his liberality and generosity, how far he was placed apart by the excellence of his qualities, and how completely he united in himself all the various endowments which are a source of just pride to their possessor: for my words aspire in vain to attain to a height which may accord with even the lowest degree of his merit and his glory, and my powers of description are unequal to portraying the least of his noble deeds, the lowest of his exalted purposes.

2. Translate the following into English :—

(a) امروز بر همه کس معلوم است که سبب عهد و ترقیات ملل مغرب زمین از میامن مطبوعات آن مملکت‌های نیکبخت است که تمامی نقائص اوطان خودشان را از هر طبقه از طبقات ملت و هر شعبه از شعبات مملکت دیده و میشوند پس از حصول اطمینان کامل از صدق آنها مشهودات و مسهوعات خودشان را بدون هیچ ملاحظات شخصیه و اغراض نفسانیه در صحائف اوراق مطبوعه به پیش انظار عمومیه گذاشته مرجع کار را باصلاح آن نقصان دعوت می کنند - مرجع کار نیز به بعض شنیدن یاد آوری مطبوعات بدون فوت دقیقه بتحقیق آن نقصان اقدام کرده هرگاه قول مطبوعات صحیح است فوراً اسباب اصلاح آنرا فراهم آورده از گوینده هم تشکر می کنند - اگر احياناً اشتباهی در کار باشد آنرا هم بزبان خوشی بیان کرده برفع اشتباه مطبوعات می پردازند - پس میتوان گفت که سکنه خوش بخت آن صفحات را هم زمان گویا

هست هم دیده بیدنا و هم گوش شنوا - افسوس که  
ما بدبختان ازین هر سه نعمت محرومیم -

(i) امروز سر سفره ناهار میخوریم - محمود  
خیلی متفکر بود - بعد از ناهار رفتم در صقه پیش  
روی باغچه که همیشه بعد از طعام درانجا  
نیم ساعت می نشینیم و استراحت می کنیم -  
نشستم محمود آمد معلوم است آقا احمد نیز  
کتاب البوم که در وی صور معارف حکما و مشاهیر  
علمای عالم را دارم آورده در گوشه نشسته نگاه می  
کرد - محمود همان طور سر در پیس و متفکر بود -  
پرسیدم چه فکر میکنی گفت امروز معلم بون مسئله  
گفته باید یاد بگیرم دو ساعت در مکتب مشغول  
شدم نتوانستم نتیجه حاصل نمایم اگر یاد نگیرم از  
همدرسان خود منفعلی می شوم گفتم چه مسئله است -  
گفت از تاریخ وطن درس می داد که قشون روس  
در سال ۱۲۴۳ هجری سیم شعبان وارد بتبریز  
شدند - سر گروه قشون پرنس ارستوف گرجی بود -  
در اینجا از ما پرسید که سال ۱۲۴۳ هجری مطابق  
کدام سال مسیحی بود - چون قاعده تطبیق را  
نمی دانستم نتوانستم جواب بدهم - معلم قاعده  
تطبیق را بها تعلیم داد فردا خواهد پرسید من  
هرچه می کنم نتوانم یاد بگیرم \*

## PHILOSOPHY.

Berkeley and Hume.

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—*Question 1 must be attempted, and five others, of which not more than three should be selected from either part of the paper.*

1. Comment critically on three of the following :—

(a) It must be acknowledged that a man may consider a figure merely as triangular; without attending to the particular qualities of the angles, or relations of the sides. *So far he may abstract.*

b) To me it seems that *ideas, spirits, and relations* are all in their respective kinds the objects of human knowledge and subject of discourse; and that the term *idea* would be improperly extended to signify *everything* we know or have any notion of.

(c) Propositions of this kind (*i.e.*, propositions which constitute the sciences of Geometry, Algebra, and Arithmetic) are discoverable by the mere operation of thought, without dependence on what is anywhere existent in the universe. Though there never were a circle or triangle in nature, the truths demonstrated by Euclid would for ever retain their certainty and evidence.

(d) Here, then, is a kind of pre-established harmony between the course of nature and the succession of our ideas; and though the powers and forces, by which the former is governed, be wholly unknown to us; yet our thoughts and conceptions have still, we find, gone on in the same train with the other works of nature. Custom is that principle, by which this correspondence has been affected; so necessary to the subsistence of our species, and the regulation of our conduct, in every circumstance and occurrence of human life.

A.

2. "It is a strange irony of fate that a philosophy whose chief aim was the refutation of scepticism should itself have come to be regarded as simply a link in the chain of sceptical reasoning connecting Locke with Hume." (*Seth*).

"The consequences of the new conception of matter presented by Berkeley justify us in regarding it as one of the conceptions that mark epochs, and become springs of spiritual progress." (*Fraser*).

Explain and reconcile, if possible, these two statements.

3. Outline Berkeley's theory of sensation and compare it with the views currently held to-day.

4. Explain the following statement :—

"To transform our conception of matter, the existence of which mankind takes for granted, into an *intelligible* conception, and to show the *instrumental* and *subordinate* function of the material world in the spiritual economy of the universe, was what Berkeley attempted."

5. State and criticise *any two* of the following :—

Berkeley's view of (a) Causation, (b) Space, (c) Time, (d) Personality.

6. According to Berkeley nothing can exist "without the mind." What exactly does he mean by the phrase, "without the mind"? How far is his statement true?

7. What does the term 'Conception' mean as connected with—

- (a) Locke's philosophy,
- (b) Berkeley's philosophy,
- (c) Modern philosophy?

#### B.

8. (a) What does Hume mean by the Association of ideas?

(b) What according to him are its only principles?

(c) Show the importance of Association in his system of philosophy.

9. "The problem of Knowledge changes in Hume's hands from that of Substance to that of Cause." Explain.

10. "All our simple ideas in their first appearance are derived from simple impressions, which are correspondent to them, and which they exactly represent."

(a) What distinction does Hume make between 'idea' and 'impression'?

(b) What is meant by 'correspondent to' and 'represent' ?

(c) What is the relation of 'complex ideas' and 'complex impressions' ?

11. What is the 'sceptical solution' which Hume attempts of his sceptical doubts ?

12. How did Kant proceed to deal with the difficulties which Hume raised in his criticism of Berkeley ?

Or,

In what way did the members of the Scottish School try to answer Hume's criticism of Berkeley ?

Or,

### Elementary Psychology.

NOTE.—*The questions carry equal marks. Attempt six of the questions, choosing any two from each group.*

#### A.

1. Indicate carefully the standpoint which Psychology and Metaphysics respectively adopts for the study of Mind. Give a short account of the branches into which psychological studies have expanded in the present day.

2. Enumerate some of the facts which point to an intimate relation between Body and Mind and discuss the kind of relation which may be supposed to obtain between them.

3. Characterise the general nature of Attention and explain its relation to the different recognised levels of Consciousness. Indicate in this connection the place of the unconscious in mental life.

4. What exactly is meant by *Association of Ideas* and how is Association related to *Retentiveness*? Give an account of the different forms of Reproduction by Association.

#### B.

5. What exactly is understood by Sensation as distinguished from Perception and what general characters are observed in sensations? Illustrate how a sensational process gradually develops into the perceptual.

6. Indicate the fundamental character of Space perception and give a careful account of the processes through which the visual perception of distance is said to develop.

7. Characterise the general nature of the Ideational process and explain how it operates in Perception, Memory, and Imagination.

8. State clearly the problem of the Self as approached by Psychology. Give an account of the processes through which our Idea of this Self may be said to develop, indicating the main conditions which determine the development.

### C.

9. Characterise the feeling-attitude of mind as contrasted with the cognitive and the conative. Explain, with illustrative examples, the relation that may be held to obtain between the three attitudes.

10. What exactly is meant by an Emotion in psychology and how is it distinguished from an Organic sensation on the one hand and a Sentiment on the other. Discuss the relation of an Emotion to its Expression.

11. Characterise the general nature of an Instinctive action and distinguish it carefully, by giving suitable examples, from Reflexive, Imitative, Idio-motor, and Voluntary actions.

12. What are the psychical factors involved in a fully-formed Volition? Illustrate how these operate in a bodily movement and in Attention. Explain critically the relation which volition holds to character.

## (Ancient Ethics.)

### SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Not more than six questions should be attempted, which must include the first and two at least from each of Groups A. and B.*

1. Comment on *any five* of the following passages in relation to their context:—

(a) And so of everything else: justice is useless when a thing is in use, but useful when it is out of use?

(b) Then the art of healing does not consider the interest of the art of healing, but the interest of the body.

(c) I quite understand what you mean: but I did wonder at your ranking injustice under the heads of virtue and wisdom, and justice under the opposites.

(d) The composite style is not in harmony with the genius of our commonwealth, because with us there is no twofold or manifold man.

(e) None of the moral excellences or virtues is implanted in us by nature.

(f) The pleasure or pain that accompanies the acts must be taken as a test of the formed habit or character.

(g) But the acts in which the virtues are manifested are concerned with means.

(h) Moral virtue seems, in some points, to be actually a result of physical constitution, and in many points to be closely connected with the passions.

#### A.

2. How does Socrates use the "analogy of the arts" in the first book of the Republic? Carefully examine the argument.

3. Examine the restatement of the problem at the beginning of the second book of the Republic, and discuss how far it is possible to determine the value of justice apart from its consequences and reputation.

4. How does Plato trace the development of a city? What do you think to be the value of the analogy between the constitution of a city and that of an individual soul?

5. Examine Plato's treatment of the "Spirited element" in the soul, and its relation to the virtue of courage.

#### B.

6. How does Aristotle come to the conclusion that the good of man is exercise of his faculties in accordance with excellence or virtue? What, according to Aristotle, is the place of pleasure in the virtuous life?

7. Explain in what sense it is true to say that virtue is the habit of choosing the mean. Does this give an absolute standard of virtue?

8. What is Aristotle's conception of a voluntary act? Explain "the ignorance of the principles" as distinct from "the ignorance of the particulars," and examine how far Aristotle is justified in including one type of ignorance in the involuntary act.

9. State fully the considerations which led Aristotle to think of the speculative life as the perfect form of happiness.

10. "He who wishes to make men better by training should try to acquire the art or science of legislation." What are the arguments advanced for this position?

Or

(Modern Ethics.)

(Not more than six questions should be attempted, which should include the first, and one at least from section B.)

### Section A.

1. Comment on *any three* of the following:—

(1) The place of a study of consequences in moral thinking.

(2) The end justifies the means.

(3) Morality is a choice of the lesser evil.

(4) Pleasure in Idea as distinguished from Idea of pleasure.

(5) Society is an organism.

2. Are "desires" and "resolutions" the object of moral judgment? Discuss.

3. "A mysterious power of unmotivated choice." Discuss this view of Will in connection with the Free Will controversy.

4. Show how growth in morality has been a progress from the conception of the standard as law to a conception of the standard as end.

5. Examine the statement that a qualitative difference in pleasures is not possible on the Hedonistic basis, and carefully indicate on what other basis such a difference may be recognised.

6. Discuss the place of laws and institutions in the moral life.

7. How would you reconcile an admission of changing moral standards with belief in an absolute moral order?

8. Self-sacrifice is a duty. Self-realisation is a duty. Can their rival claims be harmonised therefore in the unity of the moral life?

### Section B.

9. Criticise as a ground of moral preference : "On a question which is the best worth having of two pleasures, or which of two modes of existence is the most grateful to the feelings, apart from its moral attributes and from its consequences, the judgment of those who are qualified by knowledge of both, or, if they differ, that of the majority among them, must be admitted as final."

10. Examine : "If we are told that its [i.e. of self-sacrifice] end is not happiness, but virtue, which is better than happiness, I ask, would the sacrifice be made if the hero or martyr did not believe that it would earn for others immunity from similar sacrifices?"

11. Examine : "Each person's happiness is a good to that person, and the general happiness, therefore, a good to the aggregate of all persons."

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## ECONOMICS.

### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

**Six questions only are to be attempted. Each question carries 12 marks, excepting Question 10 to which 15 marks are assigned and which is compulsory.**

1. Give a comprehensive definition of Economics. Differentiate this science from the other social sciences and explain why it is more amenable to scientific treatment than the other sciences.

2. Explain :—

(a) Standard of living ;

(b) the factors that influence the standard of living of, say, a clerk in the University of Allahabad ;  
and (c) the essentials of an efficient standard of living.

3. Define capital and mention the main forms in which it exists. Would you include the hoarded wealth of India under her capital ? What would be the effect of an increase of fixed capital relatively to circulating capital in, say, the Naini Glass Works ?

4. "The well-being of a people is like a tree ; agriculture is its root ; manufacture and commerce are its branches and its life ; if the root is injured, the leaves fall, the branches break away, and the tree dies." Explain the situation with regard to agriculture in India. What has the Government done to improve it ; what more would you like it do ?

5. Write short notes on *any three* of the following :—

- (1) Fisheries of India.
- (2) Sources of power and their utilization in India.
- (3) Landlord's work as organizer, teacher, and educator of his tenants.
- (4) Trade routes of India.
- (5) Foreign capital in India.
- (6) Relation of town and country.

6. Give an account of the canal systems of (1) the Punjab, (2) the United Provinces, and (3) Madras. How have the advantages resulting from them been increased by the development of railways ?

7. Discuss the economics of a joint-stock enterprise as compared to a single entrepreneur system as well as to a co-partnership. Are there any limits to the growth of a joint-stock business ?

8. Distinguish between 'productive labour' and 'unproductive labour.' Upon what does the efficiency of labour depend ? What are the peculiar characteristics of Indian labour ?

9. What do you understand by urban co-operation ? Give the lines on which it has developed in India. Why has its development been slower than that of rural co-operation ?

10. Explain in Index Number. Convert the following two series of wage figures into two series of Index Numbers, taking 1900 as the base year, and trace the Index Numbers thus obtained by means of curves on graph paper.

Weekly Wages of Ordinary and Skilled Labour in the Deccan :—

Year.	Ordinary Labour.	Skilled Labour
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1900	1 3 0	3 4 0
1904	1 6 0	3 10 0
1909	1 13 0	4 8 0
1914	2 3 0	5 0 0
1919	3 2 0	6 4 0
1923	3 4 0	7 8 0

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer only six questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. What is the effect of joint supply and joint demand on the determination of prices? Draw up supply and demand schedules of two commodities in support of your answer.

2. Explain the function of the council bills in the working of the Indian Currency System. How are home-remittances usually made?

3. What is the connection between the Gold Standard Reserve and the Paper Currency Reserve? Are you in favour of keeping them separate? Give reasons.

4. What are Bankers' Bills? How do they effect the adjustment of international accounts?

5. How far are the wages determined by the productive efficiency of the workers? What are the other causes which modify its influence as a determinant factor?

6. How do you account for the inelasticity of resources of the local bodies in India? Would you give them larger borrowing powers?

7. Describe the effects of the Indian social institutions on the growth of population. Is it desirable to reduce the existing birth-rate?

8. Distinguish between the effects of demand and cost of production in determining prices in short periods, moderately long periods, and very long periods. Use as illustrations milk, rice, cotton, and steel.

9. State the law of substitution in distribution. Show how the entrepreneur secures the equality of the marginal net products of the investments in the different factors of production.

10. Under what circumstances are agricultural improvements a valid argument for increase in rents? Do they ever lead to an actual decrease in rent?

## HISTORY.

### MODERN EUROPEAN.

#### FIRST PAPER.

*Time - Three hours.*

*(Five questions to be attempted. Three from Section A, two from Section B. All questions carry equal value.)*

#### Section A.

1. The fall of Constantinople was a deathblow to the commerce of the Mediterranean. Comment on this.

2. Describe the events leading up to the initiation of the Reformation.

3. Briefly describe the part played in the Thirty Years War by the European powers outside Germany, and account for their participation in that struggle.

4. How far was Louis the Fourteenth responsible for the subsequent downfall of the French Monarchy.

5. Draw a map of Europe to illustrate the Empire of Napoleon at its greatest height.

6. Briefly describe the events leading up to the Union of the Italy.

7. "It has always been the policy of Germany to isolate her enemy before striking her down." Illustrate this by the events of 1866 and 1870.

### Section B.

8. Was the dissolution of the Monasteries justified.

9. It is in the reign of Elizabeth that the true spirit of English nationality may be said to originate. Comment on this.

10. Many writers speak of the Civil War as the Puritan Rebellion. Justify the latter title.

11. How did the system of Cabinet Government and the office of Prime Minister originate?

12. At Waterloo, England fought for victory; at Trafalgar, for existence. Comment on this.

13. What were the aims and objects of the Chartist movement?

14. What is Imperialism? Whom do you consider mainly responsible for its origin?

## ANCIENT INDIA.

### SECOND PAPER (a).

*Time—Three hours.*

*[Only five questions are to be answered.]*

1. Discuss Aśokan epigraphic evidence bearing on the history of ancient India.

2. Write notes on : (a) Śaka era : (b) Kuṣāṇa coins : (c) Chalukyan architecture.

3. Test Śūnga chronology as given in the Purāṇas and Sanskrit literature in the light of inscriptions and coins.

4. Describe the nature and extent of the Aryan colonisation of the South.

5. Note some of the principal contributions of the Dravidian culture to the civilisation of ancient India.

6. Write notes on *any three* of the following :—

(a) Tāra-nātha : (b) Vasubandhu : (c) Pāli canon : (d) The Pallavas : (e) Aornos : (f) Damirikē : (g) Cholaṃaṇḍalam.

7. Sketch the political divisions of India at the time of the rise of Buddhism in the 6th century B.C.

8. Compare and contrast the administration of Chandragupta II with that of Harshavardana.

9. Write a note on the Indian culture during the period from 800 to 1200 A.D.

## MEDIEVAL INDIA.

SECOND PAPER (b).

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer **six** questions only, including Question No. 1 which is compulsory.]

1. Draw a map of India to show *one* of the following :—

(a) The advance of Muslim dominion in India from the time of Muhammad Ghori to that of Muḥammad bin Tughlaq, stating the dates of the conquest of various regions and the capture of important forts against their names.

(b) The political divisions of India in the year 1476 with the name of the dynasty ruling over each, the date of its origin, and its capital town.

(c) The growth of the Mahratta power from 1700 to 1761.

2. Account for the frequent change of dynasties, and the short duration of reigns, in the period of the Sultanates as compared with the period of the Great Mughals.

3. To what causes can you trace the discontent of the closing years of the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq? Did his successor succeed in removing the discontent?

4. Explain in outline the relations of the offshoots of the Bahmani Kingdom with Vijyanagar, up-till the battle of Talikota.

5. Account for the downfall of the Sur dynasty.

6. Give a critical sketch of the personal character of Akbar, referring to contemporary European accounts where possible.

7. Describe and account for the deterioration of the Mughal system of administration in the reigns of Akbar's successors up to Aurangzeb.

8. Sketch in broad outlines the policy pursued by Aurangzeb in the Deccan (1) as Prince, and (2) as Emperor.

9. What new features were introduced in Indian architecture in the period of the Great Mughals? Mention the architectural masterpieces of this period.

10. Write notes on the historical significance of *any four* of the following institutions :—

(i) Khutba ; (ii) Jharokha ; (iii) Sayurghal ; (iv) Sardeshmukhi ; (v) Dagh ; (vi) Khalsa.

11. Estimate the part played by religious reformers in bringing about the Hindu revival in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

## MODERN INDIA.

SECOND PAPER (C).

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer only six questions.*

1. Account for the failure of the French to found an Empire in India.

2. "The Dual System was a complete failure from the outset".... (Ramsay Muir.) Discuss this statement, explaining the origin, nature, and results of the system.

3. Sketch the career of De Boigne, and estimate the value of his services to Sindhia.

4. Discuss the merits and demerits of the Permanent Settlement of Bengal.

5. Describe the system of Subsidiary alliances and the part it played in the growth of British dominion in India.

6. Why did the Marathas fail to establish a permanent empire in India?

7. Sketch the growth of the Sikh power from the beginning of the eighteenth century up to the death of Ranjit Singh.

8. Why is Lord Dalhousie called the maker of modern India?

9. Discuss the Afghan policy of Lord Lytton and explain subsequent developments in the relations between the Government of India and Afghanistan.

10. Trace briefly the various policies which have guided the British in their dealings with the Feudatory Princes of India.

11. Explain the constitution and functions of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State under the Government of India Act of 1919.

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## POLITICS.

FIRST PAPER.

(General Political Theory).

*Time—Three hours.*

*Only five questions should be attempted.*

1. Examine critically the views of Hobbes and Locke on the 'State of Nature' and the 'Social Contract.'

2. Discuss the Patriarchal theory in the light of the historical researches of the 19th century.

3. State the different views of the nature of Sovereignty, and compare them.

4. Explain Rousseau's conception of the 'General Will.' What is the permanent value of the conception for Political Philosophy?

5. Explain and evaluate the different theories of punishment.

6. Compare Platonic communism with modern socialism. How far are Aristotle's criticisms of the former applicable to the latter?

7. "Real democracy is to be found, not in a single omniscient representative assembly, but in a *system of co-ordinated functional representative bodies.*" Discuss.

8. Explain and criticise the grounds on which the utilitarians of the 19th century based their theory. Does Utilitarianism contain any elements of permanent value?

9. How far is Aristotle's classification of States applicable in the 20th century? Can you suggest a more scientific classification?

10. Examine the views of Burke and Thomas Paine on the Rights of Man.

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SECOND PAPER.

(Comparative Politics).

*Time—Three hours.*

(Attempt any five questions.)

1. Trace the development of the Greek City-state, carefully analysing the influence of geographical factors and economic environment.

2. What were the characteristic features of the nation-state which developed in Europe in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

3. Compare and contrast the presidential with the parliamentary type of Government, with special reference to England, the United States and the German Republic.

4. Professor Swift McNeill maintains that the excellence of the Irish Free State constitution consists in the fact that the chief conventions of the working of English political institutions have been incorporated into the organic law. Explain.

5. What do you understand by (1) the Referendum, (2) the Initiative, and (3) the Recall? Illustrate your answer by references to the operation of these institutions in Switzerland, the United States, and Germany.

6. Describe the Collegiate Executive of Switzerland. Do you think that such an institution could work at all in a country like Czecho-Slovakia?

7. Discuss the uses of a Second Chamber, with special reference to political conditions in the United States, Germany, and Czecho-Slovakia.

8. How far does the Government of India, after the passing of the Government of India Act of 1919, control provincial administrations, in (1) legislation (2) finance, and (3) general executive affairs?

9. How and to what extent does the British Parliament exercise control over the Government of India?

10. Compare and contrast the relations of the Executive and the Judiciary in Germany with those in England

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## HINDI.

### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—(1) *Questions 4, 5, 6, and 7, are compulsory. of the others only one may be attempted.*

(2) *Except where otherwise mentioned, answers may be written either in Hindi or in English.*

1. Is the selection and use of metres in a poem connected in any way with its subject-matter? If so, how far is this harmony between the two to be found in the poetic works studied by you? Give illustrations to elucidate your statements.

2. What do you gather about the philosophic views of Tulsidas from the Vinaya Patrika? Do you regard it as a successful lyric poem? If not, give reasons for your answer.

3. What do you know about the writings of Pt. Ayodhya Singh Upadhyaya? Discuss his place among modern Hindi authors both as a prose writer and as a poet.

4. Explain, with reference to context, the following passages in *Hindi*, adding notes where necessary:

(i) साँचो एक नाम हरि लोन्हे सब दुख हरि,

और नाम परिहरि नरहरि ठाये हो ।

वानर नहीं हो तुम मेरे बाणरोष सम,

बलीमुख शूरबली मुख निजु गाये हो ।

शाखामृग नाही बुद्धि बलन के शाखा मृग,

कैधौ वेद शाखामृग केशव को भाये हो ।

साधु हनुमंत बलवंत यशवंत तुम,

गये एक काज को अनेक करि आये हौं ॥

(ii) मैं हरि साधन करै न जानी ।

जस आसय, भेषज न कीन्ह तब, दोसकहा दिरमानी ।

सपने नृप कहँ घटै विप्रबध, बिकल फिरै अच लागे ।

बाजिमेध सतकोटि करै नहिं सुख होय बिनु जागे ।

स्नग महं सर्प बिपुल भयदायक प्रगट होइ अबिचारे ।

बहु आयुध धारि, बल अनेक करि हारहि मरै न मारै ॥

निज अमर्तें रबिकर-संभव सागर अति भय उपजावै ।

अवगाहत बोहित नौका चढ़ि कबहुं पार न पावै ॥

(iii) बधन उद्यम दुर्जयवत्स का ।

कुटिलता अच-संज्ञक-सर्प की

बिकट घोटक की अपकारिता ।

हरि निपातन यत्न अरिष्ट का ॥

कपट रूप-प्रज्ञा प्रवर्चना ।

खलपना-पशुपालक-व्योम का ।

यह समस्त महान अनर्थ थे ।

ब्रज विभूषण हैं जिन से बचे ॥

(a) Point out and explain the figures of speech in Question 4 (i).

(b) Name and describe the metre of the stanzas in Question 4 (iii).

5. Discuss the historical and literary sources of the *Mudrarakshas*.

Or,

Write a note on Harishchandra as a dramatist, discussing at least four other dramas of the author besides *Saty Harishchandra* and *Mudrarakshas*.

6. Which story in *Prem-dvadashi* do you regard as most finished from the point of view of art? Give reasons, discussing the essential features of a short story in this connection.

7. Write brief notes on six leading Hindi prose writers of the 19th century. Discuss fully their contribution, if any, to the evolution of the modern Hindi prose style.

#### SECOND PAPER.

*Time--Three hours.*

NOTE:—(1) Only five questions to be attempted—of these at least two must be from each section. All questions are of equal value.

(2) Questions may be answered either in English or Hindi.

#### A.

1. What material has recently been discovered in connection with the life of Tulsidās? Examine its value.

2. What are the general features of the Hindi literature up to the beginning of the 19th century? In this connection, evaluate the influence of religion on it.

3. State what you know of the life of Keshavadas and discuss his merits as a poet.

4. Briefly examine the progress made by the Hindi 'short story' or the Hindi 'drama' up to the present day.

### B.

5. What are the general principles which govern 'sound change' in language?

6. Fully explain as to what is meant by the physical and psychical aspects of speech.

7. What is meant by 'form-words' and where should we search for their origin? Is a language possible without such words? If so, how is their meaning expressed? Give illustrations to explain your answer.

8. Write brief notes on :—

Grimm's Law, analogy, ablaut, and metathesis.

9. Enumerate the dialects of Western Hindi and briefly describe two of them.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time — Three hours.*

1. Translate into Hindi *either (a) or (b) :—*

(a) The development of an infant's senses is naturally slow. Its hearing is the sense that is quickly developed, the banging of a door, or the shouting of other children, often causing quite a shock to the nerves of the child. It is not for some few months, however, that the baby is able to tell from which direction a sound proceeds, or to differentiate between one sound and another. The sense of taste comes early, the distinction between what is sweet and what is not being present almost from the first, but the opportunity of exercising this sense is naturally limited until the teeth arrive, and with them a larger experience of food varieties.

(b) His unwearied activity, his energy, the kindness of his manner, the patience and impartiality with which he heard all complaints and rendered justice to all, the simplicity of his life, and the single-mindedness with which he devoted himself to his work, astonished and attracted the natives. The true secret of Gordon's power

over those with whom he came in contract was that he never thought of himself. He was a deeply religious man, and his whole thoughts and actions were directed to doing what he believed pleasing to God.

2. Translate the following into Hindi :—

(1) यो नात्मजे न च गुरौ न न च भृत्यवर्गे

दीने दयां न कुरुते न च बन्धुवर्गे ।

किं तस्य जीवितफलेन मनुष्यलोके

काकोऽपि जीवति चिरं च बलिं च भुङ्क्ते ॥

(2) धर्मं जनैः संविनुयाद्वस्मीकमिव पुत्तिकाः ।

परलोकसहायार्थं सर्वभूतान्यपीडयन् ॥

मृतं शरीरमुत्सृज्य काष्ठलोष्ठवमं द्वितीयं

विमुखा बान्धवा यान्ति धर्मस्तमनुगच्छति ॥

3. Write an essay in Hindi containing about one thousand words on *one* of the following subjects :—

(1) Customs die hard.

(2) Common language is a unifying force.

(3) Character-building in student life.

## URDU.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours

*Answers must be given in Urdu unless otherwise mentioned.*

1. In what does the greatness of Sauda (سودا) consist as a writer of Qasida (قصیدہ) ?

2. Discuss the main points of difference between the Delhi and the Lucknow Schools of Poetry.

3. What are the distinctive features of Anis (انیس) as a Marsia writer ?

4. Explain, in Urdu, any *two* of the following, elucidating all figures of speech and allusions :—

- (a) کون سا خورشید آج اپنا چراغ خانہ ہے  
بزم میں باہم ہجومِ ذرّہ و پروانہ ہے  
پاؤں میں کانٹے چُہے ہیں پیرہن ہے چاک چاک  
باغ میں جو گل ہے تیرے عشق میں دیوانہ ہے  
کر گئے وحشت نہ اس وحشت سرا سے کون کون  
مثلِ معجونِ کل ہمارا حال بھی افسانہ ہے  
اس قدر ہوتا نہیں دستِ حنائی کا اثر  
پنچہ خورشید تیرے گیسوؤں کا شانہ ہے
- (b) مرے سینہ سے تیرا تیر جب ای جنگجو نکلا  
دھانِ زخم سے خون ہو کے حوتِ آرزو نکلا  
مرا گھر تیرا منزل گاہ ہو ایسے کہانِ طالع  
خدا جانے کدھر کا چاند آج ای ماہرو نکلا  
ترے آتے ہی آتے کام آخر ہو گیا میرا  
رہی حسرت کہ دم میرا نہ تیرے روبرو نکلا  
گھسے سب ناخن تدبیر اور توتے سر سوزن  
مگر تھا دل میں جو کائنات وہ ہرگز کبھو نکلا
- (c) زخم کا دل کے تر و تازہ ہے انگور سدا  
جاری رہتا ہے مری چشم کا فاسور سدا  
جسکی ہم تیغ نگہ سے ہوے گھائل یارب  
چشمِ زخم اس سے زمانے کا رہے دور سدا  
یار کی دیکھے تجلی جو تو موسیٰ کی طرح  
سنگِ روا سے ترے نکلے شرر طور سدا  
ایک شب آکوی دلسوز نہ رویا اس پر  
شمع تک گور ہماری سے جاں دور سدا

5. Explain, in Urdu, any *two* of the following, adding explanatory notes on underlined words:—

(a) اُتھہ گیا بھمن و دے کا چھنستان سے عمل

تینخ اردی نے کیا ملک خزان مستاصل

سجدہ شکر میں ہے شاخ ٹھوڑا ہر ایک

دیکھ کر باغ جہان میں کرم عز و جل

قوت نامیہ لیتی ہے ندباتات کا عرض

دال سے پات تلک پھول سے لیکر تا پھل

(b) شوخی اس چہرہ میں یوں گل میں ہو جیسے چہرہ

ناز یوں چشم میں نورگس میں ہو جیسے نگہ

لب پان خوردہ کی شوخی کے ہے آگے اک بات

گر آگاہ وہ مسیحا پہ بھی خون کی تہمت

سیلی سینہ پہ نہ تھی جعد پس پشت کا عکس

نظر آتا تھا صفائی سے الف کی صورت

(c) نہ لکھ سکے جو اندھیرے میں میری کیفیت

فرشتہ کاندھوں سے گھبرا کے آر گئے ناچار

عجب نہیں ہے جو آنکھوں کی راہ بھولے نیند

اندھیرے گھر میں غش آ کے پھر گیا کٹی بار

نہود کا ہکشان اس طرح تھی گردوں پر

کہ جیسے سنگ سیہ پر ہو چیونٹیوں کی قطار

6. Comment, in Urdu, on the language and style of any two of the following, elucidating all figures of speech and allusions:—

(a) بیجان ہوئے نبرد میں بیتے جو اس کے چار

ارزق کا دل ہوا صفت لالہ داغدار

جوش غضب سے سرخ ہوئیں چشم نابکار  
 مثل تنور! منہ سے نکلنے لگا بخار  
 جیب قبضہ کو مثل کفن پہارتا ہوا  
 نکلا پرے سے دیو سا چنگھارتا ہوا

(b) شام پہ تھی شقی کے وہ دو تانک کی کھان  
 ارجن بھی جس کے سہم کے گوشہ میں ہونہان  
 چار آئینہ وہ پہنے تھا بر میں کہ الامان  
 دب جائیں جسکے بوجھ سے رستم کے استخوان  
 کھتی تھی یہ ذرہ بدن بد خصال میں  
 جکڑا ہے پیل مست کو! لوہے کے جال میں

(c) جب سر فکون ہوا علم کھکشان شب  
 خورشید کے نشان نے مٹایا نشان شب  
 تیر شہاب سے رُھوئی خالی کھان شب  
 تانی نہ پھر شعاع قہر نے سنان شب  
 آئی جو صبح! زیورہ جنگی سنوار کے  
 شب نے سپر ستاروں کی رکھدی اُتار کے

7. Scan the first couplet of Question 5 (a) and name the metre.

#### SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*NOTE :—Answers must be given in Urdu.*

1. Briefly describe the characteristic features of the styles of Sir Syed, Hali and Azad. Show that the style of each one of them was suited to their respective favourite themes.

2. Give in your own words Sir Syed's conception of Islam as propounded by him in **تہذیب الاخلاق**.

3. Discuss the import of **نیرنگ خیال** as an allegory.

4. Clear the allusions and explain the main ideas depicted herein :—

(۱) ایک پیر کہن سال کی تصویر ہے - اسکے بازوؤں میں بریوں کے طرح پر پرواز لگے ہیں گویا ہوا میں اڑتا چلا جاتا ہے - ایک ہاتھ میں شیشہ ساعت ہے کہ جس سے اہل عالم کو اپنی گذرنے کا اندازہ دکھاتا جاتا ہے اور ایک میں درانتی ہے کہ لوگوں کی کشت امید یا رشتہ عمر کو کاٹتا جاتا ہے یا ظالم خونریز ہے کہ اپنی گذرنے میں ذرا رحم نہیں کرتا - اسکی سر پر ایک چوٹی بھی رکھی ہے کہ جو دانا ہیں اسے پکڑ کر قابو میں کرتے ہیں -

(۲) ایک موقعہ پر اسے فوجوان خوبصورت لڑکا فرض کیا ہے کہ خوش ہے اور اپنی عالم میں اچھلتا کودتا ہے مگر آنکھوں سے اندھا رکھا ہے اسہیں نکتہ یہہ ہے کہ بھلائی برائی کو نہیں سوچتا - کبھی ایک جوان آدمی بنایا ہے اور ہاتھ میں چڑھی ہوئی کمان میں تیر جوڑا ہوا ہے کہ جدھر چاہتا ہے مار بیٹھتا ہے - اس کی پناہ نہیں - ایک موقعہ پر ایسی تصویر کھینچی ہے کہ پہلو میں تیروں کا ترکش لٹکتا ہے اور ہاتھ سے تیر کا پیکان سان پر تیز کر رہا ہے -

5. Explain the following passage in your own language and write notes on underlined phrases and expressions :—

اگرچہ اس لحاظ سے کہ غزل کی حالت فی زمانہ

ابتدر ہے اور محض ایک بے سود اور دور از کار صنف

معلوم ہوتی ہے لیکن چونکہ شاعر کو مبسوط اور طولانی مسلسل نظمیں لکھنے کا ہمیشہ موقع نہیں مل سکتا اور اس کی قوتِ متخیلہ بے کار بھی نہیں رہ سکتی اس لئے بسیط خیالات جو وقتاً بعد وقت شاعر کے ذہن میں فی الواقع گذرتے ہیں یا تازہ کیفیات جن سے اس کا دل روز مرہ کسی واقعہ کو سن کر یا کسی حالت کو دیکھ کر سچ سچ متکیف ہوتا ہے ان کے اظہار کا کوئی آلہ غزل یا رباعی یا قطعہ سے بہتر نہیں ہو سکتا۔ بشرطیکہ ردیف اور قافیہ کی ناقابل برداشت قیدیں کسی قدر ہلکی کی جائیں۔

6. What light does the *Dabir-i-Akhbari* throw upon the life of Kuan-i-Khanan and Raja Todar Mal?

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time Three hours.*

1. Translate the following into simple Idiomatic Urdu:—

Khusrau wrote *qasidas* and *ghazals* with the same rapidity as our modern journalists write their daily editorials. He could accommodate himself to the requirements of every company. His personality was attractive, his wit brilliant, and his conversation charming. In the stormy political atmosphere of the day, such a path, no doubt, had its dangers, but Khusrau was as discreet as he was pushing and never climbed to dizzy heights. It was difficult to remain a courtier without becoming a politician, but Khusrau never involved himself in the political ventures of his patrons. He

maintained with them relations of good fellowship and pure business. He sang their praises because he was paid for doing so, and he insisted on being paid handsomely. The horizon always revealed a rising star, and to that star the poet made his way with his pilgrim's staff and his mellifluous verse.

2. Translate the following into Urdu :—

صد نشترِ عشق بر رگِ روح زدند  
یک قطرہ فرو چکید و نامش دل شد  
دوران بقا چو بانِ صحرا بگذشت  
تلخی و خوشی و زشت و زیبا بگذشت  
پنداشت ستمگر کہ جفا بر ما کرد  
بر گردنِ او بهاند و بر ما بگذشت  
من آن مورم کہ در پایم بهالند  
نہ زنہ---ورم کہ از نیشم ببالند  
صلاح کار کجا منِ خراب کجا  
بین تفاوتِ رہ از کجاست تا بہ کجا

3. Write an essay in Urdu on *any one* of the following subject :—

(i) جن کے رتبے ہیں سوا اُن کو سوا مشکل ہے

(ii) Modern Urdu Journalism.

(iii) Hali as a poet.

## MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—Not more than **seven** questions may be attempted

1. If  $m$  is any number which does not lie between 0 and 1, explain how you would find the least value of

$$xm + ym + zm + \dots,$$

where  $x, y, z, \dots$  are  $n$  positive quantities whose variations are subject to the condition of their sum remaining constant.

Find the least value of  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ , the condition on  $x, y, z$  being

$$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} + \frac{1}{z^2} = 1.$$

2. Test the convergence of the series

$$1 + nx + \frac{n(n+1)}{2!}x^2 + \frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3!}x^3 + \dots$$

for all real values of  $x$ .

Expand 
$$\frac{3x^2 + x - 2}{(x-2)^2(1-2x)}$$

in a series of ascending powers of  $x$ , indicating the condition for which the expansion is legitimate.

3. If a fraction  $\frac{P}{Q}$ , which is less than unity, is converted into a continued fraction of which the  $r$ th convergent is denoted by  $\frac{p_r}{q_r}$ , show that

$$p_r q_{r-1} - p_{r-1} q_r = (-1)^{r-1}.$$

Prove also that if the  $r$ th quotient is  $a_r$  and the total number of quotients is  $n$ ,

$$\left( \frac{1}{a_n} + \frac{1}{a_{n-1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{a_2} + \frac{1}{a_1} \right) \left( \frac{1}{a_n + a_{n-1} + \dots + a_2} \right) = \frac{(-1)^{n-1}}{P/Q}.$$

4. If  $\Delta$  denotes a determinant of the third order and  $\Delta'$  denotes the determinant whose constituents are the co-factors of the corresponding constituents of  $\Delta$ , show that  $\Delta' = \Delta^2$ .

If the three questions

$$\begin{aligned} (bc - f^2)x + (fg - ch)y + (hf - bg)z &= 0, \\ (fg - ch)x + (ca - g^2)y + (gh - af)z &= 0, \\ (hf - bg)x + (gh - af)y + (ab - h^2)z &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

can be satisfied simultaneously for values of  $x, y, z$  which are not all zero, prove that

$$abc + 2fgh - af^2 - bg^2 - ch^2 = 0.$$

5. Prove that if  $z$  is a complex number and  $p$  and  $q$  are positive integers prime to one another,  $\frac{p}{z^q}$  has  $q$  values.

If  $(1+x)^n = p_0 + p_1x + p_2x^2 + \dots,$   
 show that  $p_0 - p_2 + p_4 - \dots = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \cos \frac{n\pi}{4},$   
 and  $p_1 - p_3 + p_5 - \dots = 2^{\frac{n}{2}} \sin \frac{n\pi}{4}.$

6. Give a definition of  $\tan \theta$  which is applicable whether  $\theta$  is real or complex and show that  $\tan \theta$  is real, only when  $\theta$  is real.

If  $\tan \theta = \frac{x \sin a}{1 - x \cos a},$   
 prove that

$$\theta = x \sin a + \frac{1}{2} x^2 \sin 2a + \frac{1}{3} x^3 \sin 3a + \dots,$$

explaining the limitations of the result as they are required in the course of your proof.

7. (a) Show that the sum of the series

$$\tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2} + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{8} + \dots + \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{2n^2}$$

is  $\tan^{-1} \frac{n}{n+1}.$

(b) Sum the series

$$\cos \theta - \frac{1}{3} \cos 3\theta + \frac{1}{5} \cos 5\theta - \dots \text{to inf.}$$

8. Prove that if a circle cut two of a set of co-axial circles at right angles, it will cut them all at right angles.

If the origin be at one of the limiting points of a system of co-axial circles, of which

$$x^2 + y^2 + 2gx + 2fy + c = 0$$

is a member, prove that the equation of the system of circles cutting them all orthogonally may be written

$$(x^2+y^2)(g+\lambda f)+c(x+\lambda y)=0.$$

9. Show that the equation of the tangent to the parabola  $y^2=4ax$ , which makes an angle  $\theta$  with its axis, is

$$y=x \tan \theta + a \cot \theta.$$

Prove that the locus of the point of intersection of tangents to the parabola which always include an angle of  $45^\circ$  is a rectangular hyperbola.

10. If  $P$  and  $D$  are the extremities of a pair of conjugate radii of an ellipse, prove that the eccentric angles of  $P$  and  $D$  differ by a right angle.

Prove also that the chord  $PD$  always touches a similar ellipse.

11. Find the condition that the line

$$\frac{l}{r} = A \cos \theta + B \sin \theta$$

may be a tangent to the conic

$$\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e \cos \theta.$$

$P$  is any point on a conic, whose focus is  $S$ , and a straight line is drawn through  $S$  at a given angle with  $SP$  to meet the tangent at  $P$  in  $T$ ; prove that the locus of  $T$  is a conic whose focus and directrix are the same as those of the original conic.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

**N.B.**—Seven questions, of which Question No. 8 must be one, carry full marks.

1. Give a general method of finding asymptotes to a curve in polar co-ordinates. Find the asymptotes of the curve.

$$r\theta \cos \theta = a \cos 2\theta.$$

2. (a) If at a point  $P(h, k)$  on a curve

$$f(x, y) = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial h} = 0 \text{ and } \frac{\partial f}{\partial k} = 0,$$

prove that the point  $P$  is a node or a conjugate point or a cusp in general according as  $\left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial h \partial k}\right)^2$  is greater than or or less than or

equal to  $\frac{f}{\partial h^2} \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial k^2}$ .

- (b) Examine the nature of the origin on the curve

$$y^2 = 2x^2y + x^4y - 2x^4.$$

3. Obtain a formula in polar co-ordinates for the radius of curvature of a curve at a given point.

Find the radius of curvature of the curve  $r = a \sin n\theta$  at the origin.

4. (a) Determine for what values of  $x$ , the function.

$$12x^5 - 45x^4 + 40x^3 + 6$$

acquires maximum or minimum values.

(b) If  $POP'$  and  $DOD'$  be two conjugate diameters of an ellipse  $PDP'D'$  with its centre at  $O$ , and from  $P$  and  $D$  be drawn two perpendiculars to the major axis cutting it at  $M$  and  $N$  respectively, find the condition so that  $PM + DN$  may be a maximum.

5. Trace the curve

$$xy^2 = 4a^2(2a - x),$$

where  $a$  is positive.

6. Evaluate the following :—

(i)  $\int \frac{dx}{(x^2 - 1) \sqrt{1 + x^2}},$

(ii)  $\int \frac{d\theta}{\cos \theta \sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \theta + b^2 \sin^2 \theta + c^2}}$

and (iii)  $\int \frac{x^5}{x^5 - 2x^3 - 6x + 6} dx.$

7. Prove that

$$\int_0^a \phi(x) dx = \int_0^a \phi(a-x) dx.$$

Hence or otherwise prove that

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin^2 x}{\sin x + \cos x} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \log (\sqrt{2} + 1).$$

8. Prove that the area of the loop of the curve

$$x^3 + y^3 = 3axy$$

is three times the area of one of the loops of the curve

$$r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta.$$

9. Solve the following differential equations :—

$$(i) 3e^x \tan y + (1 - e^x) \sec^2 y \frac{dy}{dx} = 0.$$

$$(ii) (x-y)^2 \frac{dy}{dx} = a^2.$$

$$(iii) y = 2px + y^2 p^3, \text{ where } p \text{ has its usual meaning,}$$

10. (a) Give a general method of finding the orthogonal trajectories of a given system of curves in polar co-ordinates.

(b) Find the equation of the system of orthogonal trajectories of a series of confocal and coaxial parabolas.

$$r = \frac{2a}{1 + \cos \theta}.$$

11. Solve the following differential equations :—

$$(i) \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} = x^2.$$

$$(ii) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 4y = e^x \cos x.$$

## THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*N.B.—Answer any **six** questions.

1. Determine analytically the resultant of a given system of coplaner forces.

A light wire, in the shape of a quadrant of an ellipse cut off by the principal axes, has two equal weights fixed at its ends and rests on a smooth peg; show that the eccentric angle of the point of contact with the peg lies between.

$$\frac{\pi}{4} \text{ and } \frac{\pi}{3}.$$

2. Define the *cone of friction*.

A uniform rod  $AB$  is supported at an inclination  $\alpha$  to the horizontal, with its lower end  $B$  on a rough horizontal plane, by a light string attached to  $A$ . Prove that the greatest inclination ( $\theta$ ) of the string to the vertical is given by

$$\cot \theta = -\frac{1}{\mu} \pm 2 \tan \alpha$$

according to the direction in which the end  $B$  is going to move,  $\mu$  being the coefficient of friction.

3. Mention the forces which do not enter into the equation of virtual work, giving reasons in each case.

Two heavy rings slide on a smooth parabolic wire, whose axis is horizontal and plane vertical, and are connected by a string passing round a smooth small peg at the focus. Prove that in the position of equilibrium their weights are proportional to their vertical depths below the axis.

4. Find the centre of gravity of a uniform solid hemisphere.

Find the centre of gravity of the arc of the parabola  $y^2 = 4ax$  included between the vertex and the latus rectum.

5. Show that the path of a projectile in vacuum is a parabola.

Two particles are projected from the same point in the same vertical plane with equal velocities. If  $t, t'$  be the times taken to reach the other common point of their paths, and  $T, T'$  the respective times to the highest points, show that  $tT + t'T'$  is independent of the directions of projection.

6. A particle is moving in a plane under a conservative system of forces. Show that the sum of its potential and kinetic energies is constant throughout the motion.

If  $a$  denotes the earth's radius, and  $u$  the minimum velocity of projection from the earth's surface necessary to carry a body to an infinite distance from the earth, show that the time taken by a body, which is projected from the earth's surface with a velocity  $2u$ , to reach a distance  $x$  from the earth's centre, is

$$\frac{1}{3u} \left\{ \sqrt{x(3x+a)} - 2a - \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} a \log_e \frac{\sqrt{3x} + \sqrt{3x+a}}{(\sqrt{3} + 2) \sqrt{a}} \right\}.$$

7. (a) A heavy particle hangs from a point  $O$  by a string of length  $a$ . It is projected horizontally with a velocity  $v$  such that

$$v^2 = (2 - \sqrt{3}) ag.$$

Shew that the string becomes slack when it has described an angle.

$$\cos^{-1} \left( -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \right).$$

(b) A particle oscillates from cusp to cusp in a smooth cycloid whose axis is vertical and vertex lowest. Shew that the velocity  $v$  at any point is equal to the resolved part of the velocity  $V$  at the vertex along the tangent at  $P$ .

8. Two spheres of masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  impinge directly. If the relative velocity of each ball with respect to the other before the impact be  $k$ , find the loss of kinetic energy due to impact.

A smooth circular table is surrounded by a smooth rim, whose interior surface is vertical. Shew

that a ball, whose coefficient of restitution is  $e$ , projected along the table from a point in the rim in a direction making an angle

$$\tan^{-1} \sqrt{\frac{e^3}{1+e+e^2}}$$

with the radius through the point, will return to the point of projection after two impacts on the rim.

9. (a) Assuming that the pressure of a fluid is always perpendicular to any surface with which it is in contact, prove that the pressure at any point of a fluid at rest is the same in all directions.

(b) Two solids are each weighed in succession in three homogeneous liquids of different densities; if the weights of the one are  $w_1$ ,  $w_2$ , and  $w_3$ , and those of the other are  $W_1$ ,  $W_2$ , and  $W_3$ , prove that

$$w_1(W_2 - W_3) + w_2(W_3 - W_1) + w_3(W_1 - W_2) = 0.$$

10. Explain how to find the resultant horizontal thrust in a given direction on a given surface immersed in liquid.

A solid right circular cone, of height  $h$  and vertical angle  $2\alpha$ , is made of uniform material and floats in water with its axis vertical and vertex downwards and a length  $h'$  of axis is immersed. The cone is bisected by a vertical plane through the axis and the two parts are hinged together at the vertex. Shew that the two parts will remain in contact if  $h' > h \sin^2 \alpha$ .

. Find the centre of pressure of a rectangular lamina immersed in homogeneous liquid with one side in the surface.

A semi-ellipse bounded by its minor axis is just immersed in a liquid the density of which varies as the depth, if the minor axis be in the surface, find the eccentricity of the ellipse in order that the focus may be the centre of pressure.

**B.Sc. EXAMINATION.****PHYSICS.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.**Attempt two questions from Section A, two from B, and three from C. Questions are of equal value.***A.**

1. What is meant by the gravitation constant? Shew how it is related to the acceleration due to gravity.

Two lead spheres of 20 cms. and 2 cms. diameters are placed with their centres 100 cms. apart. Calculate the force of attraction between the spheres, given the radius of the earth as  $6.37 \times 10^8$  cms. and its mean density as 5.53. (Specific gravity of lead = 11.5.)

If the lead spheres are replaced by brass spheres of same radii, would the force of attraction be the same?

2. Explain the term "Young's modulus." A box-wood metre scale is clamped at one end with one pair of faces horizontal; a weight is suspended from the free end. Explain how the depression of the free end depends on the dimensions and Young's modulus of the scale. How would you determine Young's modulus of the scale?

3. Describe any combination of pumps by means of which X-ray vacuum may be obtained.

**B.**

4. Explain the principle of the method of locating a source of sound by "sound ranging."

5. What is meant by forced vibrations? Describe Kundt's method of comparing the velocity of sound in different gases. How can the value for the ratio of the specific heats be obtained by this methods?

6. Describe the stroboscopic method of finding the frequency of a fork.

**C.**

7. Describe the steam calorimeter. Explain how it may be used to determine (i) the specific heat of a

gas at constant volume, (ii) the specific heat of a small solid.

8. Describe a method for determining the ratio of the specific heats of a gas at constant pressure and constant volume. How has the mechanical equivalent of heat been calculated from a knowledge of this ratio?

9. Shew that when a body expands, the external work performed is given by the expression.

$$\int_{v_1}^{v_2} p. dv.$$

From the following data calculate what fraction of the specific heat of copper is due to the external work done in expansion in an atmosphere at a pressure of 76 cms. of mercury :—

Specific heat of copper = 0.093.

Specific gravity of copper = 8.3, of mercury = 13.6.

Coefficient of linear expansion of copper 0.000016.

$J = 4.2 \times 10^7$  ergs per calorie.

10. Explain what is meant by a reversible cycle. Shew that no engine working between a given source and refrigerator has a greater efficiency than a reversible engine. Explain why the efficiency of all heat engines in practice is much below that of a reversible engine.

11. Prove that the pressure of a gas is equal to two-thirds of the kinetic energy per unit volume. Deduce the law  $p = \frac{1}{3} n \bar{m} \bar{c}^2$  ( $n$ —number of molecules per unit volume), and explain how this expression includes the laws of Boyle, Charles, and Avogadro.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

**Three questions to be attempted from Group A, and four from Group B. All are of equal value.**

### Group A.

1. Describe the construction of an achromatic telescope objective. How would you test for chromatic and spherical aberration?

2. What are Fraunhofer lines? How are they obtained? How did Kirchhoff explain them and what evidence do they afford regarding the constitution of the sun?

3. "We are blind in an 'Ocean of Light.'" Expand this in the form of an essay.

4. Show how two circularly polarized waves (one right handed and the other left handed) can be combined to form a plane polarized wave. Give Fresnel's interpretation of the rotation of the plane of polarisation.

5. Derive expressions for the dispersive and resolving powers of a plane transmission grating.

### Group B

6. Describe the following instruments, discussing how far they are alike, and how far they differ from each other:—

(1) An ammeter, (2) a voltmeter, (3) a milliammeter, (4) a millivoltmeter.

How can you easily convert an ammeter into a voltmeter and a voltmeter into ammeter in times of emergency?

7. Describe the principles underlying the experimental arrangement by which speech is carried by electromagnetic waves from Calcutta to Allahabad. How can the speech be heard at Allahabad?

8. Define "Self-induction." How can you measure the self-inductance of a coil?

9. Describe the effect of (a) varying temperature, (b) magnetic field, (c) light on the electrical conductivity of substances with special reference to (a) Platinum and carbon, (b) Bismuth, (c) Selenium. Do you know of any practical application of these effects?

10. What is an electron, and state how much we know of it. How has this knowledge been obtained?

11. Define Para-, Di-, and Ferro-magnetism, and illustrate by a simple experiment.

How would you measure the permeability of a given sample with the aid of a ballistic galvanometer?

**CHEMISTRY.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.*

**N.B.**—Seven questions are to be attempted, of which three should be from Group A, three from Group B, and one from Group C.

*Equations and neat diagrams should be given wherever required.*

**A.**

1. How is active Nitrogen prepared? State its properties and discuss any theory that you may know bearing on the activity of the gas.

2. State briefly how any four of the following can be prepared:—

(a) Calcium carbide, (b) nitrous acid, (c) boron, (d) a salt containing iron in the acidic part, (e) Nessler's reagent, (f) Caro's acid.

3. (a) Discuss the position of zinc, cadmium, and mercury in the Periodic Table.

(b) What happens when the following react:  
(i) Hydrogen peroxide and potassium permanganate,  
(ii) potassium ferrocyanide and sulphuric acid?

4. (a) State the properties and uses of any two of the following:—

(1) Bleaching powder, (2) chromic anhydride, (3) sodium nitrite.

(b) How is Fluorine prepared?

**B.**

5. State what you know of the Dissociation constant of acids. How is it calculated and where do you fail to get it?

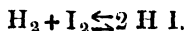
6. (a) Describe briefly a method of measuring osmotic pressure.

(b) A solution contains 18 grams of cane sugar ( $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$ ) in a litre at  $31^{\circ}C$ . What is the calculated osmotic pressure of it in atmospheres?

$R=0.082$  in litre atmosphere units.

7. What steps would you take with a newly discovered metal to find out its atomic weight and to locate its position in the Periodic Table?

8. Discuss the following equilibrium :—



What is the effect of (a) change of temperature, and (b) addition of a catalyst to reactions of the above type?

### C.

9. (a) Explain the principles involved in the use of the following in qualitative analysis :—

(1) Ammonium chloride plus ammonia. and (2) sodium acetate plus acetic acid.

(b) Why is dilution advised in precipitating the second group of qualitative analysis?

10. (a) How is a decinormal hypo solution prepared?

(b) 100 c.c. of a solution of sodium chloride and copper sulphate gave 1.434 gm. of silver chloride in a quantitative experiment. Another 100 c.c. of the same solution, on the addition of excess of potassium iodide, consumed 100 c.c. of  $\frac{N}{10}$  Hypo. Find in a litre the amounts of sodium chloride and crystallised copper sulphate.

(The atomic weights are Na=23, Cu=63.5, Ag=107.9, Cl=35.5, and S=32.1.)

### SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Only six questions are to be attempted.*

1. Give a clear idea of the difference you find among the following: Empirical formula, Molecular formula, and Constitutional formula.

Calculate the formula of a liquid, of which 0.200 gram when submitted to combustion with copper oxide gave 0.574 gram of carbon dioxide and 0.351 gram of water, and of which vapor density was 23 when compared with hydrogen as unity.

2. Describe the formation of ethyl alcohol from its elements. Name the raw materials from which it is manufactured on a large scale and state the important chemical actions taking place during its manufacture.

3. How many tartaric acids are known? How are they obtained and how did Pasteur explain their relationships?

4. Give a method for the production of cyanogen, showing that it is the nitrite of oxalic acid. What happens when cyanogen, methyl cyanide, and methyl isocyanide are separately treated with hydrochloric acid and alcoholic potash? Give equations for the six different reactions.

5. Why is cellulose classed as a polysaccharose? Enumerate the purest forms of cellulose you know, and state the action of the following reagents on cellulose:—

- (a) Dilute and strong caustic soda solution.
- (b) Dilute and strong sulphuric acid.
- (c) Strong nitric acid.
- (d) Schweitzer's reagent.

6. How can phenol be (a) obtained from benzene, and (b) converted into benzene? Describe fully Liebermann's reaction for phenols.

7. Explain Kolbe's reaction with reference to the synthesis of salicylic acid. What are the uses of salicylic acid and its important compounds?

8. Discuss the experimental evidence upon which the double hexagonal formula of naphthalene rests. Give the number and the nomenclature of mono- and di-derivatives of naphthalene.

## ZOOLOGY.

### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[NOTE. - Only five questions should be answered. Neat diagrams must be given wherever necessary. Marks will be awarded for brevity and clear exposition.]

1. What are Mendel's findings? Discuss briefly how far the results of his experiments revolutionised our notions regarding heredity and evolution.

2. State briefly the various modes of reproduction with which you are acquainted in Protozoa. Which one of them do you consider to be the most highly evolved, and why?

3. What do you understand by "Alternation of generations"? Illustrate this phenomenon with reference to the cases known to you among the nonchordates.

4. Give the diagnostic characters of Crustacea and briefly state its relationships with the other groups of Arthropoda.

5. Compare in detail, giving diagrams, the transverse sections of *Tenia* and *Ascaris* and outline an account of the life-history of the latter.

6. Give a short description of the anatomy of starfish as can be made out by the naked eye.

7. Describe in detail the circulatory system of *Ampullaria*. What is the structure of blood in this animal?

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### SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Attempt five questions only. Give diagrams wherever necessary.*

1. Describe the development of a Tunicate pointing out its bearing on the relationship of the Chordates.

2. Compare the mode of development of an Elasmobranch denticle, a reptilian scale, a bird's feather, and a mammalian hair.

3. What do you know about the structure, nature, and various functions of Thyroid gland and Pituitary body in the higher vertebrates?

4. Trace the evolution of the Venous system in the Vertebrate series.

5. Write briefly all you know of the lateral line sense organs of an Elasmobranch fish. Describe in detail the organisation of the mammalian ear and show how it is genetically related to the lateral line system.

6. Describe the mode of development of the mammalian embryo up to the formation of the placenta.

What are the different kinds of placentation found in that group ?

7. Discuss the geographical distribution of animals in relation to their means of locomotion. Give some account of the living mammalian fauna of Australia and South America, and discuss the faunal relation of the two continents.

## BOTANY.

### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours*

[*Attempt any five questions. Conciseness, clear exposition, and legible writing will be rewarded. Answers should, where necessary, be illustrated with good sketches.*]

1. Compare the general microscopic structure and reproduction in Bacteria with those found in the Blue-green Algae.

2. Describe the structure of the *female reproductive organs* in :—

- (a) *Vaucheria*.
- (b) *Oedogonium*.
- (c) *Fucus*.
- (d) *Callithamnion*.

In which plant do you consider these organs highly evolved ? Give reasons for your views.

3. State what you know of the methods of spore dispersal found in the various types of Fungi studied by you.

4. Do you find any sexuality in the *Saccharomyces* and *Puccinia* ? Give reasons for your statement.

5. Describe the sex-organs of *Marchantia* and compare them with those of *Riccia*.

6. Compare the sporophyte of *Anthoceros* with that of *Funaria* or any other moss.

7. Write a comparative account of the gametophytes of (a) *Pteris*, (b) *Marsilea*, (c) *Selaginella*.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer any five questions of which Question No. 7 must be one. Give neat diagrams.*

1. Describe the structure and development of the male gametophytes of *Cycas* and of *Pinus*.

2. Give a comparative account of the changes that take place in the ovule of a Dicotyledon and that of *Pinus*, after fertilisation up to the formation of the seed.

3. An ordinary Monocotyledon such as the maize does not exhibit secondary growth in thickness. In view of this fact explain (a) why the stem of the adult is thicker than that of the seedling, and (b) why an adventitious root-system may be regarded as more advantageous to such a plant than a tap-root system.

4. Draw instructive diagrams to show such adaptations as are found in a typical xerophytic plant you have studied.

5. Discuss the important theories of the Ascent of sap.

6. How would you demonstrate that a green terrestrial plant respire even during the day?

How is respiration affected (a) by temperature, and (b) by increased rapidity of growth?

7. Give an account of the principal types of floral structure and the chief methods of pollination met with in the Hydrocharitaceæ.

*Or,*

Compare the floral structure of the Compositæ with that of the Umbelliferae. Which of the two families is more highly evolved, and why?

**B.Sc. (HONOURS).****PHYSICS.****FIRST PAPER.**

*Time—Three hours.*

*Only five questions need be attempted.*

1. State the Law of Gravitation. How can you conclude that the same law which governs the fall of particles near the surface of the earth will also explain the motion of planets round the sun in their orbits?

2. How would you determine the Torsional Rigidity of a wire?

Prove that for a twisted wire of circular cross section, the restoring couple varies as the fourth power of the radius.

3. How does the viscosity of a gas depend on its pressure and its temperature? Give an account of any precision method of determining the viscosity of air. How far are the conclusions from the theoretical formula verified by experimental data.

4. Explain the action of a mercury diffusion pump. Give a sketch of any one particular type. On what factors does the efficiency of a pump of this type depend?

5. Find the velocity of propagation of ripples on a liquid surface in terms of its surface tension and its density. Describe any experiment which has utilised this principle to determine the surface tension.

6. How would you determine the velocity of sound in Argon? How can you deduce from the velocity that argon is a mono-atomic gas?

7. On what factors does the amplitude of forced vibration depend? Discuss the effect of damping on the sharpness of resonance. Can you describe any experiment which demonstrates the effect of damping?

8. Write short notes on the following :—

(a) Theory of vowel sound.

(b) Combination-tones, and the theory of their origin.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.**Answer any five questions*

1. Prove that the heat-conductivity  $K$  of a gas is given by the formula  $K = \eta C_v f$ , where  $\eta$  = viscosity,  $C_v$  = specific heat at c.v., and  $f$  is a numerical factor depending on the complexity of the molecule.

How is ' $K$ ' experimentally determined, and how far do the experimental data support the above formula?

2. Give an account of the quantum theory of the specific heat of solids. Deduce a simple relation between temperature and specific heat at low temperatures.

3. Describe briefly the methods of standardisation and the range of usefulness of platinum resistance thermometers; and discuss some of the difficulties of precise resistance measurement and the precautions to be taken to avoid or correct for these.

4. Radiation theory contains two important constants; the constant of total radiation occurs in Stefan's formula and the constant of spectral radiation in Planck's formula. Describe some of the experimental determinations of these two constants.

5. Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(a) The partition of energy.

(b) Entropy.

(c) Brownian movements.

6. Deduce Clapeyron's equation which expresses the relation between the latent heat of any vapour, the change of volume which it undergoes in being vaporised, and the variation of vapour pressure with temperature. Also deduce therefrom, using certain simple assumptions, Callendar's formula for the vapour pressure of a liquid in the form.

$$\log p = A + \frac{B}{T} + C \log T.$$

7. Starting from the Gibbs-Helmholtz equation,

$$A - U = T \left( \frac{dA}{dT} \right)$$

give an account of the consequences and significance of the theory that the internal energy ( $U$ ) and free energy ( $A$ ) are identical at the absolute zero of temperature and for a short range immediately above the absolute zero.

8. Write a short and critical account of the methods in use for the determination of the solar constant and its fluctuations. How can you derive from it the temperature of the photosphere of the sun?

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*NOTE.—Only six questions to be attempted  
All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Give a critical account of interference methods of determining the refractive indices of (a) a gas, (b) a liquid.

2. Define the resolving power of a Spectroscope and find its value for a prism spectroscope.

Account in general terms for the high resolving power of a Fabry and Perot interferometer.

3. Light diverging from a point source passes through a small circular aperture. Discuss the nature of the illumination which will be seen in the field of an eyepiece situated on the axis and pointing towards the aperture. Describe how the appearance will alter as the eyepiece is moved along the axis.

4. Describe the numerical relationships which exist between the members of a typical series spectrum.

Explain also the physical significance of the Ritz principle of combination.

5. Describe experiments of Wood and others on the fluorescence of iodine vapour in monochromatic light, and give an explanation, accounting also for the effect of adding helium.

6. Account for the form of the interference fringes observed when a plate of biaxial crystal, cut perpendicularly to the bisector of the optic axes, is examined in convergent polarised light.

7. Give a simple derivation of the "Normal" Zeeman effect on the basis of classical electromagnetic theory.

8. Write short notes on *any three* of the following:—

- (a) Zone plate.
- (b) Eagle Mounting.
- (c) Spectrophotometer.
- (d) Stark Effect.
- (e) Double Image Prism.

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#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—Six question only to be answered

1. Describe any form of electrostatic voltmeter, explaining the principle on which it works. When is such an instrument preferable to any ordinary voltmeter?

2. Explain clearly the difference between 'line of force' and 'line of induction'. Prove that in magnetic field  $\text{div } \mathbf{H} = 0$ , where  $\mathbf{H}$  stands for the intensity of the field.

3. Indicate briefly the method of calculating mutual inductance between two co-axial circular coils.

Describe method of determining self-inductance preferably the one in which it is compared with mutual inductance.

4. Define virtual volt, virtual ampere, and power factor.

Find an expression for the power absorbed in an alternating current circuit. Explain the term 'idle current'.

5. Describe three general types of dynamos and state the purpose for which each type is used.

6. Prove that the velocity of electromagnetic waves is  $1/\sqrt{\mu k}$  cms. per sec.

7. Explain the terms (1) Modulation, (2) Carrier waves, (3) Grid rectification, (4) Heterodyne method of reception, used in 'wireless.'

Describe how a triode valve is used for detection of wireless waves.

8. Discuss thermo-electric circuit considered as a heat engine. Show that if  $\pi$  be the heat absorbed at a metallic junction per unit electrical transfer,  $\theta$  the absolute temperature of the junction, and  $E$  the total thermo-electromotive force in the circuit.

$$\pi = \theta \frac{dE}{d\theta}$$

#### FIFTH PAPER.

*Time - Three hours.*

N.B. — Only six questions to be attempted.

1. Describe Bucherer's experiments on variation of the mass of an electron with velocity. Indicate the results obtained by him.

2. Explain the theory underlying the mass-spectrograph of Aston.

3. Describe an accurate electrical method of measuring the resonance and ionisation potentials of an element. Explain their importance in connection with the line spectra emitted by the element.

4. What is Compton effect? Give the theory of the phenomenon.

5. Describe Stern and Gerlach's experiments on the magnetic deviation of silver atoms. Explain the physical significance of the results obtained.

6. Describe Townsend's experiment for determining the number of ions produced by collision by a single negative ion in one cm. of its path. Indicate briefly the theory of the method.

7. Deduce Langevin's equation

$$M = \frac{1}{N} \sqrt{\frac{3KTm_H}{H}}$$

where  $N$  is the number of atoms per mol of a gas,  $M$  the magnetic moment of an atom,  $m_H$  the component magnetic moment per mol of the gas parallel to the inducing magnetic field  $H$ ,  $T$  the absolute temperature, and  $R$  the gas constant.

How has this result been reconciled with the idea of a Bohr magneton?

8. State Einstein's photoelectric equation. How has it been verified experimentally?

## CHEMISTRY.

### FIRST PAPER

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer six questions only.*

1. Describe in detail the method for determining the molecular conductivity of an electrolyte in solution.

The specific conductivity of a saturated aqueous solution of  $\text{AgCl}$  at  $18^\circ$  was  $2.4 \times 10^{-6}$ , and that of the water used was  $1.16 \times 10^{-6}$ . Assuming that  $\text{AgCl}$  is completely dissociated in solution, calculate the solubility of  $\text{AgCl}$  at  $18^\circ$ .

[ $\Lambda_\infty$  of  $\text{AgNO}_3 = 116.5$ ,  $\Lambda_\infty$  of  $\text{NaCl} = 110.3$  and  $\Lambda_\infty$  of  $\text{NaNO}_3 = 105.2$ ].

2. Deduce the relation between the osmotic pressure of a solution and the lowering of its vapour pressure. Describe an accurate method for determining the osmotic pressure of a solution.

3. Write a short essay on Colloids.

4. Describe briefly the various methods for determining the ionisation constant of water.

(Given that a  $\frac{N}{10}$  solution of sodium acetate is hydro-

lysed to the extent of 0.008 per cent., calculate the ionisation constant of water, taking the dissociation constant for acetic acid as  $1.78 \times 10^{-5}$ ).

5. What is meant by the temperature coefficient of reaction? What information regarding the nature and mechanism of a reaction can be obtained from a study of its temperature coefficient?

6. Describe the chemical processes taking place in the lead accumulator during charging and discharging.

7. Write short notes on :—

(a) Atomic Numbers.

(b) Crystal Lattice.

(c) Liquid Crystal.

8. Write a clear account of catalysis and its industrial applications.

SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

**Five questions should be attempted.**

1. Write an essay on *one* of the following :—

(i) Active hydrogen.

(ii) Active nitrogen.

2. Write an account of vanadium and its compounds, and state some of the important technical uses of the same.

3. Give an account of the facts and considerations which led to the theory of isotopic elements, and discuss the progress which has been made in the experimental verification of the theory.

4. By what methods can silicon be prepared? Describe the chief properties of that element and discuss critically its relationship with boron and carbon.

*Or.*

Write a comparative critical account of the elements of the fourth group.

5. Give a short account of the important contributions of Davy and Moissan to the science of Chemistry.

6. Give an outline of the metallurgy of Tungsten. For what industrial purposes is tungsten used? Describe

the preparation and properties of the more important compounds of tungsten.

7. State the principal facts concerning the preparation and properties of perchloric and persulphuric acids and their salts. Describe the constitution of these acids and the uses of the salts.

8. Write what you know about the recent work in connection with *any two* of the following :—

(i) Production of helium from hydrogen with the help of palladium.

(ii) Reduction of aqueous solutions of mettalic salts by hydrogen under pressure.

(iii) Baly's work in photosynthesis.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Only five questions should be attempted. All questions are of equal value.)*

1. Write a short essay on petroleum, with special reference to its occurrence, utilization, and manufacture. Discuss the origin of petroleum in the interior of the earth.

2. An organic substance on boiling with concentrated potassium hydroxide gave 16.5% ammonia. When treated with sodium and alcohol followed by nitrous acid it yielded 13.59% nitrogen. With cold concentrated sulphuric acid it yielded another substance containing 13.2% oxygen. What was the original substance?

3. Make a brief survey of the chief methods of manufacturing indigo, with merits and demerits of each.

4. What are the proteins and how would you classify them? What are their chief degradation products and how are they isolated?

5. What is Orientation? How would you determine the positions of substituents in resorcinol, pyrocatechin, terephthalic acid, and benzidine?

6. How would you prepare the following substances, starting in each case from glycerol: citric acid, cyclopropane, allyl alcohol, piperidine, glyceric aldehyde, and isopropyl iodide?

7. Write a clear account of Hofmann's researches in Organic Chemistry.

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#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Five questions are to be attempted.*

1. Give an account of either (a) Ramsay's researches on inert gases, or (b) Curie's discovery of radium.

2. Write briefly the modern views on the subject of valency.

3. What is the Thomsen-Berthelot principle of maximum work? Discuss its applicability in determining the chemical affinity between two reacting substances.

4. Give an account of some physico-chemical investigations which greatly elucidate the constitution of organic compounds.

5. Write a note on emulsions and indicate their uses in life.

6. What are the contributions of Emil Fischer to Chemistry?

7. What are the arguments and facts which convinced chemists to accept the view that chlorine is an elementary substance?

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#### ZOOLOGY.

##### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*All questions carry equal marks.*

*Answer any five questions.*

1. How far do the reactions of Protozoa to stimuli and environment support the Tropistic theory of animal behaviour?

2. Give a general account of the various types of spicules met with in Sponges. How are the calcareous triradiate spicules formed?

3. Give a comparative account of the digestive organs in Platyhelminthes. How do you account for their absence in Cestodes?

4. Give a general account of the Siphonophora.

5. Describe the thoracic appendages of a Prawn. From which type of limb do you think these can be most suitably derived?

6. Write a short essay on the modifications of the foot in Mollusca.

7. Make a neat labelled diagram to illustrate the anatomy of a Holothurian.

8. Write short notes on the following :—

Auricularia, Nauplius Pluteus, Scyphistoma, Zoæa.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Attempt any four questions. Illustrate your answers by diagram wherever necessary).*

1. Give a short account of the structure of brain in any Reptile you have studied. Mention precisely the various commissures met with therein. State which of these commissures exist, are absent or undergo modifications in the other classes of the Vertebrata.

2. Give a short comparative description of the integument of Reptiles, Birds, and Mammals.

3. What are the most striking departures from the typical organisation of Mammals which are met with in (a) Bat, and (b) a Whale or any other Cetacean?

4. What are the distinctive features of the Chordata? Discuss the claims of Balanoglossus to be regarded as a member of the group.

5. Discuss the question as to whether the Cyclostomata are primitive or specialised animals.

6. Write short descriptive notes on the following :—

- (a) *Draco Volans* ;
- (b) *Sphenodon* ;
- (c) *Ostracodermi* ;
- (d) *Cephalodiscus* ;

and (e) Kiwi.

7. Give an outline of the classification of Amphibia and mention the principal features of the divisions and sub-divisions you adopt.

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THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer four questions only including the last, which is compulsory.]

1. "It was found that countries exceedingly similar in climate and all physical features may yet have very distinct animal populations." Corroborate the above observation with reference to particular regions selected by you, and give your reasons for the same.

2. Give a general account of the Pelagic fauna, and discuss its nature and relationships.

3. Write a short essay on 'the imperfection of the Geological record.'

4. Discuss the morphological significance of the fossils '*Archæopteryx*' and '*Pleuracanthus*.'

5. Write notes on (a) centres of development; (b) barriers; (c) extinction of species; (d) trilobites; (e) spiral segmentation, and (f) fertilisation.

6. Discuss the formation of Cœlome in *Amphioxus*.

Or,

Describe the formation of the foetal membranes in chick.

## FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*N.B.—*Attempt any four questions.*

1. Discuss the part played by "Selection" in the process of evolution.

2. Explain what is meant by "Coefficient of correlation" and discuss its importance.

3. Write a short essay on the dynamic conception of the organism and its application to certain biological problems.

4. Give a critical account of the Recapitulation Theory.

5. Define a secondary sexual character. How far do you consider Darwin's hypothesis adequate in explaining the appearance of secondary sexual characters? What theories have been put forward as alternatives to Darwin's theory of sexual selection?

6. Write explanatory paragraphs on:—

(a) Isolation, (b) Germinal selection, (c) Genotype, (d) Gynandromorph, (e) Mullerian mimicry.

## FIFTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*N.B.—*Only four questions should be attempted.*

1. Give a critical account of the chief views held as to the cytological basis for the genetical phenomena of "crossing over."

2. Give an account of any cases in animals in which sex-determination depends upon external agencies. How are such cases to be reconciled with the sex-chromosome theory?

3. Write a short essay on the effect of parasites on the sex of their hosts.

4. Describe in detail the formation of a typical spermatozoon from a spermatid, and discuss the rôle of the cytoplasmic substances concerned.

5. Give a general account of the phenomena of regeneration, and discuss the question as to whether the capacity to regenerate is to be regarded as an adaptation.

6. "All inheritance is in essence Mendelian." Discuss this statement.

7. Write a paragraph on each of the following :—

(a) The "normal curve" of variability.

(b) Law of ancestral heredity.

(c) Theory of the pure line.

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## BOTANY.

### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

NOTE.—Answer only five questions.

1. Write an illustrated account of the various modes of reproduction prevailing amongst members of the Chlorophyceæ.

2. Describe the thallus in *Œlogonium*, *Dictyota*, *Laminaria*, and the Volvocales.

3. Give an account of the structure and reproduction of the Siphonales.

4. Select and describe an Ascomycete and a red alga which most closely resemble each other in the formation of the sporophyte.

5. Give an illustrated account of the various types of sporophore met with in the fungi.

6. Describe in detail the structure and life-history of any economically important member of the Hemibasidiomycetes and the methods of treatment or control used for the parasite.

7. Trace, by referring to suitable types, the progressive degeneration and disappearance of sexuality in the fungi.

8. Write an essay on :—

"The specialization of parasitism in the fungi."

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.**Answer any five questions.**In marking the answers, accuracy of language, conciseness, and clearness of exposition will be taken into consideration.*

1. Name the orders into which Liverworts are divided and give their important characters. Discuss the merits of the classification you have adopted.

2. Describe the chief methods of vegetative reproduction in Liverworts and mosses, with special reference to Indian forms.

3. Write short notes on the following, giving illustrations where necessary :—

*Lepidocarpon, Calamostachys, Psaronius, Helminthostachys, Rhynia.*

4. Discuss the importance of the capsule in the classification of mosses, and describe its structure briefly in the larger groups.

5. Describe the chief characters (including anatomical structure) and the distribution of the following :—

*Matoniaceæ, Gleicheniaceæ.*

6. Describe the structure of the prothallus of the genus *Lycopodium* and discuss the significance of its various types.

7. Describe the structure of the sporocarp in the Marsiliaceæ and the Salviniaceæ, and discuss the affinities of the two families.

8. Describe the variations in the form and structure of the thallus in the Anacrogynous, Jungermanniales and discuss the relation of this group to the Acrogynæ.

## THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Question Nos. 6 and 8 are compulsory. Besides these, attempt any three questions.*

1. Give an outline classification of the Gymnosperms, enumerating the main characteristics of the different phyla.

2. Describe the development of the female cone of *Pinus* from the earliest stage to the time of shedding of the seed.

3. Describe briefly the different types of ovules met with in the Pteridosperms.

4. Assign the following genera to their respective systematic positions, and refer briefly to the most characteristic features of each.

*Podocarpus* *Zamia*, *Cedrus*, *Ginkgo*, *Araucaria*.

5. Describe in some detail the morphology and anatomy of the stem in the Cycadales.

6. Give a short systematic account of the living Gymnosperm flora of India, naming all the genera known to you and describing their distribution within the country as well as outside. [*Compulsory Question.*]

7. Describe the flower of any one of the Bennettitiales and briefly discuss the phylogenetic bearings of the facts you describe.

8. Give a brief sketch of the growth of our knowledge of the "seed-ferns" [*Compulsory Question.*]

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#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer any five questions.*

1. Describe the process and mature structures involved in secondary growth.

2. Describe typical leaf structure, and discuss modifications of form and structure in response to environment.

3. Describe the development of the female gametophyte of a typical Angiosperm. Give some representative deviations from typical development, and discuss their significance.

4. Describe the early development of the embryo. What are the possible sources of multiple embryos?

5. Describe the outstanding features of meiosis, and indicate their significance.

6. Discuss the principles of modern classification, and the difficulties in making a natural classification of the Angiosperms. Outline the larger features of the system that you regard as the most satisfactory.

7. Discuss the basis of facts on which belief in evolution depends.

8. Discuss modern theory on the cause and course of evolution.

9. Give a clear statement of the meaning of Mendelism and its modern application.

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FIFTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Attempt any five questions.*

1. State briefly how you would apply the "Compound Interest Law" and the Law of "Autocatalytic reactions" to Growth rates in plants.

2. Write a short account of "Selective Absorption" by plant cells.

3. What do you understand by 'Geotropism'? Can you eliminate the influence of gravity by any suitable means?

4. What do you understand by critical concentrations of sugars? Is it a fixed quantity or does it vary with different plants and different conditions?

5. Write an essay on the Mechanism of Respiration in Plants.

6. Graphically describe the effect of light on the rate of Photosynthesis in green leaves.

7. Write short notes on the following:—  
Societies, Colony, and Edaphic factors.

8. If you are asked to make a study of the vegetation of a locality ecologically, how will you proceed?

**MATHEMATICS.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.*

N. B.—Candidates should answer **six** questions and no more, out of which at least **one** must be from each of the Groups A, B, and C.

**Group A.**

1. If  $T_n$  and  $S_n$  are the  $n$ th term and the sum of the first  $n$  terms respectively of a series and if  $S_n = 1 - kT_n$ , shew that the series is a geometrical progression if  $k \neq -1$  and find the first term and common ratio.

Shew that this series has a "sum to infinity" if  $k > -\frac{1}{2}$  and find this sum.

How many term of the series

$$3 + \frac{21}{8} + \frac{147}{64} + \dots$$

must be taken so that their sum is the first to exceed 95 per cent. of the sum to infinity?

2. Show how to convert a quadratic surd into a continued fraction. Express  $\sqrt{9a^2 + 3}$  as a continued fraction, and find the fifth convergent.

3. The terms  $a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots$  of an infinite series are all positive and decrease steadily as  $n$  increases. Prove that the condition

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (na_n) = 0$$

is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for convergence.

Give an example in support of your proof.

4. (a) Without assuming the formula, find the sum of the series

$$1^6 + 2^6 + 3^6 + \dots + n^6.$$

(b) Find the sum to infinity of the series whose  $n$ th term is

$$(n+1)n^{-1}(n+2)^{-1}(-x)n^{-1}.$$

5. (a) If  $a$  and  $b$  are positive and unequal, prove that

$$a^n - b^n > n(a-b)(ab)^{\frac{1-n}{2}}.$$

(b) If  $a, b, c$  are real positive quantities, show that

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} < \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{a^2 b^2 c^2}.$$

### Group B.

6. Prove by clearing of fractions that

$$\frac{1-x^2}{1-2x \cos \theta + x^2} = 1 + 2x \cos \theta + 2x^2 \cos 2\theta + \dots$$

and  $\frac{(1-x^2) \cos \theta}{1-2x \cos \theta + x^2} = \cos \theta + x^2 \cos 3\theta + x^4 \cos 5\theta + \dots$

if  $-1 < x < 1$ .

Deduce that, if  $e = 2 \cos 2\theta$ ,

$$\frac{\cos 11\theta}{\cos \theta} = e^5 - e^4 - 4e^3 + 3e^2 + 3e - 1.$$

7. Express  $\sin x$ , where  $x$  is real, as an infinite product.

Prove that  $\frac{1}{1^2} + \frac{1}{2^2} + \frac{1}{3^2} + \dots = \frac{\pi^2}{6}$ .

8. If  $\xi + i\eta = \log (\cos (x + iy))$ ,

prove that  $\xi = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{\cos 2x + \cosh 2y}{2}$ ,

and  $\frac{\cos \eta}{\cos x \cosh y} = \frac{\sin \eta}{\sin x \sinh y} \left( \frac{\cos 2x + \cosh 2y}{2} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$

Prove that one of the values of  $\sin^{-1}(\cos \theta + i \sin \theta)$  is  $\cos^{-1}(\sqrt{\sin \theta}) + i \log \{ \sqrt{\sin \theta} + \sqrt{(1 + \sin \theta)} \}$  when  $\theta$  is between 0 and  $\frac{1}{2}\pi$ .

### Group C.

9. If  $x^3 + 3hx + g = [\lambda(x + \mu)^3 - \mu(x + \lambda)^3]/(\lambda - \mu)$ ,

for all values of  $x$  shew that

$$2\lambda = (g + \sqrt{\Delta})/h, \quad 2\mu = (g - \sqrt{\Delta})/h \quad \text{where} \quad \Delta = g^2 + 4h^3.$$

Shew that the cubic

$$4x^3 = 27a^2(x+a)$$

has two roots equal, and find its roots.

10. Find the condition that the relation

$$a_1a_2 + a_3a_4 = 0$$

may exist between the roots  $a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4$  of the quartic

$$x^4 + ax^3 + bx^2 + cx = d^2;$$

and then prove that the quartic is reducible into two quadratic factors with rational coefficients.

In this way, solve the equation

$$x^4 - 7x^3 + 6x^2 - 10x - 4 = 0.$$

11. Explain Newton's method of approximation to the root of an equation.

Apply Newton's method to find the positive root of the equation

$$x^3 - x - 9 = 0,$$

correctly to five decimal places.

12. Solve

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{If} \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a+2, & a+b, & a+b \\ a+b, & x^2+2ab, & a^2+b^2 \\ a+b, & a^2+b^2, & x^2+2ab \end{array} \right| = 0. \\ \quad \left| \begin{array}{ccc} a^3-\xi, & b^3, & c^3, & d^3 \\ a^2, & b^2, & c^2, & d^2 \\ a, & b, & c, & d \\ 1, & 1, & 1, & 1 \end{array} \right| = 0 \end{array}$$

prove that

$$\xi = (a-b)(a-c)(a-d).$$

SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—You are permitted to answer six questions, of which at least two must be from Group A.

### Group A.

1. From a point  $P(a+lr, \beta+mr, \gamma+nr)$  on the line

$$\frac{x-a}{l} = \frac{y-\beta}{m} = \frac{z-\gamma}{n}$$

a perpendicular is dropped upon a plane through the line

$$\frac{x - \alpha'}{l'} = \frac{y - \beta'}{m'} = \frac{z - \gamma'}{n'},$$

drawn parallel to the first. Obtain its length

If the shortest distance between the above two lines passes through  $P$ , show that

$$\{r = \Sigma(\alpha - \alpha')(l' \cos \theta - l)\} \div \sin^2 \theta,$$

where  $\theta$  is the angle between the two lines.

2. Obtain the equation of the diametral plane of an ellipsoid conjugate to any diameter.

$OP, OQ, OR$  are the conjugate diameters of an ellipsoid, prove that

(i)  $p_1\pi_1 + p_2\pi_2 + p_3\pi_3$  is const., where  $p_1, p_2, p_3; \pi_1, \pi_2, \pi_3$  are their projections on any two given lines ;

(ii) the locus of the centre of gravity of the triangle  $PQR$ , for different conjugate diameters, is a similar ellipsoid.

3. Prove that the hyperboloid of one sheet and the hyperbolic paraboloid are the only ruled surfaces among surfaces of the second degree which are *skew*.

In such surfaces, prove that there are two systems of generating lines which are such that all members of the one system do not themselves intersect, but intersect each member of the other system.

Tangent planes to

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1,$$

which are parallel to tangent planes to

$$\frac{b^2c^2x^2}{c^2 - b^2} + \frac{c^2a^2y^2}{c^2 - a^2} + \frac{a^2b^2z^2}{a^2 + b^2} = 0$$

cut the surface in perpendicular generators.

4. Find the axes of the sanction of the conicoid

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1$$

by the plane

$$lx + my + nz = p.$$

If the plane cuts the above conicoid in a parabolic section, prove that the direction-cosines of its axis are

proportional to  $\frac{l}{a} : \frac{m}{b} : \frac{n}{c}$  and that the co-ordinates

of the vertex of the parabola satisfy the equation

$$\frac{ax}{l} \left( \frac{1}{b} - \frac{1}{c} \right) + \frac{by}{m} \left( \frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{a} \right) + \frac{cz}{n} \left( \frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) = 0.$$

5. Prove that a surface represented by the general equation of the second degree in  $x, y, z$ , always represents a central conicoid, if

$$\begin{vmatrix} a & h & g \\ h & b & f \\ g & f & c \end{vmatrix} \neq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \begin{vmatrix} a & h & g & u \\ h & b & f & v \\ g & f & c & w \\ u & v & w & d \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

Reduce the conicoid

$$3x^2 - y^2 - z^2 + 6yz - 6x + 6y - 2z - 2 = 0$$

to its canonical form.

6. If two confocal conicoids intersect and a radius of one be drawn through the centre, parallel to the normal to the other at any point of their curve of intersection, prove that the radius is of a constant length.

If  $a_1, b_1, c_1; a_2, b_2, c_2; a_3, b_3, c_3$  are the axes of three confocals passing through a given point, and if  $p_1, p_2, p_3$  are the perpendiculars from the centre upon their tangent planes at the point, prove that

$$p_1^2 = \frac{a_1^2 b_1^2 c_1^2}{(a_1^2 - a_2^2)(a_1^2 - a_3^2)}, \quad p_2^2 = \frac{a_2^2 b_2^2 c_2^2}{(a_2^2 - a_1^2)(a_2^2 - a_3^2)}$$

and a similar expression for  $p_3$ .

### Group B.

7. Obtain the equation of the director circle to the conic  $(a, b, c, f, g, h)$   $(x, y)^2$  in cartesian co-ordinates.

If a system of conics be drawn having four point contract with the conic

$$ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 + 2fy = 0$$

at the origin, prove that the director circles of these conics form a coaxial system whose limiting points are

the origin and the point  $\left( -\frac{fh}{a^2+h^2}, \frac{af}{a^2+h^2} \right)$ .

8. Obtain the polar equation of the chord passing through any two points on the conic  $\frac{1}{r} = 1 + e \cos \theta$ .

A conic is described having the same focus and eccentricity as the above conic, and the two conics touch at the point  $\theta = a$ , prove that the length of its latus rectum will be

$$2l(1 - e^2) / (e^2 + 2e \cos a + 1).$$

9. Prove that we can always project a conic into a circle and any two points on it into two circular points at infinity.

Two conics  $S_1$  and  $S_2$  cut in the points  $K, L, M, N$ . The tangents at  $K$  and  $L$  to  $S_1$  meet in  $U_1$ , and the tangents to  $S_2$  at the same points meet in  $U_2$ . Similarly the tangents to the conics at  $M$  and  $N$  meet in  $V_1$  and  $V_2$ . Prove that  $U_1, U_2, V_1, V_2$  are collinear. Also show that the points of intersection of  $KM$  and  $LN$  as also of  $KN$  and  $LM$  are collinear with  $U_1, U_2, V_1, V_2$ .

10. Prove Desargues' Theorem—any transversal is cut in involution by a pencil of conics. State the theorem obtained by reciprocation.

Apply Desargues' Theorem to prove that any transversal cuts two tangents to a conic and the conic itself in pairs of points in involution, of which its intersection with the chord of contact is a double point. Hence prove that the intercepts on a transversal between a hyperbola and its asymptotes are equal.

11. If two triangles circumscribe the same conic, their six vertices lie on another conic. Prove this.

Hence or otherwise prove that if a triangle be described about a parabola, its circum-circle passes through the focus.

Also prove that the circles circumscribing the four triangles which can be formed from four given straight lines by taking them three at a time, all pass through the same point.

12. Show that the circle circumscribing any triangle which is self-conjugate with regard to a conic is cut orthogonally by the director-circle

Show that the ortho-centre of any triangle circumscribing a parabola lies on the directrix.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time – Three hours.*

*Try any six, at least one from each group.*

#### Group A.

1. Transform the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = 0$$

into polar co-ordinates and show that the transformed equation is equivalent to

$$r \frac{\partial^2 (Fr)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mu} \left\{ (1 - \mu^2) \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu} \right\} + \frac{1}{1 - \mu^2} \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial \phi^2} = 0,$$

where  $\mu = \cos \theta$ .

2. Explain Lagrange's method of undetermined multipliers to obtain the maximum and minimum values of a function of  $n$  variables connected by  $m$  equations, where  $n < m$ .

Find a point within a triangle such that the sum of the distances from the angular points may be a minimum.

3. (a) Setting

$$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2, \quad v = x + y + z, \quad w = xy + yz + zx,$$

the functional determinant  $D(u, v, w)/D(x, y, z)$  vanishes identically. Find the relation which exists between  $u, v, w$ .

(b) Using the notation

$$x_1 = \cos \phi^1,$$

$$x_2 = \sin \phi_1 \cos \phi_2,$$

$$x_3 = \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 \cos \phi_3,$$

$$x_n = \sin \phi_1 \sin \phi_2 \dots \sin \phi_{n-1} \cos \phi_n,$$

show that

$$\frac{D(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)}{D(\phi_1, \phi_2, \dots, \phi_n)} = (-1)^n \sin^n \phi_1 \sin^{n-2} \phi_2 \sin^{n-4} \phi_3 \dots \sin^2 \phi_{n-1} \sin \phi_n.$$

4. (a) Give a rigorous proof of Taylor's Theorem in the case of a function of a single independent variable and state the circumstances under which the Theorem fails.

(b) Find the number and the nature of the singular points on the curve

$$x^4 + 4ax^3 - 2ay^3 + 4a^2x^2 - 3a^2y^2 + 4a^4 = 0.$$

### Group B.

5. State and prove Green's Theorem; hence or otherwise show that there can be only one function  $V$  of  $x, y, z$ , which satisfies  $\nabla^2 V = 0$  inside a given sphere and has a given value on the surface of the sphere.

6. Prove that

$$(i) B(m, n) - B(n, m) = \frac{m}{m+n} - \frac{n}{m+n} = \theta$$

$$(ii) \left( \frac{1}{n} \right) \left( \frac{2}{n} \right) \left( \frac{3}{n} \right) \dots \left( \frac{n-1}{n} \right) = \frac{(2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}}{n^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

7. Evaluate *any three* of the following :—

$$(i) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \int_0^t \frac{\tan^{-1}(ax)}{x(1+x^2)} dx \right\}.$$

$$(ii) \int_0^1 \frac{\log(1+x)}{1+x^2} dx.$$

$$(iii) \lim_{t \rightarrow \infty} \left\{ \int_0^t \frac{\sin bx}{x} dx \right\}.$$

$$(iv) \lim_{\substack{t_1 \rightarrow +\infty \\ t_2 \rightarrow -\infty}} \left\{ \int_{t_2}^{t_1} \cos \left( \frac{\pi x^2}{2} \right) dx \right\}.$$

8. Find the entire volume bounded by the positive side of the three co-ordinates planes, and

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1.$$

9. Prove that if  $f(x)$  together with  $f'(x)$  is finite and continuous in the interval  $(-\pi, \pi)$ ,  $f(x)$  is expansible in the Fourier series

$$\sum_0^{\infty} (a_n \cos nx + b_n \sin nx).$$

Obtain a Fourier expansion for  $\frac{1}{2}\pi x$  valid for

$$-\frac{1}{2}\pi < x < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

### Group C.

10. Solve the following equations:—

$$(i) (x-3) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - (4x-9) \frac{dy}{dx} + 3(x-2)y = 0.$$

$$(ii) x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2x(1+x) \frac{dy}{dx} + 2(1+x)y = x^3.$$

11. Explain how to find the singular solution direct from the differential equation and obtain the primitive and singular solution, if any, of the following:—

$$(i) (px - y)(py + x) = h^2p.$$

$$(ii) (px - y)(x - py) = 2p.$$

12. Show how to obtain the complete primitive of a linear differential equation of the  $n$ th order with constant coefficients and whose second member is a function of  $x$ .

Is the equation

$$\sqrt{x} \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + 2x \frac{dy}{dx} + 3y = x$$

exact? Solve it.

### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

(N.B.—Full marks for any six questions.)

1. Three equal uniform heavy rods  $AB, BC, CD$ , hinged at  $B$  and  $C$ , are suspended by a light string attached to  $D$  from a point  $E$ , and hang so that the end

$A$  is on the point of motion, towards the vertical through  $E$ , along a rough horizontal plane (coefficient of friction  $\mu = \tan \epsilon$ ) show that

$$\frac{\cos(\alpha - \epsilon)}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\cos(\beta - \epsilon)}{3 \cos \beta} = \frac{\cos(\gamma - \epsilon)}{5 \cos \gamma} = \frac{\mu \cos(\theta - \epsilon)}{6 \cos \theta},$$

where  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  are the inclinations of the rods to the horizon beginning with the lowest, and  $\theta$  that of the string.

2.  $ABCD$  consists of a quadrilateral consisting of four light rods loosely jointed, which is stiffened by a rod  $BD$ ; at  $A$  and  $C$  act forces equal to 40 lbs weight. Given that  $AB=2$  ft.,  $BC=3$  ft.,  $CD=4$  ft.,  $DA=4\frac{1}{2}$  ft., and  $DB=5$  ft, find the tensions or thrusts of the rods.

3. Shew that the equilibrium is stable or unstable according as the potential energy is a true minimum or maximum.

A thin hemispherical bowl, of radius  $b$  and weight  $W$ , rests in equilibrium on the highest point of a fixed sphere, of radius  $a$ , which is rough enough to prevent any sliding. Inside the bowl is placed a small smooth sphere of weight  $w$ . Shew that the equilibrium is not stable unless

$$w < W \cdot \frac{a-b}{2b}.$$

4. Shew how to find the centre of gravity of a solid of revolution.

A uniform solid is bounded by the surface formed by the revolution of a cycloid about its base and is then cut in halves by a plane through the axis of revolution. Shew that the centre of gravity of each half is at a

distance  $\frac{7a}{3\pi}$  from the plane face, where  $a$  is the radius of

the generating circle of the cycloid.

5. Obtain the condition that two screws may be reciprocal.

Prove that if a screw is reciprocal to a cylindroid it must intersect one of its generators at right angles.

6. An open vessel containing homogeneous liquid is made to revolve about a vertical axis with uniform

angular velocity. Find the form of the vessel and its dimensions in order that it may be just emptied.

7. Obtain formulæ for the determination of the centre of pressure of a plane area immersed in a liquid.

Shew that the depth of the centre of pressure of the area included between the arc and the asymptote of the curve

$$r - a \cos \theta = b \text{ is } \frac{a}{4} \frac{3\pi a + 16b}{3\pi b + 4a},$$

the asymptote being in the surface and the plane of the curve vertical.

8. If  $M$  is the metacentre of a floating body,  $G$  the centre of mass of the body, and  $H$  of the fluid displaced, prove that the equilibrium will be stable or unstable according as

$$HM > \text{ or } < HG.$$

A solid in the shape of a double cone bounded by two equal circular ends floats in a liquid of twice its density with its axis horizontal. Prove that the equilibrium is stable or unstable according as the semivertical angle is less or greater than  $60^\circ$ .

9. A bent tube of uniform bore, the arms of which are at right angles, revolves with constant angular velocity  $\omega$  about the axis of one of its arms, which is vertical and has its extremity immersed in water. Prove that the height to which the water will rise in the vertical arm is

$$\frac{\Pi}{\rho g} \left( 1 - e^{-\frac{\omega^2 a^2}{2k}} \right),$$

$\Pi$  being the length of the horizontal arm,  $\Pi$  the atmospheric pressure, and  $\rho$  the density of water, and  $k$  the ratio of the pressure of the atmosphere to its density.

10. If  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  are coinitial coplanar vectors and if both

$$a\alpha + b\beta + c\gamma = 0 \text{ and } a + b + c = 0,$$

prove that  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  terminate in a straight line.

From any point in the base of a triangle, straight lines are drawn parallel to the sides. Shew that the intersections of the diagonals of every parallelogram so formed lie in a straight line.

11. Shew that the product of two vectors  $\alpha, \beta$  not at right angles to each other consists of two distinct parts, a numerical quantity and a vector perpendicular to the plane of  $\alpha, \beta$ .

The squares of the sides of any quadrilateral exceed the squares of the diagonals by four times the square of the line which joins the middle points of the diagonals.

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#### FIFTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*N. B. — Only six questions are to be attempted.*

1. Obtain expressions for the tangential and normal components of the acceleration of a particle moving in a plane curve.

A particle moves in a plane so that it has a constant acceleration,  $f$ , inclined at a constant angle  $\alpha$  to its direction of motion; find the intrinsic equation of its path and show that it will be moving in a direction opposite to that of its projection in time.

$$\frac{u}{f \cos \alpha} (e^{\pi \cot \alpha} - 1),$$

$u$  being the velocity of projection.

2. A heavy particle is projected from a point in a horizontal plane in such a manner that at its highest point it impinges directly on a vertical wall, from which it rebounds, and after another rebound from the horizontal plane, returns to the point of projection; prove that the coefficient of restitution is  $\frac{1}{2}$ .

3. A particle is attached to the middle point of an elastic string, whose ends are fastened to two fixed points in the same horizontal line. If the distance between these points and the unstretched length of the string be, each, equal to  $2a$  and the length of the string in its position of equilibrium be  $2a\sqrt{2}$ , prove that the time of a

small vertical oscillation of the particle about the position of equilibrium is

$$2\pi \sqrt{\frac{2a}{g(3 + \sqrt{2})}}.$$

4. Explain what is meant by the terminal velocity of a particle moving in a resisting medium.

A particle, projected with velocity  $U$  vertically upwards in a medium whose resistance varies as the square of the velocity, moves under gravity. Prove that it will return to the point of projection with a velocity.

$$\frac{UV}{\sqrt{U^2 + V^2}}.$$

where  $V$  is the terminal velocity in the medium.

5. Show that a particle, moving under a central attraction varying inversely as the square of the distance, is a conic section, and find an expression for its velocity at a given distance from the centre of force.

If the orbit of the particle be a parabola and its velocity be suddenly halved when it is at an end of the latus rectum, show that it will proceed to describe an ellipse of eccentricity.

$$\frac{1}{4}\sqrt{10}.$$

6. A particle moves, under given forces, in a rough tube in the form of a plane curve: show how to determine the motion.

A heavy particle descends a rough circular tube whose plane is vertical from an extremity of the horizontal diameter. If it stops at the lowest point, show that

$$3\mu e^{-\mu\pi} + 2\mu^2 = 1,$$

$\mu$  being the coefficient of friction.

7. Define the *hodograph* of the path of a particle.

A particle describes a lemniscate,  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ , under a force to the pole. Find the velocity at any point of its path and show that the equation of the hodograph is of the form

$$r^2 = a^2 \sec^3 \frac{\pi - 2\theta}{3}.$$

8. Given the moments and products of inertia about three perpendicular and concurrent straight lines, show how to find the moment of inertia about any straight line passing through their point of intersection.

Find the moment of inertia of a rectangular parallelepiped, the lengths of whose conterminous edges are  $2a$ ,  $2b$ ,  $2c$ , about one of its diagonals.

9. (a) State and prove the principle of the independence of the motions of translation and rotation of a rigid body.

(b) A solid homogeneous sphere, resting on the top of another fixed sphere, is slightly displaced, and begins to roll down it. Show that it will slip when the common normal makes with vertical an angle  $\theta$ , given by the equation.

$$2 \sin (\theta - \lambda) = 5 \sin \lambda (3 \cos \theta - 2).$$

where  $\lambda$  is the angle of friction.

10. State and prove the principal of Vis Viva.

A sphere, of radius  $b$ , rolls, without slipping, down the cycloid,  $x = a(\theta + \sin \theta)$  and  $y = a(1 - \cos \theta)$ . It starts from rest with its centre on the horizontal line  $y = 2a$ . Prove that the velocity  $V$  of its centre, when the sphere touches the cycloid at its lowest point, is given by

$$V^2 = \frac{10}{7}g(2a - b).$$

11. A bar hangs horizontally, suspended by two equal vertical strings fastened to its ends. One of the strings breaks. Find the instantaneous change in the tension of the other.

#### SIXTH PAPER (A).

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Only six questions should be attempted.)*

1. Two sides and the included angle of a spherical triangle are given. Obtain the formula which expresses one of the remaining angles in terms of the given elements.

If  $P$  is taken in  $AB$ , a side of the spherical triangle  $ABC$ , such that  $AP$  equals  $AC$ , show that

$$\sin c \cos CP = \cos a \sin b + \cos b \sin (c - b).$$

2. (a) Find an expression for the spherical excess of a triangle in terms of the sides.

(b) If a great circle intersect the sides of a triangle  $ABC$  in  $L, M, N$ , prove that

$$\frac{\sin BL}{\sin LC} \cdot \frac{\sin CM}{\sin MA} \cdot \frac{\sin AN}{\sin NB} = -1.$$

3. Describe the construction and mounting of a telescope suitable for astronomical photography. How would such a telescope be used for photographing faint nebulae?

When the planet Mars is 20 seconds in apparent diameter, how large will its image be on a photograph taken with a refractor of 19.36 meters focal length?

4. Establish the formula which gives us mean time when the sidereal time is known.

If the latitude is known, how can the local sidereal time be determined by measuring a single altitude of a known star? Prove that an error in the observed altitude will have the least effect on the calculated time, when the star observed is on the prime vertical.

5. Obtain an expression for the dip of the horizon.

The meridian altitude of the moon's lower limb is observed on a ship at sea to be  $45^{\circ}0'$ , the moon being south of the zenith. Its declination is  $+4^{\circ}11'$ , its semi-diameter  $15'.0$  and its horizontal parallax  $55'.2$ ; the height of the observer's eye above sea level is 30 feet and the refraction at the observed altitude is  $1'.0$ . Find the latitude of the ship.

6. In the absence of an accurate knowledge of the time, how would you proceed to determine, as correctly as possible, the meridian line with the help of (a) a vertical gnomon and (b) a theodolite?

How is the variation of the compass determined at sea?

7. On the assumption that the atmosphere is homogeneous, prove that the refraction in zenith distance  $z$  is  $k \tan z$ , where  $k$  is independent of  $z$ .

If  $\delta$  is the declination of a star, show that, if the horizontal refraction be  $r''$ , the time of a star's rising at a place in latitude  $\phi$  is changed approximately by a number of seconds equal to

$$\frac{r}{15 \left\{ \cos^2 \delta - \sin^2 \phi \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

8. Show that, on account of annual parallax, the apparent path of a star with respect to the very faint stars in the background is an ellipse.

If the major axis of the ellipse described by a star is  $0^\circ - 1$ , how many miles away is it?

9. Explain why, on account of precession, the intervals between the passages of the meridian through the same star differ from a mean sidereal day.

If the colatitude of the star be less than that of the pole, this difference will vanish when the difference of longitudes of the pole and star is

$$\cos^{-1} \frac{\tan (\text{colat. of star})}{\tan (\text{colat. of pole})}$$

10. How many eclipses can happen when the sun is passing through a node of the moon's orbit? Give reasons for your answer.

If  $\theta$  be the circular measure of the inclination of the moon's relative orbit to the ecliptic,  $n$  the angle between its line of nodes and the axis of the earth's shadow,  $\mu, \sigma$  the semi-diameters of the moon and the section of the umbra; show that, roughly, the duration of the eclipse is

$$4 \left\{ (\sigma + \mu)^2 - n^2 \theta^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

hours, and that  $(\sigma + \mu - n\theta)/2\mu$  of the moon's diameter are eclipsed.

#### SIXTH PAPER (C).

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—*You are permitted to attempt six questions only.*

1. If there is no electric charge inside a spherical conductor, show that the law of force must be that of inverse square.

2. If there are three electrified points  $A, B, C$  in a straight line, such that  $AC=f$ ,  $BC=-\frac{a^2}{f}$ , and the charges are  $e$ ,  $-\frac{ea}{f}$  and  $Va$  respectively, shew that there is always a spherical equipotential surface, and discuss the position of the points of equilibrium on the line  $ABC$  when

$$V=e \frac{f+a}{(f-a)^2} \text{ and when } V=e \frac{f-a}{(f+a)^2}.$$

3. Find the surface density of charge induced at any point on an uninsulated spherical conductor due to an electric charge at an external point. Find also the ratio in which the induced charge is divided between the part of the surface in direct view of the external charge and the remaining part.

4. Shew how the loss of energy in a conductor carrying a current depends upon the current and the resistance of the conductor.

A battery of  $mn$  equal cells is arranged in  $m$  files, in parallel, each containing  $n$  cells in series. The electromotive force of each cell is  $E$ , and its internal resistance is  $r$ . The battery supplies current to a circuit of external resistance  $R$ . Find the relations between  $m$  and  $n$  which give (a) the maximum current through  $R$ , or (b) twice as much energy expenditure in the external circuit as that wasted within the battery.

5. A wire forms a regular hexagon and the angular points are joined to the centre by wires each of which

has a resistance  $\frac{1}{n}$  of the resistance of a side of a hexagon.

Shew that the resistance to a current entering at one angular point of the hexagon and leaving it by the

opposite point is  $\frac{2(n+3)}{(n+1)(n+4)}$  times the resistance of a side of the hexagon.

6. A direct current and the return current flow in long parallel wires. Shew that the lines of magnetic force due to them are all circles.

Two parallel straight infinite wires convey equal currents of strength  $i$  in opposite directions, their distance apart being  $2a$ . A magnetic particle of strength  $\mu$  and moment of inertia  $mK^2$  is free to turn about a pivot at its centre, distant  $c$  from each of the wires. Shew that the time of a small oscillation is that of a pendulum of length  $l$  given by  $4ial\mu = mgK^2c^2$ .

7. Explain the principle of the tangent galvanometer.

A given current sent through a tangent galvanometer deflects the magnet through an angle  $\theta$ . The plane of the coil is slowly rotated round the vertical axis through the centre of the magnet. Prove that if  $\theta > \frac{1}{2}\pi$  the magnet will describe complete revolutions, but if  $\theta < \frac{1}{2}\pi$  the magnet will oscillate through an angle  $\sin^{-1}(\tan \theta)$  on each side of the meridian.

8. Regarding the earth as a uniformly and rigidly magnetised sphere of radius  $a$ , and denoting the intensity of the magnetic field on the equator by  $H$ , shew that a wire surrounding the earth along the parallel of south latitude  $\lambda$ , and carrying a current  $i$  from west to east, would experience a resultant force towards the south pole of the heavens of amount  $6\pi aiH \sin \lambda \cos^2 \lambda$ .

9. Find the attraction of a uniform solid right circular cylinder at a point on its axis, the law of force being that of inverse square.

Find the ratio of the radius of the base to the height of a right circular cylinder of given volume so that the attraction at the centre of one of the circular ends may be greatest possible.

10. A solid homogeneous sphere is divided by a plane through its centre into two hemispheres. These being placed with their plane faces coincident, show that the

force required to pull them apart is  $\frac{3M^2}{16a^2}$  when  $M$  is

the mass of the sphere and  $a$  its radius.

**B. COM. (PART I) EXAMINATION.****ENGLISH.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.**Maximum Marks : 100.*

1. Write a précis of the following passage :—

Through all past history manly war has been more an exercise than anything else, among the classes who cause and proclaim it. It is not a game to the conscript, or the pressed sailor; but neither of these are the causers of it. To the governor who determines that war shall be, and to the youths who voluntarily adopt it as their profession, it has always been a grand pastime; and chiefly pursued because they had nothing else to do. And this is true without any exception. No King whose mind was fully occupied with the development of the inner resources of his kingdom, or with any other sufficing subject of thought, ever entered into war but on compulsion. No youth who was earnestly busy with any peaceful subject of study, or set on any serviceable course of action, ever voluntarily became a soldier. Occupy him, early and wisely, in agriculture or business, in science or in literature, and he will never think of war otherwise than as a calamity. But leave him idle, and the more brave and active and capable he is by nature, the more he will thirst for some appointed field of action; and find, in the passion and peril of battle, the only satisfying fulfilment of his unoccupied being. And from the earliest incipient civilisation until now, the population of the earth divides itself, when you look at it widely, into two races; one of workers, and the other of players—one tilling the ground, manufacturing, building; the other proudly idle, and continually therefore needing recreation, in which they use the productive and laborious orders partly as their cattle, and partly as their puppets or pieces in the game of death.

2. Write a letter to a friend, describing the relations of Zemindar and peasant in your district.

*Or,*

Write a dialogue between two friends, discussing the advantages and disadvantages of a residential university, as compared with an affiliating university.

3. Frame sentences to illustrate the difference between :—

Sympathy, compassion, and pity ; permit, allow, and suffer ; efficacious, efficient, and effective.

4. Correct and explain the errors in the following sentences :—

(a) Throughout Nature one may perceive the footprints of an unseen hand.

(b) The fight was maintained by the infantry, but more effectively by the artillery than they.

(c) We will now only make three general remarks, of which the latter is the most important, before proceeding to details.

5. Punctuate the following passage, inserting capitals, quotation marks, etc. :—

Whats the matter hester said mrs stork sharply I don't know if miss furnival had seen me for as I told you she was very deaf and she sat quite still idly staring into the fire with her hopeless face I'm only looking for my little rosy-posy replied I still thinking that the child was there and near me though I could not see her miss rosamond is not there said mrs stork she went away more than an hour ago to find dorothy.

6. Write an advertisement for a newspaper, announcing the flotation of a new company for the manufacture of cigarettes.

*Or,*

Write a short article, bringing out the advantages of insuring one's life against risks, emphasising the special features of some Insurance Company in which you are interested.

## PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS.

SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

**N.B.—Five questions only are to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of machinery. Under what circumstances will it be un-

profitable to introduce machinery requiring steam power into an industry now using hand power only?

2. Describe the effects of the introduction of railways both in agriculture and in manufactures (a) How will the localities where various crops and other goods are produced be changed? (b) How will the processes of production be changed? (c) How will prices and rents be affected?

3. Define "total utility" and "marginal utility." State the law of diminishing utility. Do people usually consume any one commodity up to the point of satiety, i.e., where its marginal utility is zero? If a man consumes three oranges daily, eating one every eight hours, so that the nourishment he gets from each orange is nearly equal, how can he calculate the marginal utility of the third orange?

4. The desire for shoes is increasing in India, and everywhere shoes factories are springing up and increasing in size. Do you think the price of shoes in India will be higher or lower than it is now after ten years? Give arguments on both sides.

5. To what extent can the market price fluctuate above or below the cost of production in the case of (a) perishable goods, such as fish, (b) durable products, of agriculture, such as wheat, (c) durable manufactured products, such as cotton cloth?

6. Explain the parts played in the fixing of rents by the cost of cultivation, by the extensive and intensive margins of cultivation, by the size of the population, and by the friendly relations between tenant and landlord.

7. State the law of substitution and also the law of diminishing returns. Show that the combined action of these two laws tends to make the marginal net products of all equally skilled labourers nearly equal.

8. Draw diagrams to illustrate the demand for wheat of a poor man, a man of moderate income, and a rich man. Also draw a curve to illustrate the combined demand of one such rich man, two men of moderate income, and four such poor men (N. B.—It will be best to write their demand schedules first and then draw the diagrams.)

9. Explain the incidence of an import duty on leather and leather goods. What people in India will be injured by it, and who will be benefited.

10. State the provisions of the income-tax in India, including the super-tax. Can you suggest any improvements which might be made by exempting any parts of the income, or by charging different rates for incomes from different sources, or by changing the rates in general.

11. Explain how the right kind of expenditures by government may increase the tax-paying capacity of the people. Put such expenditures in the order of their importance, as it appears to you.

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## CURRENCY AND BANKING.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

**Five questions only to be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.**

1. Write short notes on:—

- (a) "legal tender,"
- (b) "parity of exchange,"
- (c) "Bank of England 'Rest,'" "
- (d) "Hundi."

2. Can the value of a coin be kept up to any required level above that of its metallic contents? Explain your argument by taking an illustration from the Indian monetary history.

3. State the main objects of the Indian Currency Act of 1927, and give an outline of the changes it has effected in the Indian monetary system.

4. Describe the usual assets of a bank in the order of their liquidity, and state also their relative importance from a profit earning point of view.

5. "Banks do not control prices except in a very limited and temporary sense." Discuss this statement.

6. What is meant by a "Clearing House"? Describe the functions of Clearing Houses and the inferences which may be drawn from a study of their accounts.

7. Explain the principal relations existing to-day between the Imperial Bank of India and (a) the Government; (b) the other banks.

8. Explain the following extract from the Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance of 1926:—

"But in India, for a variety of reasons, most of the internal trade is financed by a system of cash credits or by the advance of money against demand promissory notes."

## ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

*Answer five questions only. Maps and diagrams should be given wherever possible. All questions are of equal value.*

1. Where are the chief coal producing areas at the present day? There are other vast areas at present undeveloped. Where are these and what changes must take place before they become important producing areas?

2. Discuss carefully the geographical distribution of iron and steel industry in Germany. Compare Germany's position with England's in this respect.

3. What are the geographical factors favouring sugar industry in Europe? Where is this industry located and from where does it draw its raw material?

4. Give an account of the North-Sea fisheries of Europe. What are the geographical factors which influence the fishing industry?

5. Estimate the importance of water power in France. How far and in what industries is it being used? What changes, if any, has its use brought about in the present organisation of industry in France?

6. Give the distribution of cotton crop in India. What are the geographical factors that determine this distribution? State the difficulties the Indian cotton grower has to face in the world's markets, and suggest remedies.

7. Give an account of the export and import trade of India. Mention the ports taking part and the recent tendencies in that trade.

8. What do you understand by monsoon lands? Estimate the economic importance of the Yangtse valley.

9. Give an account of the climate of Japan and show how it has affected her development.

## BOOK-KEEPING AND ACCOUNTANCY.

### FIFTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

N.B.—Do **five** questions, including Question No. 2, which is compulsory.

1. The following is the Balance Sheet of the General Manufacturing Co., Ltd. :—

### BALANCE SHEET.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	Rs.		Rs.
5,000 6% Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid ...	5,00,000	Buildings ...	1,80,000
1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid ...	10,00,000	Patent Rights ...	1,70,000
200 Deferred Shares of Rs. 100 each fully paid ...	20,000	Machinery and Plant	6,00,000
2,000 6% Debentures of Rs. 100 each ...	2,00,000	Stock ..	2,70,000
Sundry trade creditors	1,60,000	Sundry debtors ...	3,00,000
		Cash ...	20,000
		Profit and Loss Account (debit balance) ...	3,40,000
	18,80,000		18,80,000

It is decided to reconstruct the Company and the following scheme is approved by all concerned :—

(i) The Company to go into voluntary liquidation and a new Company having a Nominal Capital of Rs. 20,00,000 (10,000 6% Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each) to be formed to take over the assets and liabilities of the old Company.

(ii) Patent Rights, being valueless, to be written off; Machinery to be depreciated 20% ; a Reserve of 10% on Sundry Debtors to be created; other assets to be taken over at book values.

(iii) Debenture-holders to get Debentures of the new Company of the same value and denomination; trade creditors to be discharged by a cash composition of 12 annas in the rupee.

(iv) Holders of Deferred Shares to waive all claims in respect of their holdings; holders of Preference and Ordinary Shares to get fully paid shares of similar denomination in the new Company, their respective holdings being reduced proportionately to the extent necessary in view of the above adjustments.

You are required to give journal entries necessary to close the books of the old Company.

*Note.*—The new Company issues additional capital to pay necessary cash to the liquidators of the old Company.

2. How would you deal with the following items while preparing final accounts ?—

(1) Rs. 1,20,000 spent by an Electric Co. in renewing mains, which originally cost Rs. 1,00,000. Better materials have been used in providing these new mains, otherwise the renewal could be effected at a cost of only Rs. 90,000. Rs. 8,000 has been realised on sale of old materials.

(2) Re-insurance premium paid by an Insurance Company.

(3) Interest accrued due on an unsecured loan to a customer, whose financial position is doubtful (in the books of a banking concern).

(4) Unpaid arrears of dividend on Cumulative Preference Shares.

3. Re-write the following Balance Sheet of The Trent Valley Water Co. in proper form according to the Double Account System :—

## BALANCE SHEET.

<i>Liabilities.</i>		<i>Assets.</i>	
	£		£
Ordinary Shares of			
£1 each ...	60,000	Construction of	
6% Preference Shares		Works ...	1,02,330
of £1 each ...	20,000	Cash in hand ...	60
5% Debenture Stock	20,000	Cash at Bankers ...	3,103
Sundry Creditors ...	861	Stores in hand ...	340
Reserve Fund ...	500	Meters ...	1,050
Premium on Shares	20,000	Sundry debtors ...	1,290
Balance of Net Re-		Mains and Service	
venue Account ...	1,232	Pipes ...	11,920
		Land ...	3,000
Total ...	1,25,593	Investments ...	500
		Parliamentary ex-	
		penses... ...	2,000
		Total ...	1,25,593

4. Discuss the advantages and limitations of the Tabular System of Book-keeping. Give specimen forms to illustrate your answer where necessary.

5. What is the object of creating a Reserve for Repairs? How is the amount, to be annually credited to this Reserve, ascertained?

A company decides to reserve annually Rs 50,000 for repairs. Actual repairs for 3 years amount to Rs. 20,000, 30,000, and 52,000. Show the Repairs Reserve Account in the Ledger for these 3 years.

6. From the following particulars prepare the Revenue Account of the A. B. Assurance Co., Ltd., for the year ended 31st December :—

Amount of Life Assurance Fund at the beginning of the year, £2,567,000; Surrenders, £9,462; Premiums, £620,500; Consideration for annuities granted, £38,450; Bonuses paid in cash, £7,480; Expenses of Management, £18,750; Interest and Dividends, £64,500; (Income-tax paid thereon, £3,762); Annuities paid, £21,640; Com-

mission, £10,700; Fines for revival of policies, £120; Claims: By death, £12,500 and by Maturity, £27,800; Dividends paid to Shareholders, £10,450.

7. A Company with a Nominal and Issued Capital of Rs. 10,00,000 in shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 7-8-0 per share paid, up makes a Final Call of Rs. 2-8-0 per share. Before any Call money is received, the Company declares a Bonus out of its Reserve Fund at the rate of 33% on the paid-up capital, with the object of making the shares fully paid without the shareholders having to pay anything in cash.

Give journal entries to record the transaction in the books of the Company.

Comment generally on the practice of issuing Bonus Shares.

## BUSINESS ORGANISATION.

SIXTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

*Answer five questions only. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. 'The modern businessman is a compound of temperament and training.' Discuss this statement.

2. Who is the 'Promoter' of a Limited Company? Describe the various steps taken in the floatation of a public company up to the stage when the company can commence its business, explaining briefly the nature of the documents required during this period.

3. Describe briefly the duties of (a) the Secretary (b) the Managing Director, of a Limited Company.

4. Describe the lines on which you would organise the sales section of a Departmental Store.

5. Explain, by an example how a Bear operates in the Stock Market. What is the meaning of 'Carrying Over'?

6. Enumerate five important clauses in a policy of marine insurance, discussing the significance of each.

7. 'Money spent on advertising forms part of national waste.' Carefully explain and comment upon this statement.

8. (a) Explain the terms 'Demurrage,' 'Charter Party,' and 'Bottomry Bond.'

(b) What conditions must be satisfied in order that a ship may be considered seaworthy?

9. Explain the following terms:—

(a) The Press Copy Book.

(b) The Common Seal.

(c) Telegram Codes.

(d) Letter of Regret.

(e) Put and Call options.

## COMMERCIAL LAW.

SEVENTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

**N.B.**—*All questions carry equal marks. Answer two questions from each of the Groups A, B, and C, i. e., six in all.*

### Group A.

1. (a) Write short explanatory notes on "Past consideration," "Seller's lien," "Contract of Guarantee," "Firm."

(b) When will mere silence amount to fraud? Give examples.

*A* sees a sparkling ring at the shop of *B*, a dealer in miscellaneous articles, and examines it and forms the opinion that it is a diamond ring. *A* asks *B*, "What is your price for this ring?" *B* says, "Rs 100." *A* buys the ring for Rs. 100 and then discovers that what he had thought to be a diamond was only glass. If *B* knew that it was glass and also knew of *A*'s mistaken belief that it was a diamond, but kept quiet, would *A* be entitled to any remedy?

2. What are the rights of *A* and *B* in the following cases?—

(a) *A* proposes by letter to sell his house to *B* and asks for a reply by letter. *B* sends a messenger who orally communicates to *A* that *B* has accepted the proposal.

(b) *A*, a cloth merchant, exhibits samples of cloth, with the price per yard marked on each, and a customer, *B*, selects one and orders a certain quantity thereof, which *A* promises to deliver within 3 days. While about to execute the order, *A* discovers that by mistake he had put a wrong tag on the sample in question, the real price being higher than what was marked on it.

(c) *A* employs *B* to make bets for him at a race-course, promising to pay him a certain remuneration. *B* makes bets with *C* on *A*'s behalf, but the bets are lost and *B* pays the amount thereof to *C*. On demand by *B*, *A* refuses to pay him the stipulated remuneration on the ground that the object of the contract was illegal, and refuses to pay him the amount paid by him to *C* on the ground that *B* was not bound to pay *C*.

3. (a) Explain the nature of the right of stoppage in transit. Who can exercise it, and in what circumstances, and up to what limit of time?

(b) *A* ordered a dozen teak-wood chairs to be made by *B* according to a certain pattern. *B* made the chairs and delivered them to *A* at his house. In the course of the day, *A* examined them and sent them back to *B*, saying that they were not of teak-wood. While being carried back to *B*, some of the chairs got accidentally broken, without any fault of the carrier. Who will have to bear this loss, *A* or *B*?

4. (a) What implied warranties are deemed to accompany the sale of goods?

(b) What is the effect of a breach of warranty where a specific article is sold with a warranty?

5. (a) When can an agent lawfully appoint a sub-agent? What are the rights and liabilities as between the principal and the sub-agent?

*A* directs *B*, his agent, to sell his estate by auction, and to employ an auctioneer for the purpose. *B* employs *C*, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. What is the legal relationship between *A* and *C*?

(b) In what cases can a partnership be dissolved by the Court at the suit of a partner against the others?

**Group B.**

6. (a) Describe briefly the nature and contents of a "Bill of lading." Explain why it is called a document of title and state in what respects it resembles a negotiable instrument.

(b) Write short explanatory notes on "Warranty of seaworthiness" and "Bottomry bond."

7. (a) What, in general, is the extent of the responsibility of a railway company in respect of goods and animals consigned to it for carriage over the railway?

Mention some of the provisions in the Railways Act by which this responsibility is limited in certain classes of goods and animals.

(b) How far can this responsibility be modified by contracts between the consignors and the railway company?

8. "A policy of fire insurance, unlike that of life assurance, is a contract of indemnity." Explain this.

What is an "insurable interest" in cases of life assurance? Give examples.

How is a contract of marine insurance affected by "deviation" of the ship? In what circumstances would a deviation be permissible?

9. (a) Define "Bill of exchange" and "Holder in due course." What is the effect if the payee is misnamed?

The drawee of a bill of exchange accepts it and then becomes insolvent. Is the drawee in case of need now bound to pay?

(b) Can an acceptor of a bill of exchange drawn in a fictitious name be liable to the holder?

10. (a) In what cases is the defendant in a suit upon a bill of exchange barred from setting up (1) the defence of want of consideration, and (2) the defence of forgery of the signature of a prior holder, respectively?

(b) What is the liability of a Bank which, in good faith and without negligence, has cashed a cheque drawn on it (1) in case the signature of the drawer is forged, and (2) in case the amount has been altered by forgery, respectively?

**Group C.**

11. (a) What are the "Memorandum of association" and the "Articles of association" of a company?

(b) Can a company, after its registration, alter its memorandum of association or its articles? If so, what is the procedure and what are the limitations subject to which alterations may be made?

12. (a) What are the rights of a person who subscribes for shares of a company on the faith of a prospectus containing false statements, and against whom are such rights available?

(b) What conditions must be fulfilled before a company can commence business?

13. (a) If a company borrows beyond its authority, what is the position of the lender? Has he any remedy?

(b) When can an order be made that a company be wound up by the Court?

**ADMINISTRATION.**

**(For Compartmental Candidates only.)**

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

*(Answer five questions only. All questions carry equal marks.)*

1. What were the essential features of the Minto-Morley reformed constitution?

2. "The Government of India is a subordinate branch of His Majesty's Government."

Comment on the above statement.

3. Explain the procedure for the passage of public bills in the Indian legislature.

4. Has the Governor-General any special powers in regard to legislation? If so, what?

5. What are the functions and duties of Municipal Boards in the United Provinces? Would you favour any extension of them, and if so, along what lines?

6. Describe with care the provisions relating to District Boards in the United Provinces.

7. Explain clearly the essential features of the English Cabinet system.

8. "It has been said that the efficient working of responsible government depends upon the existence of two parties, and two parties only, in the State." Do you agree with this statement, and if so, why?

9. Write a short note on the House of Lords and its place in the English Constitution.

10. Write short notes on *any four* of the following:—

- (1) Privy Council.
- (2) Speaker.
- (3) Committee of ways and means.
- (4) Representation of Peoples Act 1918.
- (5) Local Government.
- (6) Council of State.
- (7) India Council.
- (8) High Commissioners for India

**B. COM. (PART II) EXAMINATION.****ENGLISH.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.**Marks—100.*

I. "Something of the same temper which makes the English soldier do always all that is possible, and attempt more than is possible, joins its influence with that of mere avarice in tempting the English merchant into risks which he cannot justify, and efforts which he cannot sustain; and the same passion for adventure which our travellers gratify every summer on perilous snow wreaths, and cloud encompassed precipices, *surrounds with a romantic fascination the glittering of a hollow investment*, and gilds the clouds that curl round gulfs of ruin. Nay, a higher and a more serious feeling frequently *mingles in the motley temptation*; and men apply themselves to the task of growing rich, as to a *labour of providential appointment*, from which they cannot pause without culpability, nor retire without dishonour. But, with every allowance that can be made for these conscientious and romantic persons, the fact remains the same, that by far the greater number of the *transactions which lead to commercial embarrassment* may be ranged simply under two great heads—gambling and stealing; and both of these in their most culpable form, namely, gambling with money which is not ours, and stealing from those who trust us. I have sometimes thought that a day might come, when the nation would perceive that a well educated man who steals a hundred thousand pounds, *involving the entire means of subsistence* of a hundred families, deserves, on the whole, as severe a punishment as an ill-educated man who steals a purse from a pocket, or a mug from a pantry. But, *without hoping for this excess of clear-sightedness*, we may at least labour for a system of greater honesty and kindness in the minor commerce of our daily life; since the great dishonesty of the great buyers and sellers is nothing more than the natural growth and outcome from the little dishonesty of the little buyers and sellers. Every person who tries to buy an article for less than its proper value, or who tries to sell it at more than its proper value—every consumer

who keeps a tradesman waiting for his money, and every tradesman who *bribes a consumer to extravagance by credit*, is helping forward, according to his own measure of power, a system of baseless and dishonourable commerce, and forcing his country down into poverty and shame."

(a) Explain the portions italicised in this passage.

(b) Put into plain English, stripped of metaphor, the writer's analysis of the causes responsible for the growing tendency in existing business and commerce towards rash speculation and dishonest management.

(c) State in your own words the suggestions made by the writer for eradicating the evils of commercial imprudence and dishonesty.

2. Write brief notes on *any two* of the following subjects:—

(a) The uses and abuses of Joint-Stock Corporations.

(b) The human factor in industry and commerce.

(c) Professional standards among business men.

(d) "The market may have its martyrdoms as well as the pulpit; and trade its heroisms as well as war."

3. "*However near the summit!*" But did even Mallory compute aright the *enchantment* of the summit? He knew well how Everest could *repel*. Did he equally realise how she could attract? Did he *appraise* aright his own *susceptibility* to the *charms of the summit* at close hand? Say he was actually on the final pyramid; say he was only a couple of hundred feet in height, and less than two yards in distance, from the summit, and that his watch showed him that it was four o'clock; would he forthwith put it back in his pocket and turn his steps downward? And even if he himself had that *superhuman self-control* would his younger companion have the same? Wouldn't Irwin have said: "I don't care what happens. I am going to have *my fling for the top*." And could Mallory then have *held out any longer*? Wouldn't he rather have given in with *joyous relief*?

(a) Explain the words and phrases italicised in the above passage.

(b) Give the substance of the above passage in your own words.

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SECOND PAPER.

(Essay)

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—50.*

Write an essay, of not more than 600 words, on any one of the following subjects :—

- (1) Economic aspects of the Joint Family system.
- (2) How shall the Child Labour problem be dealt with ?
- (3) Cottage Industries.
- (4) Co-operative Banking.
- (5) Ideals of Commercial Education.
- (6) The drift of rural population to the large cities.

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**INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION, ETC.**

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

N. B. —Answer any **five** of the following questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Discuss the general relations between the development of industry, transport, and trade, with special reference to India.
2. How do cartels and trusts affect—
  - (a) the efficiency of production,
  - (b) the interests of the labourer, and
  - (c) those of the consumer ?
3. Describe the main features of the movement called “ the rationalisation of industry.”
4. Is scientific management only a polite phrase for the systematic sweating of labour ?

5. What are the advantages in offering a variety of shares for public subscription, when floating a joint-stock company? Specify the various kinds of shares that may thus be offered.

6. Discuss the merits and defects of the managing agency system of conducting the business of a joint-stock company.

7. Discuss carefully the principles governing the fixation of Railway rates and fares.

8. Criticise carefully the Railway financing policy, past as well as present, of the Government of India.

9. Does the Road Transport compare favourably with the Railway Transport (a) in the case of long-distance traffic, (b) in the case of traffic going for moderate distances, and (c) in the case of short-distance traffic? Give your arguments.

## STATISTICAL METHODS.

*Time—Three hours*

*Marks—100.*

*[All questions carry equal marks. Answer five questions only. At least two questions out of the last four must be answered.]*

1. "In the economic survey it would be better to collect fairly accurate data or statistics to which the degree of accuracy could be assigned, even on a limited scale rather than a mass of data of varying degree of accuracy, extending over a wider area. By all means let us have quantity as well as quality but if there is a choice between quantity and quality the latter is the more essential in statistical investigations."

Explain the above statement with necessary comments.

2. (a) What precautions should be taken in tabulating statistical data?

(b) Prepare a blank table to give as much information as possible about the distribution of population according to place, caste, age, sex, and civil condition.

3. (a) Show the importance of the graphic method.

b) Illustrate the following statistical data by means of suitable diagrams :—

- (i) In 1858, thirty-six seers of wheat could be had for one rupee, while in 1928 a rupee would bring six seers of wheat only.
- (ii) Forty-five per cent, of the children born, die before they are five years old.

	I	II
iii) Price of a certain commodity ..	Rs. 4 per unit.	Rs. 5 p unit.
Quantity sold ..	40	30
	Rs.	Rs.
Value of raw materials used ..	52	50
Other expenses of Production ...	64	60
Profit ...	44	40

4. What difficulties are experienced in collecting statistical information in India? How can these difficulties be overcome?

5. What are the different averages by which statistical data may be briefly presented and what are their relative advantages and disadvantages? What kinds of data are most suitably treated by each?

6. Discuss the various shortcomings and defects in the following statistical publications issued by the Government of India :—

- (i) Estimates of Area and Yield of principal crops in India.
- (ii) Agricultural statistics of India.
- (iii) Index numbers of Indian prices 1861—1918.

What remedies or improvements do you suggest in each case?

7. Suppose you want to investigate the annual variations in the cost of living of clerks in five towns of U. P. during the next seven years. Explain the whole process of making this investigation. Give also the blank forms that you would use.

8. The population of U.P. at the time of the last six censuses was as follows ;—

1872	4,17 Lakhs.
1881	4,38 „
1891	4,65 „
1901	4,73 „
1911	4,68 „
1921	4,54 „

Estimate the population of U. P. in the year 1928.

9. From the figures given in the following table, calculate the coefficient of correlation between the yield of cotton in India and its price :—

Year.	Yield of cotton.	Price.
(Lakhs of bales of 400 lbs.)		(Per candy of 784 lbs.)
		Rs.
1914—15	49	193
1915—16	51	300
1916—17	50	413
1917—18	45	594
1918—19	40	676
1919—20	53	519
1920—21	49	320
1921—22	60	183
1922—23	63	481
1923—24	60	659

10. Explain fully any method of finding periodicity in a given series. How far has the knowledge of periodicity helped us in forecasting fluctuations in the prices of commodities?

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA AND ENGLAND.**

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

*Note—Please answer five questions in all—at least two from each section. All questions carry equal marks.]*

**Section A.**

1. Discuss the causes that led to the decline of Indian industries in the latter part of the 18th and the first part of the 19th century. How far were they preventible?

2. Describe the progress of irrigation in India in recent times. Critically examine the part that irrigation has played (a) in the development of agriculture, and (b) in protecting India from famines.

3. Give a short account of the rise and growth of the Indian Labour Movement. Point out its chief weaknesses. To what extent has the Trade Union Act of 1926 removed them?

4. Discuss the chief motives that have prompted railway expansion in India. What are the main defects of the Indian railway system and how can they be removed? Answer the question with special reference to the development of Indian industries.

5. Describe briefly the development of joint-stock banking in India. What is the present position? To what extent is it true to say that the economic backwardness of India is due to the existence of inadequate banking facilities? Discuss.

6. The industrial policy of the Government of India is said to have undergone a great change during the last fifteen years. To what extent is this true? Discuss the causes and results of the change.

**Section B.**

7. Discuss the part played by chartered companies (a) in the opening up of British Commerce, and (b) the foundation of the British overseas empire.

8. 'The story of the amazing development of English industry in the eighteenth century is mainly the story of mechanical invention.' Illustrate and discuss.

9. Discuss the causes that led to the adoption of the policy of Free Trade by England in the 19th century. How is it that this policy was not adopted by other nations—say Germany or United States of America?

10. Give a brief sketch of the history of the Bank of England. What position does it occupy in the English money market and what part has it played in making England the monetary centre of the world?

11. Discuss the causes of the agricultural depression in England since 1873. What measures have been advocated and adopted to remedy the situation, and with what results?

12. Discuss the working of the Whitley Councils in England. What are the possibilities of the Whitley Scheme? How has the situation been affected by the General Strike?

## ADVANCED BANKING.

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100*

*Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. What is the difference between loans and discounts? Why is it considered necessary that in order to be an efficient bank manager one should know well the difference between a loan and a discount?

2. (a) The 'Reserve Fund' of a bank may be regarded as the reserve of the bank as regards its shareholders; the *other reserve*, of which we hear so much is the reserve as regards the public.

Discuss the above statement. What items in the balance sheet of a bank are included in the *other reserve*?

(b) 'Other Securities' is an item on the assets side of the Bank of England Return. What special significance has this to the business men in London? What inferences are drawn by its rise; its fall.

3. What are the different methods by which the currency authorities exercise control over the working of the credit and currency systems? How far have these

been achieved in the currency systems of India, England and U. S. A. ? To what extent was the proposed Reserve Bank Bill for India to achieve these objects ?

4. Discuss the functions of industrial banks and show their importance in the investment market. Is it true that they usually invest their shareholders' money in the purchase of industrial securities and in the giving of loans for a long period for fixed capital purposes ? If you think otherwise, state what they do with the shareholders' money and how they finance industrial undertakings.

5. Examine the merits of the plan advocated by *Fisher* for controlling the price level and making purchasing power more stable.

6. Discuss the various influences which affect the money market in London.

7. To what extent does the branch banking system help in the clearing of out-of-town cheques ? Trace the course of a cheque and show how it is collected when presented by a constituent at the Manchester branch of the Lloyds Bank drawn on the Leeds branch. How is such a cheque collected in India when presented on the Calcutta branch of the Central Bank of India drawn on its Cawnpore branch ?

8. Write a description of the course of phenomena throughout the *business cycle*—carefully noting the sequence of events and labelling the prominent phases of the cycle.

9. Give an account of the changes in the price level in India during and after the War, and explain their causes.

10. Give an account of the amalgamation movement in English Banking. What are the advantages and disadvantages of amalgamation ?

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SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

*(Attempt five questions only. All questions carry equal marks.)*

1. Compare the general organisation of joint-stock banking in England and India, accounting for any differences to be observed.

2. Describe the methods by which emergency currency is made available in India. To what extent do you think a true Central Bank is thereby made unnecessary?

3. What do you mean by "arbitrage operations"? How do arbitrage operations stabilise exchange?

4. "Adverse exchange rates are produced by an excess of imports over exports."

"Adverse exchange rates are produced by an inflation of the currency."

Comment on these statements.

5. To what extent is it possible to stabilise foreign exchange rates by means of (a) reserves of foreign currencies, (b) holdings of foreign bills, (c) prohibition of capital exports (d) prohibition of imports?

6. Consider the legal position of a banker (a) where he has cashed over the counter a bearer cheque presented by A on which the drawer's signature is forged, A acting in perfect good faith; (b) where he has honoured a cheque in the mistaken belief that there were assets to meet it.

7. Write short notes on the following :—

(a) Negotiability by estoppel, (b) Subrogation, (c) Conversion, (d) Forward exchanges.

8. Indicate in general terms the nature of the legal difficulties with which a banker may be confronted owing to the insolvency of a customer.

## ACCOUNTANCY AND AUDITING.

### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

*Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. A Soap Manufacturing Company keep their Cost Accounts on the card index system. What are the advantages of the system for this purpose? Give an illustration of a card and state what precautions are necessary where the raw material used is subject to violent fluctuations.

2. State the various different methods of costing. Explain carefully the peculiar characteristics of each, and state to what particular class of undertakings each is applicable.

3. The Ramshackle Motor Co., Ltd., acquired the undertaking of Messrs. Smith Bros., as at the end of 1912. The following statement of Accounts made up to the 30th June, 1913, is submitted to you for criticism. Criticise the Accounts carefully and point out how they should be amended :—

*Balance Sheet.*

£		£	
To Capital ...	250,000	By Freehold and Buildings ...	87,650
„ £30,000 5% Mortgage Debentures issued at 10% Discount ...	27,000	„ Goodwill, Patents, Paterns, Plant and work-in-progress ...	74,342
To Creditors ...		„ Fixtures and Fittings (Office) ...	232
On Open Accounts 16,444		„ Investments ...	4,732
Debtur e Interest 1,500		„ Cash at Bank and in hand ...	12,411
	17,944	„ Capital unissued... ..	25,770
To Reserve for Bad Debts ...	279	„ Debtors ...	2,075
		„ Stock ...	84,784
		„ Suspense Account ...	3,227
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,95,223</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,95,223</b>

*Trading and Profit and Loss Account.*

£		£	
To Stock acquired from Vendors ...	21,441	By Sales ...	10,418
„ Purchases ...	58,937	„ Amount paid on forfeited shares ...	385
„ Wages ...	4,392	„ Appreciation in Value of Securities ...	219
„ Rates and Taxes ...	1,174	„ Stock 30th June, 1913 ...	84,784
„ Debenture Interest ...	1,500	„ Balance carried to Suspense Account ...	392
„ Fuel and Lighting ...	1,052		
„ Cartage ...	589		
„ Office Expenses... ..	3,441		
„ Bad and Doubtful Debts ...	279		
„ Preliminary Expenses ...	2,143		
„ Directors' Fees... ..	1,250		
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>96,198</b>	<b>Total ...</b>	<b>96,198</b>

4. Prepare from the following figures, a Balance Sheet, as at March 31st, 1916, of A. B., who died on July 1st, 1915, and left his property as follows ;—

	£
To his Daughters the Leasehold and Freehold Properties valued at (subject to Mortgage mentioned below) .. .. .	77,000
To his Son the Interest in his Business, valued at .. .. .	20,000
To his Nephew the Ground Rents, valued at ..	18,000.

At the date of death, there was a mortgage on the Leasehold and Freehold Properties of £25,000 at 4 per cent. per annum; the last half year's interest was unpaid. There was a sum of £4,200 realised from investments. The testator owed £280 to sundry tradesmen, had £1,200 at his Bank, and the executors collected in rents, due to July 31st, 1915, £3,700. They sold the furniture for £1,900 and paid expenses amounting to £156; also funeral expenses, £47, and estate duty £10,017.

At the date of your instructions the executors had carried out the dispositions of the testator, but they had not been able to effect a transfer of the £25,000 mortgage. They owed for law and accountancy charges £615.

Give also the Estate Account and the Cash Account

5. The following is Smith and Brown's Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1900 :—

	£		£
Interest on Capital ...	200	Balance from Trading account ...	15,000
Income Tax, Schedule B ...	350	Rent Receivable ...	120
Income Tax, Schedule A (on £370) ...	15		
Amount added to Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts ...	60		
Bad Debts written off ...	180		
Sundry Management Expenses ...	6,050		
Replacement and Renewals of Plant and Machinery ...	750		

Depreciation of Plant and Machinery (5 per cent per annum) ...	100		
Interest on Bank Overdraft ...	70		
Partner's Salaries ...	3,000		
Balance carried to Capital Account ...	4,345		
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>15,120</b>	<b>Total</b> ...	<b>15,120</b>

The profits assessable for Income Tax, Schedule D, for the two previous years were £7,800 and £7,512 respectively. Give an account showing the amount upon which Schedule D tax must be paid for the year ending April 5th, 1910.

6 Joseph Harrison died on November 1st, 1912. You are instructed to open and write up the Estate Accounts of the Trust to May 1st, 1913, and the following particulars are given you for that purpose:—

	£	s.	d.
Cash in house .. .. .	57	10	0
Cash at Bank .. .. .	1,080	0	0
Freehold Dwelling House .. .. .	1,500	0	0
Half year's rent thereof to December 31st, at £80 per annum (assessed at £70 per annum) .. .. .	40	0	0
Furniture and effects (bequeathed to widow) .. .. .	625	0	0
100 Shares in Y Company, Limited, £1 each fully paid, valued at 22s. 6d. per share. Dividend due April 1st and October 1st .. .. .			
Mortgage of £2,000. Interest at four per cent. due January 1st and July 1st .. .. .			
Debts due at Death .. .. .	560	0	0
Funeral Expenses (including tombstone £30) .. .. .	52	10	0
50 Shares in J. and P. Coats, Limited, £1 each, valued at £3 15s. per share. Dividends due April 1st and October 1st..			

The Dividends were received when due, the Y Company Limited, being at 10 per cent. per annum; and the Coats Shares at 15 per cent. per annum. The mortgage interest and the rent of the property were also received when due. Income is to be paid to widow half yearly.

The debts, etc., were paid on January 1st, 1913, and Estate Duty at 4 per cent. on December 15th, 1912. At the date of closing the account, solicitor's costs reprobate amounted to £63 15s. and the accountancy fee was fixed at £15 15s. You are required to show the entries in the estate books.

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### SECOND PAPER

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

*Attempt any six questions*

1. In auditing the accounts of a Company, you find that during the course of the year shares have been issued at a premium and the premium has been credited to the Profit and Loss Account. The Directors propose to recommend the payment of a dividend which will absorb practically the whole amount standing to the credit of the Profit and Loss Account. What do you consider your duty as auditor to be, under such circumstances?

2. Discuss your duties when you are appointed Auditor on behalf of—

(a) Preference Shareholders;

(b) Debenture-holders.

3. What matters do you expect to find in—

(a) Directors' Minute book,

(b) Shareholders' Minute book?

4. A firm of tobacco importers show almost double the profits for the year ended 31-12-1925, as compared with the previous year.

(a) What may be the reasons?

(b) Assuming the turnover practically the same write out a note to the proper party before you sign the report.

5. The market value of the investments of the Oriental Trust Company has fallen considerably but the Company, on the whole, has made sufficient profits to pay the usual dividend. How should you deal with this position of affairs of the Company while auditing?

6. What proof do you require to audit the following?—

- (a) Cash sales.
- (b) Purchase of machinery.
- (c) Purchase of Joint-stock Company Shares.
- (d) Goodwill.
- (e) Patents.
- (f) Underwriting Commission.
- (g) Commission on placing shares.
- (h) Brokerage on placing shares.

7. Blank & Co., keep all Bills Receivable in their hands until maturity and then pay them into the bank for collection. On 31st July, when you are examining the Balance Sheet of 30th June, it appears that the actual bills in the Cash box are in total Rs. 1,000 less than the amount shown by the ledger Account of Bills Receivable on 30th June, and it is explained to you that one of the bills then in hand (Rs. 1,000) has matured during July. What entries would you expect to find in the July Cash Book as to this Rs. 1,000, and to what examination would you subject them before concluding that the matter was in order?

8. In examining a list of Debtors and Creditors with the ledger accounts, for the purposes of a Balance Sheet, to what features of each account should you pay attention, apart from the mere arithmetical correctness? Give examples of error or fraud which may be detected in this process.

## ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC FINANCE.

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Marks—100.*

**Two questions from each of the Sections A, B, and C must be attempted. All questions carry equal marks.**

### Section A.

1. Outline briefly the changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919, in the governance of any one province with which you may be familiar.

2. How far have the Reforms of 1919 increased the popular control in the Imperial Government of India? Your estimate of the situation should take special notice of the control exercised by the Imperial Legislature over the Money Bills.

3. What are the principles underlying the division of the Provincial Governments into "Reserved" and "Transferred" halves? Give an estimate of the success of this measure in any one Province.

4. What are your views regarding the special representation of minorities in the various spheres of Government? Is it correct to say that it has proved to be an unmixed blessing to the teeming millions of India?

### Section B.

5. Give a brief idea of the changes brought about in (1) the sphere of activity, and (2) the constitution of Municipal and District Committees as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission or Decentralisation.

6. Give an idea of the existing relation of Municipal and District Committees to the Provincial Government in matters of (1) Taxation, (2) Loans, and (3) New Building Programmes.

7. Define a City Municipality, and indicate its distinguishing features as they are found either in the United Provinces or the Bombay Presidency. In which of these two Provinces can Municipal Government be considered more progressive? Your answer to the rider should be based on the relative development of (1) Education, and (2) Sanitation in the two Provinces.

What are the chief features of village Panchayats in the United Provinces and Madras? How do you account for their failure in the United Provinces and comparative success in the Presidency of Madras?

### Section C.

9. Give a brief idea of the position that (1) the King and (2) the House of Lords, occupy in the British Constitution. How far can these two be considered as effective limbs of the British body politic?

10. Give a brief idea of the constitution and functions of (1) the Ministry of Health, and (2) the Board of Education, bringing out clearly the relation of these Departments to the various Local Authorities.

11. Comment upon (1) General Act, (2) Local Act, (3) Adoptive Act, (4) Urban District, and (5) Municipal Borough.

12. Bring out briefly but clearly the chief points of difference between the constitutional position of (1) a Self-governing Dominion, (2) a Crown Colony, and (3) a Dependency, in relation to the United Kingdom.

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SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours*

*Marks—100.*

*All questions carry equal marks.*

**Five questions only to be attempted.**

1. Discuss the merits and defects of progressive taxation.

2. Distinguish between productive and unproductive expenditure. Would you regard State outlay on India on education and public health as productive? Give reasons.

3. "Defence grows more and more expensive as society advances in civilisation." Comment on the statement.

To what extent has military expenditure increased in India since 1858?

4. What are the main features of local finance which distinguish it from national finance?

Mention the chief sources of income of the District Boards in the United Provinces.

5. Discuss Adam Smith's Canons of Taxation.

How far are these canons applicable to the customs revenue realised in India?

6. Give a brief history of the taxes levied in India on income.

7. Compare the merits and defects of *zemin-dari* settlements with those of *raiyatwari* settlements in India.

8. Give a brief account of the budget procedure adopted in the Central Legislature of India. Are any powers relating to the budget vested in the executive?

9. Give an outline of the arrangements made for the allocation of financial resources between the Central and Provincial Governments in India in connection with the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms.

10. Discuss the purposes for which loans may be legitimately raised.

"The public debt of India is a mere trifle." Comment on the statement.

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## ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

(For Compartmental Candidates only.)

*Time—Three hours*

*Marks—100.*

*Answer five questions only. All are of equal value.*

*Illustrate your answers where possible by sketch-maps and diagrams.*

1. Describe and account for the distribution of natural vegetation in Europe, and discuss briefly the economic results of such distribution.

2. Compare and contrast the valleys of the Ganges and the Indus with reference to (a) the distribution of population, and (b) the economic activities of the people in each region.

3. To what extent is it correct to say that "the mountain ranges of India are obstacles to the country's progress, while those of western Europe tend to assist economic development"?

4. Write notes on the economic importance of the following:—

!Karachi, Colombo, Peking, Copenhagen, and Nairobi.

5. "Owing to a similarity of geographical conditions, both Japan and Great Britain have become important industrial regions with a great excess of population relative to the possibilities of the local food supplies." Discuss fully.

6. How does the distribution of population in England differ from that of France? To what extent may this difference be regarded as an indication of the respective natural conditions of each country?

7. What have been the main obstacles to the development of industry in Switzerland? By what means have they been overcome?

8. Draw a sketch map, showing the great river-basins of China with the routes connecting them. Show also the location of the principal mineral are as in these regions

## M.A. EXAMINATION.

### ENGLISH.

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer six questions, three from Group A and three from Group B.]

#### A.

1. Discuss the statement that the biography of Chaucer is "built upon doubts and thrives upon perplexities."

2. Estimate the literary importance of *three* of the following:—

Gower; Malory; Sackville; Sydney Lyly; Kyd.

3. Mention the chief English translations of the Elizabethan period, commenting on their influence on later English literature.

4. What is a Masque? Account for its decadence in modern English literature.

5. To what extent is Dryden's work typical of the Restoration drama?

6. Account for the success of literary journalism in England in the age of Queen Anne.

7. Examine the contribution made by *any three* of the following to the Romantic movement:—

Dr. Johnson; Goldsmith; Percy; Collins; Thomson; Crabbe.

#### B.

8. Discuss "the alleged obscurity of Browning's verse."

9. Analyse the prose-style of *any two* of the following:—

Macaulay; Ruskin; Stevenson; Matthew Arnold.

10. Show your acquaintance with *five* of the following:—

*Imaginary Conversations; Atalanta in Calydon; Past and Present; Middlemarch; The House of life; The Egoist; News from Nowhere; The Hound of Heaven; Pendennis; A Modern Utopia.*

11. Give a brief account of Wordsworth's Theory of Poetry.

12. "The Style is the Man"—apply this to Byron, Shelley, and Keats.

13. Comment on the remark that Kipling "is not a Victorian."

14. Examine the foreign influences on the modern social drama of England.

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SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer Questions 1 and 2 and any three of the rest.]

1. Explain with reference to the context :—

(a) *Either,*

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail  
Or knock the breast ; no weakness, no contempt,  
Dispraise or blame ; nothing but well and 'fair,  
And what may quiet us in a death so noble.

*Or*

Noise call you it, or universal groan,  
As if the whole inhabitation perished ?  
Blood, death, and deathful deeds, are in that noise,  
Ruin, destruction at the utmost point.

(b) *Either,*

Why wert thou not a creature wanting soul ?  
Or why is this immortal that thou hast ?  
Ah, Pythagoras' metempsychosis, were that true,  
This soul should fly from me, and I be chang'd  
Unto some brutish beast !

*Or,*

I am Gluttony. My parents are all dead, and the devil a penny they have left me, but a bare pension; and that is thirty meals a-day and ten bevers,—a small trifle to suffice nature.

- (c) So many cares, so many maladies,  
 So many tears attending an old age,  
 Yes, death so often call'd on, as no wish  
 Can be more frequent with them, their limbs faint  
 Their senses dull, their seeing, hearing, going,  
 All dead before them ; yea, their very teeth,  
 Their instruments of eating, failing them ;  
 Yet this is reckon'd life !
2. Write critical notes on *three* of the following :—  
 Puff ; Cokeson ; Frome ; Delilah.
3. "Spontaneity and freedom form a conspicuous note of Elizabethan drama." Discuss this with special reference to Shakspeare's predecessors.
4. Write a note on the use of the Chorus by Marlowe, Shakespeare, and Milton.
5. Justify and illustrate the phrase "Jonsons learned sock." What evidences of Jonson's classicism do you find in *Volpone* or the *Alchemist* ?
6. Discuss the sentence: "Sheridan could give in the *Critic* the death blow to false tragedy, then write the bombast of *Rolla*, and prepare *Pizarro* for the stage."
7. Write a note on the drama between 1800 and 1880.
8. Consider Galsworthy as a dramatic artist ; what are his chief qualities ? Refer to *Strife* and *Justice*. Can he be compared to any contemporary dramatist ?
9. Examine Congreve's position among the Restoration dramatists.
10. Write short notes on (a) the influence of Ibsen on the English drama ; (b) the rise of the Biographical Drama ; (c) the Irish School of Dramatists.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer Question 1 and four others.]

1. Refer *any five* of the following passages to author and context, adding explanatory or critical notes :—
- (a) Ther saugh I first the derke imagining  
 Of felonye, and al the compassing ;  
 The cruel ire, as reed as any giede ;  
 The pykepurs, and eek the pale drede  
 The smyler with the knyf under the cloke ;  
 The shepne brenning with the blake smoke....

- (b) His cote-armure was of cloth of Tars,  
 Couched with perles whyte and rounde and grete.  
 His sadel was of brend gold newey-bete;  
 A mantlet upon his shuldre hanginge  
 Bret-ful of rubies reede, as fyr sparklinge.
- (c) And more to lullie him in his slumber soft,  
 A trickling streame from high rock tumbling  
 downe,  
 And ever-drizling raine upon the loft,  
 Mixed with a murmuring winde, much like the  
 sowne  
 Of Swarming bees, did cast him in a swowne.
- (d) At last, the golden Orientall gate  
 Of greatest heaven gan to open fayre :  
 And Phœbus, fresh as brydegrome to his mate,  
 Came dauncing forth, shaking his deawie hayre  
 And hurls his glistring beams through gloomy  
 ayre
- (e) Not marble, nor the gilded monuments  
 Of princes, shall outlive this powerful rime  
 But you shall shine more bright in these con-  
 tents  
 Than unswept stone besmear'd with sluttish  
 time.
- (f) Since brass, nor stone, nor earth, nor boundless  
 sea,  
 But sad mortality o'ersways their power,  
 How with this rage shall beauty hold a plea,  
 Whose action is no stronger than a flower ?
- (g) . . . Behold  
 Where on th' Aegean shore a city stands ;  
 Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil ;  
 Athens, the Eye of Greece, Mother of Arts  
 And Eloquence, native to famous wits  
 Or hospitable, in her sweet recess,  
 City or suburban, studious walks and shades.
- (h) Woods, that wave o'er Delphi's steep  
 Isles, that crown th' Egean deep  
 Fields, that cool Ilissus laves,  
 Or where Maeander's amber waves  
 In lingering lab' rinths creep  
 How do your tunefull Echo's languish,  
 Mute, but to the voice of Anguish ?

- (i) True Wit is Nature to Advantage drest,  
 What oft was Thought, but ne'er so well Exprest;  
 Something, whose Truth conveine'd at Sight we find  
 That gives us back the Image of our Mind.

2.

*Either,*

(a) "A graceful and tender poet, exiled for his sin of humour from the highest regions of poetry, curiosity was certainly stronger in him than faith, and the joys of the senses and of the mind more keen than the rapture of enthusiasm." Discuss this estimate of Chaucer.

*Or,*

(b) Discuss Chaucer's importance as an artist in narrative verse.

3

*Either,*

(a) Spenser has been termed "the poets' poet." Discuss the appropriateness of this title.

*Or,*

(b) "Spenser's poetry gives us an endless series of splendid images, and only allows us to see as much of the soul as line and colour and gesture may reveal. More lies on the surface than underneath; there is a wealth of decoration, but a scarcity of feeling." Discuss.

4.

*Either,*

State briefly the various theories regarding the identity of (i) the "friend" addressed in the Sonnets by Shakespeare, (ii) the "rival poet," and give your own view.

*Or,*

"To pronounce the Sonnets, alone of Shakespear's extant work, wholly free of that 'feigning'; which he identified with the 'truest poetry,' is almost tantamount to denying his authorship of them, and to dismissing them from the Shakesperean canon." Discuss the statement.

5.

*Either,*

In what respects can Gray be called a precursor of the Romantic Revival?

*Or,*

How far is the "Essay on Criticism" a summary of the critical doctrines of the Eighteenth Century?

6.

*Either,*

Discuss one of the following statements :—

(a) "Milton's choice of subject had therefore not a little to do with the nature of his diction ; and, through the influence of his diction, . . . . . with the establishment of the poetic tradition that dominated Eighteenth Century poetry."

(b) "The English Genius in poetry is essentially metaphysical and romantic. Milton is neither."

*Or,*

(c) Write a note on Milton's poetic style in his epics, and briefly summarize the advance he made on the Elizabethans in this direction.

## FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer Question 1 and four others. Question 1 carries 36 marks.]

1. Refer *sic* of the following passages to their context and write explanatory comments on them :—

(a) It was thus the Asiatic eloquence degenerated so much from the Attic : it was thus the age of Claudius and Nero became so much inferior to that of Augustus in taste and genius. And perhaps there are symptoms of a like degeneracy of taste in France as well as in England.

(b) The use of academical degrees, as old as the thirteenth century, is visibly borrowed from the mechanic corporations ; in which an apprentice, after serving his time, obtains a testimonial of his skill, and a license to practise his trade and mystery.

(c) He is a blade of Vulcan's forging, made for Mars of the best metal, and the post of Fame, to carry her tidings through the world, who, if he knew his own strength, would shrewdly put for the monarchy of our wilderness.

(d) Milton would not have excelled in dramatic writing ; he knew human nature only in the gross, and had never studied the shades of character, nor the combinations of concurring, or the perplexity of contending passions. He had read much, and knew what books could teach ; but had mingled little in the world.

(e) To speak now of the true temper of empire, it is a thing rare and hard to keep; for both temper and distemper consist of contraries; but it is one thing to mingle contraries, another to interchange them.

(f) We have also perspective houses, where we make demonstration of all lights and radiations, and of all colours; and of things uncoloured and transparent, we can represent unto you all several colours, not in rainbows, as it is in gems and prisms, but of themselves single.

(g) Of genius, that power which constitutes a poet; that quality without which judgment is cold and knowledge is inert; that energy which collects, combines, amplifies, and animates; the superiority must, with some hesitation, be allowed to Dryden.

(h) The Latine tongue had been consecrated by the service of the church, it was refined by the imitation of the ancients; and in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the scholars of Europe enjoyed the advantage, which they have gradually resigned, of conversing and writing in a common and learned idiom.

2. "The spirit of sympathy and pity for mankind reigns through a great portion of Bacon's work and is found in the quaint but beautiful picture of courtesy, kindness, and wisdom, which he imagines in the *New Atlantis*."

Amplify.

3. What light is thrown by the "character"-writers on the social and literary conditions of their period?

4. "The observations of a well-informed scholar do not, unless that scholar possesses the essayist's intangible gift, make an essay."

Discuss the essays in Peacock's *Selections* in the light of this dictum.

Or,

Do you agree with the following criticism?—

"The eighteenth century essayists have great artistic merits but they are wanting in vivid humanity and the taint of journalism is already present in their work."

5. What estimate do you form of Gibbon's character after studying his *Autobiography*?

6. Comment on the statement of Hazlitt: "Johnson might in one sense be a judge of poetry as it falls within the limits and rules of prose, but not as it is poetry."

*Or,*

Do you agree with those who describe Dr. Johnson as of the best type of the destructive critic in whose presence the "false good and the foolish irrelevant" cannot live?

#### FIFTH PAPER

*Time—Three hours.*

N. B.—*Question 1 carries 30 marks other 14 each.*

1. Explain with reference to the context, adding notes where necessary:—

(a) That very time I saw—but thou couldst not—  
 Flying between the cold moon and the earth,  
 Cupid all arm'd: a certain aim he took  
 At a fair vestal throned by the west,  
 And loos'd his love-shaft smartly from his bow,  
 As it should pierce a hundred thousand hearts:  
 But I might see young Cupid's fiery shaft  
 Quench'd in the chaste beams of the watery moon  
 And the imperial votaress passed on,  
 In maiden meditation, fancy-free.

*Or,*

Our sport shall be to take what they mistake:  
 And what poor duty cannot do, noble respect  
 Takes it in might, not in merit.  
 Where I have come, great clerks have purposed  
 To greet me with premeditated welcomes;  
 Where I have seen them shiver and look pale,  
 Make periods in the midst of sentences,  
 Throttle their practis'd accent in their fears,  
 And, in conclusion, dumbly have broke off,  
 Not paying me a welcome.

(b) Let it pry through the portage of the head  
 Like the brass cannon; let the brow o'erwhelm it  
 As fearfully as doth a galled rock  
 O'erhang and jutty his confounded base,

Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.  
 Now set the teeth and stretch the nostril wide,  
 Hold hard the breath, and bend up every spirit  
 To his full height.

*Or,*

Can this cockpit hold

The vasty fields of France ? or may be cram  
 Within this wooden O the very casques  
 That did affright the air at Agincourt ?  
 O, pardon ! since a crooked figure may  
 Attest in little place a million ;  
 And let us, ciphers to this great accompt,  
 On your imaginary forces work.

- (c) Yet nature is made better by no mean  
 But nature makes that mean : so, over that art  
 Which you say adds to nature, is an art  
 That nature makes. You see, sweet maid, we-  
 marry

A gentler scion to the wildest stock,  
 And make conceive a bark of baser kind  
 By bud of nobler race : this is an art  
 Which does mend nature, change it rather, but  
 The art itself is nature.

*Or,*

In your affairs, my lord,  
 If ever I were wilful-negligent,  
 It was my folly ; if industriously  
 I play'd the fool, it was my negligence.  
 Not weighing well the end ; if ever fearful  
 To do a thing, where I the issue doubted,  
 Whereof the execution did cry out  
 Against the non-performance, 'twas a fear  
 Which oft infects the wisest : these my lord,  
 Are such allow'd infirmities that honesty  
 Is never free of.

- (d) Equality of two domestic powers  
 Breed scrupulous faction : the hated grown to  
 strength  
 Are newly grown to love : the condemn'd Pompey,  
 Rich in his father's honour, creeps apace  
 Into the hearts of such as have not thrived

Upon the present state, whose numbers threaten ;  
 And quietness, grown sick of rest, would purge  
 By any desperate change ; my more particular,  
 And that which most with you should save my  
     going,  
 Is Fulvia's death.

Or,

My desolation does begin to make  
 A better life. 'Tis paltry to be Caesar ;  
 Not being Fortune, he's but Fortune's knave,  
 A minister of her will : and it is great  
 To do that thing that ends all other deeds ;  
 Which shackles accidents and bolts up change ;  
 Which sleeps, and never palates more the dug,  
 The beggar's nurse and Caesar's.

2. Write a note on patriotism in Shakespeare's History Plays.

Or,

Set forth the character of Henry V as delineated by Shakespeare, pointing out and illustrating by references (1) its development, (2) its unity, (3) the principal traits.

3. Hippolyta says :—

But all the story of the night told over,  
 And all their minds transfigured so together,  
 More witnesseth than fancy's images,  
 And grows to something of great constancy ;  
 But, howsoever, strange and admirable.

Explain this criticism, and then give your estimate of Shakespeare's use of the supernatural element in *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, comparing it with any similar one.

Or,

What do you suppose to have been Shakespeare's purpose in introducing the play in the last act in *Midsummer Night's Dream* ? If you do not believe he had any purpose, can you defend the introduction of it ?

4. " The interest in the plot is always in fact on account of the character, not *vice versa*, as in almost all other writers ; the plot is a mere canvass and no more." (*Coleridge* ).

How far is the above statement true of the relation between plot and character in (a) *The Winter's Tale*, and (b) *Antony and Cleopatra* ?

5. Compare *Cleopatra* and *Perdita* as types of Shakespearean womanhood.

Or,

What use is made by Shakespeare of the device of Prologue and Epilogue in his plays? Illustrate your remarks.

6. "We remain confronted with the inexplicable fact, or the no less inexplicable appearance, of a world travailing for perfection, but bringing to birth, together with glorious good, an evil which it is able to overcome only by self-torture or self waste. And this fact of appearance is tragedy." (*Bradley*.)

Bring out what Prof. Bradley means here, and apply his statement to those tragedies of Shakespeare that you have studied.

Or,

In what directions is Shakespearean scholarship now making the most notable advances?

#### SIXTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer Question 1 and any four of the others. Question 1, carries 30 marks.*

1. Explain, with reference to the context, *any five* of the following passages, adding notes wherever necessary:—

- (a) The cold white light of morning, the blue moon  
Low in the west, the clear and garish hills,  
The distant valley and the vacant woods  
Spread round him where he stood. Whither  
have fled  
The hues of heaven that canopied his bower  
Of yester night, the sounds that soothed his  
sleep

The mystery and the majesty of earth,  
 The joy, the exultation? His wan eyes  
 Gaze on the empty scene as vacantly  
 As ocean's moon looks on the moon in heaven.

- (b) Golden his hair of short Numidian curl  
 Regal his shape majestic, a vast shade  
 In midst of his own brightness, like the bulk  
 Of Memnon's image at the set of sun  
 To one who travels from the dusking east.
- (c) Fabric it seemed of diamond and of gold,  
 With alabaster domes and silver spires,  
 And blazing terrace upon terrace high  
 Uplifted; here, serene pavilions bright,  
 In avenues disposed; there, towers begirt  
 With battlements that on their restless fronts  
 Bore stars—illumination of all gems.
- (d) Brief, brave, and glorious was his young career,—  
 His mourners were two hosts, his friends and  
     foes.  
 And fitly may the stranger lingering here  
 Pray for his gallant spirit's bright repose;  
 For he was Freedom's champion, one of those,  
 The few in number, who had not o'erstept  
 The charter to chastise, which she bestows  
 On such as wield her weapons: he had kept  
 The whiteness of his soul, and thus men o'er  
     him wept.
- (e) Swift as a weaver's shuttle fleet our years:  
 Man goeth to the grave, and where is he?  
 Did I say basalt for my slab, sons? Black—  
 'Twas ever antique-black I meant; how else  
 Shall ye contrast my frieze to come beneath.
- (f) That each, who seems a separate whole,  
 Should move his rounds, and fusing all  
 The skirts of self again, should fall  
 Remerging in the general soul.  
 Is faith as vague as all unsweet:  
 Eternal form shall still divide  
 The eternal soul from all beside;  
 And I shall know him when we meet.

- (g) If I should die, think only this of me :  
 That there's some corner of a foreign field  
 That is for ever England. There shall be  
 In that rich earth a richer dust concealed ;  
 A dust whom England bore, shaped, made  
     aware,  
 Gave once her flowers to love, her ways to roam,  
 A body of England's breathing English air,  
 Wash't by the rivers, blest by suns of home.
2. What are the chief characteristics of the early romantic revival of the 19th century ?
  3. What is Browning's philosophy of life ? Is it in any way akin to Wordsworth's ?
  4. What is the achievement of Wordsworth and of Keats in the Sonnet ?
  5. Trace the various stages in the development of the central idea of *In Memoriam*.
  6. Discuss the criticism that Coleridge is essentially the poet of the spiritual senses.
  7. How far is it true to say that the hero in Byron's poems is always himself ?
  8. "If it be true as has been written that 'Poetry is the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge,' we may say that Shelley teaches us to apprehend the breath and finer spirit of Poetry itself." Discuss.
  9. Write a brief critique on the poetry of Rupert Brooke. Whom do you consider the most important poet of to-day ?

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SEVENTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer Question 1 and any four others.]

1. Relate *five* of the following passages to their contexts, adding critical or explanatory notes :—

(a) 'Nothing's known to poor I ! There is my best rummers jingling as careless as if it was tin cups ; and my table scratched, and my chairs wrenched out of joint. See how they tilt 'em on the two back legs—and that's ruin to a chair !'

(b) Shall we tremble before clothwebs and cobwebs, whether woven in Arkwright looms, or by the silent Arachnes that weave unrestingly in our imagination? Or, on the other hand, what is there that we cannot love; since all was created by God?

(c) Small is this which thou tellest me, that the Royal Sceptre is but a piece of guilt-wood; that the Pyx has become a most foolish box, and truly, as Ancient Pistol thought, "of little price."

(d) At once ferocious and maudlin, I was made to murder my uncle with no extenuating circumstances whatever; Millwood put me down in argument, on every occasion; it became sheer monomania in my master's daughter to care a button for me.

(e) Like the gloomy and umbrageous grove of which the Sybil spake to the pious Aeneas, the poem conceals a golden branch and golden leaves.

(f) 'Put the case that pretty nigh all the children he saw in his daily business life, he had reason to look upon as so much spawn, to develop into the fish that were to come to his net—to be prosecuted, defended, forsworn, made orphans, bedeviled somehow.'

(g) 'Then perhaps he will say to me. "You have taken my one ewe lamp"—meaning that I am the king, and he's the poor man, as in the church verse; and he'll, beg for mercy when 'tis too late—unless, meanwhile I shall have tired of my new toy.'

(h) But we should give the name of maxim to the profound and admirably humane counsel of a philosopher of a very different school, that "If you would love mankind, you should not expect too much from them."

(i) And with him, as with Montaigne, the desire of self-portrature is, below all more superficial tendencies, the real motive in writing at all—a desire closely connected with that intimacy, that modern subjectivity which may be called the *Montaignesque* element in literature.

(j) A sort of biblical depth and solemnity hangs over this strange, new, passionate, pastoral world, of which he first raised the image, and the reflection of which some of our best modern fiction has caught from him.

2. *Either.*

(a) Point out and illustrate some of the more typically English qualities in the work of Charles Dickens.

*Or,*

(b) Attempt a brief comparative study of the humour of Dickens and of Thomas Hardy.

3. *Either.*

(a) Discuss Hardy's use of historical material in *The Trumpet-Major*.

*Or,*

(b) Hardy's plots have been described as "rank melodrama." Discuss.

4. *Either,*

(a) "What Carlyle really had, was something that can only be called fun—that is, fantasticality, a sense of the grotesque, pushed to the beautiful borderland of folly. He brought back humour and extravagance into the prophetic function." (*G. K. Chesterton*.)

Appreciate the element of humour in *Sartor Resartus* and show how it contributes to the vitality and permanent value of the book.

*Or,*

(b) Summarise Carlyle's chapter entitled *The Everlasting Yea*, and point out the meaning and importance of the message which he here delivers to his generation.

5. *Either.*

(a) Estimate the place and importance of Pater as a critic.

*Or,*

(b) Summarise Pater's views on Style, and compare them with those of other prominent writers on the subject.

6. *Either,*

(a) Estimate Lord Morley as a critic of literature.

*Or,*

(b) How far were the literary *Studies* of John Morley affected, for good or evil, by (a) the circumstances of their production, (b) the political and historical interests of the writer?

## EIGHTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

Write an essay on *any one* of the following subjects:—

- (a) Literary decadence.
- (b) The growth and decline of the epistolary art.
- (c) "Poetry is the transfiguration, in musical verse, of the Real into the Ideal."
- (d) "National literature begins with fables and ends with novels."
- (e) "The test of true Comedy is that it shall awaken thoughtful laughter"

## NINTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Assign *seven* of the following passages *four* of prose and *three* of verse, to their authors and periods, commenting on the evidence of style, subject, etc., and write any notes necessary to make their meaning clear. In the verse passages comment on the metrical technique:—

(a) "There is plainly, in the generality of mankind, an absence of doubt or distrust, in a very great measure, as to their moral character and behaviour; and likewise a disposition to take it for granted, that all is right and well with them in these respect. The former is owing to their not reflecting, not exercising their judgment upon themselves; the latter, to self-love. I am not speaking of that extravagance, which is sometimes to be met with; instances of persons declaring in words at length, that they were never in the wrong, nor had ever any diffidence to the justness of their conduct, in their whole lives. No, these people are too far gone to have anything said to them. The thing before us is indeed of this kind, but in a lower degree, and confined to the moral character; somewhat of which we almost all of us have, without reflecting upon it

Now consider how long, and how grossly, a person of the best understanding might be imposed upon by one of whom he had not any suspicion, and in whom he placed an entire confidence; especially if there were friendship and real kindness in the case: surely this holds even stronger with respect to that self we are all so fond of. Hence arises in men a disregard of reproof and instruction, rules of conduct and moral discipline, which occasionally come in their way: a disregard, I say, of these; not in every respect, but in this single one namely, as what may be of service to them in particular towards mending their own hearts and tempers, and making them better men. It never in earnest comes into their thoughts, whether such admonitions may not relate, and be of service to themselves; and this quite distinct from a positive persuasion to the contrary, a persuasion from reflection that they are innocent and blameless in those respects. Thus we may invert the observation which is somewhere made upon Brutus, that he never read, but in order to make himself a better man. It scarce comes into the thoughts of the generality of mankind, that this use is to be made of moral reflections which they meet with; that this use, I say is to be made of them by themselves, for everybody observes and wonders that it is not done by others."

(b) "And to this cause peradventure may be reduced the strange effect, which is frequently seen in England, when at the approach of the Murderer, the slain body suddenly bleedeth afresh. For certainly, the Souls of them that are treacherously murdered by surprise, use to leave their bodies with extreme unwillingness, and with vehement indignation against them, that force them to so unprovided and abhorred a passage. That Soul then, to wreak its evil talent against the hated Murderer and to draw a just and desired revenge upon his head, would do all it can to manifest the author of the fact. To speak it cannot, for in itself it wanteth organs of voice; and those it is parted from, are now grown too heavy and are too benumbed for it to give motion unto. Yet some change it desireth to make in the body, which it hath so vehement inclinations to and therefore is the aptest for it to work up on: It must then endeavour to cause a motion in the subtlest and most fluid parts (and consequently, the most moveable ones) of it. This can be nothing but the Blood,

which then being violently moved, must needs gush out at those places where it findeth issues."

(c) "I fear you have listened too long to the advice of those pernicious friends, with whose interest you have sordidly united your own, and for whom you have sacrificed everything that ought to be dear to a man of honour. They are still base enough to encourage the follies of your age, as they once did the vices of your youth. As little acquainted with the rules of decorum as with the laws of morality, they will not suffer you to profit by experience, nor even to consult the propriety of a bad character. Even now they tell you that life is no more than a dramatic scene, in which the hero should preserve his consistency to the last; and that as you lived without virtue, you should die without repentance."

(d) "Are Chastity, Temperance, and Fortitude gifts of the mind? I appeal to Physicians whether the cause of these be not in the body; health is the gift of the body, and patience in sickness the gift of the mind: then who will say that patience is as good a happiness, as health when we must be extremely miserable to purchase this happiness. And for nourishing of civil societies and mutuall love amongst men, which is our chiefe end while wee are men; I say, this beauty, presence and proportion of the body hath a more masculine force in begetting this love, than the vertues of the mind; for it strikes us suddenly, and possesseth us immoderately; when to know those vertues requires some judgment in him which shall discern, a long time and conversation between them."

(e) "Our log was situated well on the way to the clouds. It might have been a seat on the edge of a darker cloud. The log was hot and dry, being nearer to the sun. I was idleminded—I felt that I had been excused from what was necessarily occupying the attention of envious men, who were now a long way below me. The way we spent time here was no mater because it was unlimited and unmeasured. The corrugations of the log were lanes and alleys for an industrious population of ants, and I watched them with the calm abstraction of an immortal who was far too great to understand the reason for so much activity and resolute enterprise that apparently got the tiny labourers no-

where, except into trouble now and then. But they appeared to like it. They did not know they were ants. With what industry and courage they carried particles up and over the ridges of the log, which were mountain ranges to them, determined to get their burdens somewhere, however high their mountains! They took no notice of the contemplating gods above them, and very little of the commotions and earthquakes the gods made on the log with idle fingers. Probably that log was too immense for them to know so how could they understand that it was only one log of a forest in a small island, which to the knowledge of the immortals, was insignificant among many islands of a vast globe! No doubt, most of them got their particles safely home by evening. Success! Success!"

- (f) Region of Dreams? Ye seething procreant beds  
For germs of life's solidities and power;  
Whether, ye render up from other spheres  
Our past or future beings to the ken.  
Of this brief state; or, wiser, art designed.  
With all thy fleeting images confused.  
To scatter, during half our mortal hours,  
The concentrating passions and the thoughts  
Which else were madness; Oh maternal realm,  
Console each troubled heart!—with opiate hand.  
Gently the senses charm, and lead astray  
The vulture thoughts by thy blest phantasies.
- (g) Lord, clip my wings! so may my feet learn  
flying!  
Lord, to my eyes deny their loving sight!  
For only thus, when waves of sound are dying,  
May I hear music on the waves of light.  
Of kisses on my mouth, dear Lord, bereave me.  
That on my lips there may be room for prayer.  
Lord, close the gates of Heaven. Do not  
receive me,  
But keep me standing on the top-most stair.
- (h) "Then hath thy Orchard fruit, the garden  
flowers.  
Fresh as the air, and new as are the hours.  
The early Cherry, with the later Plum.  
Fig, Grape, and Quince each in his time doth  
come;

The blushing Apricot, and woodly Peach  
 Hang on thy walls that every child may reach.  
 And though thy walls be of the country stone !  
 They are rear'd with no man's ruin, no man's  
 groan ;

There's none, that dwell about them, wish them  
 down.

But all come in, the farmer and the clown ;  
 And no one empty handed, to salute  
 Thy Lord, and Lady, though they have no suit."

- (i) " From woman's eyes this doctrine I derive ;  
 They sparkle still the right Promethean fire ;  
 They are the books, the arts, the academies,  
 That show, contain and nourish all the world."

- (j) " O ! to feel the warmth of the rain, and the  
 homely smell of the earth,  
 Is a tune for the blood to jig to a joy past power  
 of words ;

And the blessed green comely meadows seem  
 all a-ripple with mirth.

At the hilt of the shifting feet, and the dear  
 wild cry of the birds."

2. Explain and give examples of the following:—

(a) Root-creation, (b) Improper compounds, (c) Generalisation of meaning, (d) Emotional connotation, (e) Back-formation.

3. Give some account of the ways by which the English language has been enriched from foreign tongues since the Norman Conquest.

*Either.*

4. Describe the development of blank verse with examples from each period.

*Or,*

Describe the evolution of the heroic couplet from its primary to its mature form.

**M. A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.****SANSKRIT.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.*

1. Translate into English any five of the following stanzas :—

(a) अहामहानोलशिलाश्चः पुरे।

निषेदिवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे ।

शितोदयाद्रेरभिषायवृक्षकै-

रत्नचुरच्चन्द्रमसोऽभिरामताम् ॥

(b) मुक्तामयं सारसनावलम्बि भाति स्म दामाग्रपदीनमस्य ।

अंगुष्ठनिष्ठयूतमिवोर्द्धमुच्चैस्त्रिस्तोतसः सन्ततधारमम्भः ॥

(c) इह मुहुर्मुदितैः कलभै रघः प्रतिदिशं क्रियते कलभैरघः ।

स्फुरति चानुवनं समरीचयः कनकरत्नभुषा च मरीचयः ॥

(d) त्वष्टा यद्वज्रं सुकृतं द्विरवययं

सहस्रभृष्टिं स्वप्ता अवर्तयत् ।

धृत्वा हन्तुं नयपांसि कर्तुं वे

ऽहन्वृत्रं निरपामौ वज्रदर्शवम् ॥

(e) म स मित्रं मर्तो अस्तु प्रयस्त्वान्

यस्तं आदित्यं शिञ्जति व्रतेन ।

न हन्यते न जीर्यते त्वोत्तो

नैनमंहो अज्ञोत्यन्तितो न दुरात् ॥

(f) **आत्मणाः सोमिनो वयममकृत**  
**ब्रह्म कृण्वन्तः परिवत्सुरोणम् ।**  
**अध्वर्यवो धर्मिणः सिद्धिदाना**  
**आविभवन्ति गुह्या न केचित् ॥**

2. Comment grammatically on **विष्टर** and **अचूचुरत्**. Discuss the *alamkāra* in (a). Quote authority to show that the use of the word **निष्ठूयत** in (b) is not objectionable. Mention Mallinātha's view about the *Samāsa* in **कलभैरवः** in (c). Write a full note on the expression **नर्बषांसि** in (d). How will you read **त्वोतः** in (b) in the *padapāṭha*? Comment on the peculiarly Vedic forms of nouns and verbs in (c).

3. Explain in the *Tikā* form in Sanskrit any three of the following extracts :—

- (a) **उदेतुमस्यजज्ञोहां राजसु द्वादशस्वपि ॥**  
**जिगीषुरेको दिनकृदादित्येष्विव कल्पते ॥**
- (b) **अनुत्सूत्रपदन्यासा सद्गतिः सन्निबन्धना ।**  
**शब्दविद्येव नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा ॥**
- (c) **यो हत्वाहिमरिणात् सप्तसिन्धून्**  
**यो गा उदाजपदपुधा वलस्य ।**  
**यो अश्मनोरन्तर्गि ज्ञानं**  
**संयुक्तमस्तु स जनास्त इन्द्रः ॥**
- (d) **वर्तपिबन्तो युक्तस्य लोके गुहां प्रविष्टौ परमेवराधे ।**  
**क्षायामपी ब्रह्मविदो वदन्ति पद्मग्रयो ये च**  
**त्रिणाचिकेताः ॥**

4. (a) State the arguments by which Śāṅkara meets the following objection :—

ननु नैवं मखिदुर्लोकस्याऽत्मना देहादिविलक्षणेनाहं  
विजानामीति । देहादिचंचातोऽहं विजानामीति तु सर्वो  
लोकोऽवगच्छति ।

(b) Why is *ātma* so called? How will you explain the statement अणोरणीयान् महतो महीयान् in reference to him?

(c) Expand the idea contained in 'वाचारम्भणं विकारो  
नामधेयमनृतमन्यदतो मर्त्यम्.'

5. Answer any *two* of the following questions :—

(a) Write a brief note on Māgha's power of description, mentioning his defects, if any. What do you think of the saying 'माघे सन्ति त्रयो गुणाः'?

(b) Give in Sanskrit the substance of the *puruṣasūkta*. What is its special importance?

(c) Give a short account of the secular hymns of the Rigveda.

6. Translate into Sanskrit :—

The victory was won. But how far was it a victory? The Brahmins had become the sole arbiters in law and social institutions. Their theory of caste had been admitted, and to their own castes was accorded an unquestioned supremacy. Their claim to the exclusive right to teach was practically acknowledged. Of those Rajputs who had disputed their authority, the Buddhists and Jains were both reduced to feeble minorities and the rest had become mostly subservient. All philosophy except their own had been driven out of the field. But Vedic rites and Vedic divinities, the Vedic language and Vedic theology had also gone under in the struggle. The gods of the people received now the homage of the people. Bloody sacrifices were still occasionally offered, but to new divinities; and Brahmins no longer presided over the ritual.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Not more than six questions to be attempted, three from each Part. Question 1 is alternative with Question 3 and Question 7 with Question 8*

## Part I—Pāli.

1. Translate into English any *two* of the following :—

(a) अथ खो सेट्ठि गहपति दिट्ठधम्मो पत्तधम्मो विदितधम्मो परियोगाळ्हयम्मो तिससिक्खिक्खो विगतकथंकथो वेशारज्जप्पत्तो अपरपञ्चयो सत्थु सासने भगवन्तं एतदवोच—“अभिकून्तं भन्ते, अभिकून्तं भन्ते, सेय्यथापि भन्ते निक्कुजितं वा उक्कुज्जेय्य, पटिच्छन्तं वा मग्गं आचिक्खेय, अन्धकारे वा तेलपज्जोतं धारेय्य—‘वक्खुमन्तो रूपानि दक्खिन्ती’—ति एवमेव भगवता अनेकपरियायेन धम्मो पकासितो । एसाहं भन्ते भगवन्तं सरणं गच्छामि, धम्मं च भिक्खुसंघं च । उपासकं मं भगवा धारेतु अउज्जतग्गे पाणुपेतं सरणं गतं”—ति ।

(b) नमुची करुणं वाचं भासमानो उपागमि ।

किसौ त्वमसि दुह्वणो सन्तिके मरणं तव ॥

सहस्सभागे मरणं एकंसे तव जीवितं ।

जीव जीवितं सेय्यो जीवं पुउजानि काहसि ॥

दुग्गो मग्गो पधानाय दुक्करो दुरभिसंभवो ।

इमा गाथा भणं मारो अट्ठा बुद्धस्स सन्तिके ॥

सत्त वस्सानि भगवन्तं अलुबन्धिं पदापदं ।

ओतारं नाधिगच्छिस्सं संबुद्धस्स सतीमतो ॥

मेदवणं व वासणं वायसो अनुपरियगा ।  
 अपेत्य मुदं विन्देम अपि अस्सादना सिया ॥  
 तस्स सेकपरेतस्स बीणा कल्लु अमस्स च ।  
 ततो सो दुम्मनो यक्खो तत्थेवान्तरधायथा—ति ॥

(c) आयसो व मज्झं समुत्थितं तदुट्ठाय तमेव खादति ।  
 एवं अतिथोनचारिणं सककम्मानिजयन्ति दुग्गतिं ॥  
 अचिरं वत्थं कायो पठविं अधिवेस्सति ।  
 बुद्धो अपेतमिज्जासो नियत्थं व कल्लिङ्गणं ॥  
 अहं जाने-ति कल्लो सो ओतारेवि सत्तां सत्तं ।  
 वुत्तं वुत्तं विकायासि विरोधं पि च दस्समि ॥  
 “अनेकजातिसंवरं संधाविसं वुत्ताकुयं ।  
 गहक्कारकं गवेसन्तसे दुक्खा जाति पुनप्पुमां ॥  
 गहक्कारक दिट्ठोसि पुन गेहं न काइसि ।  
 सत्ता ते फाकुका भग्गा गहक्कूटं विसंखत्तं ॥”

2. (a) In what respects does the Pāli conjugation differ from Sanskrit conjugation? Give the second person singular form of **लभ** in all the tenses and moods preserved in the Pāli.

(b) How does the Pāli treat Sanskrit nouns ending in consonants? Illustrate your remarks by examples.

3. Turn into Sanskrit :—

(i) अथ यो भगवा रत्तिया पठमं यामं पटिच्चसु-  
 प्पादं चत्तुलोमपटिलोमं मनसा कासि—अविउजापसुया  
 संखारा, संखारपसुया विज्जाणं, विज्जाणपसुया नामरूपं,  
 नामरूपपसुया सक्कायतनं, सक्कायतनपसुया फस्सो, फस्स-

पञ्च या वेदना, वेदनापञ्चया तदहा, तदहापञ्चया उपादानं,  
उपादानपञ्चया भवो, भवपञ्चया जाति, जातिपञ्चया जरा-  
मरणं लोकपरिदेवदुःखदोमनस्सुपायासा भवन्ति । एव-  
मेतस्स केवलस्स दुक्खक्खन्धस्स समुदयो होति ।

(ii) Write short notes on any five of the following :—

पेक्खुणाणि, सुंभुमार, सक्कुणित्ताम, दुक्खखीरो,  
वियाकासि, अत्तकिलमयानुयोगो, and पटिच्चसमुत्पाद ।

4. (i) What is the traditional history of Buddha-ghosa ? Give his date and mention some of his works.

(ii) Write brief descriptive notes on :—

अट्ठंगिको मग्गो, धम्मपद, चत्तारि अरियसङ्घानि,  
and दीपवंशो ।

Or,

(i) Give the traditional account of the Third Buddhist Council (महाकस्सपस्स संगीति). Is it corroborated by other historical evidence ?

(i) Write short notes on :—

उपादानक्खन्धा, अश्याकतपञ्जहानि, तिप्पिटकं and  
सुत्तनिपात ।

Part II—Prākṛit.

5. (a) How is the date of Rājasekhara determined ? Give a short account of his life and works.

(b) Give Rājasekhara's definition of "Saṭṭao" and show that it applies to the present play.

(c) Mention the different varieties of the Prākṛits, giving a few main characteristics of each.

6. Explain with reference to the context any *four* of the following :—

- (i) तं बुध्दं जं कसबट्टिआए शिळडदि ।
- (ii) भट्टो ठवकुरो खुहाकिलन्तो बम्हणो.....मणोर-  
धमोदएहिं अत्ताणं विडम्बेदि ।
- (iii) अम्हारिओ उण जणो ण कामस्स बाहणित्तो ण  
तावस्स सोसणित्तो ।
- (iv) एदं तं सीसे सण्णो देवन्तरे वेत्तजो ।
- (v) तडं गदाए वि णाघाए ण वीसवीअदि ।

7. Translate into English :—

- (a) कीए वि संचडइ कस्स वि पेम्मगएठी  
एमेअ तत्थ ण इ कारणमत्थि क्वं ।  
चङ्गत्तणं पुणु महित्तजइ जं तहिं पि  
तं दिउजए पिसुणलोअमुहेसु मुहा ॥

(b) विचक्षणा—अउज मा कुप्प । क्वं जेव दे कह-  
त्तणं पिसुणेदि । जदो कन्तारत्तणणिन्दन्तिउओ वि अत्थे  
बुउमारा दे वाणा सम्मत्थणीए विअ शृङ्गावली तुन्दिलाए  
विअ कउबुलिया काणाए विअ कउजकसलाआ ण सुहुदरं  
रमणित्तजा ।

विदूषकः— तुउअ उण रमणित्तजे वि अत्थे ण सुन्दरा  
सद्दावली । कणअकडिबुत्तए विअ सोहकिक्किणोमाला  
पडिवट्टए विअ तवरविरअणा गोरङ्कोए विअ चन्दणवज्जा  
ण चङ्गत्तं अयसम्बेदि ।

(c) हंसिं कुङ्कुमपङ्कपिञ्जरतणुं काकणं जं वञ्चिञ्चो  
तभक्तं किल चङ्कुवाञ्चरिणी एव सति मणन्तञ्चो ।  
एषं तं मह दुक्कञ्चं परिणञ्चं दुक्खानां सिक्खानां  
एक्कत्थो विण जासि जेण विवञ्चं दिट्ठित्तिहाञ्चस्स वि

8 Render into Sanskrit :—

(a) अमञ्चमञ्च गञ्चणसेत्तर रञ्चणिमुहत्तिलञ्च चन्द दे खिवसु ।  
वित्तो जेहि पिञ्चमो ममं पि तेहिं चिञ्च करेहिं ॥

(b) सुट्ठा दुट्ठा वि पथा अहमा तह उत्तिमा वि सोक्खेण ।  
जणणि व्व जेण धारिञ्चा णिञ्चं णियमएडले सव्वा ॥

(c) ए हि निरवेक्खो चाऊ एहवदि भिक्कुस्स आसयविमुद्धो ।  
अविमुद्धस्स य चित्ते कहं णु कम्मवसयो विट्ठिऊ ॥

(d) आगया पुणिमा । पुइञ्चो महाविञ्चहुने कुङ्कुम-  
वत्थाइहिं दोमुहराइणा इन्दकेऊ । महातूररवेण अणंमि  
दिणे पडिञ्चो मेइणीए । दिट्ठो राइणा अमेउभमुत्तदुरगन्धे  
निवडिञ्चो जणेण परिबुप्पमाणो य । दट्ठूण चिन्तिअं—  
धिरत्थु विज्जुरेहव्व चउवलाणं परिणामविरसाणं ऋद्धीणं ।  
एयं चिन्तयन्तो संबुद्धो पत्तेयबुद्धो जाथो । पञ्चमुट्ठियं  
लोयं काकण पव्वइञ्चो ।

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N.B.—Only six questions are to be answered, of which those marked by an asterisk must be attempted.

\*1. What are the arguments of the Buddhists in favour of the *Kāṇhabhagavāda* and the refutation of *Pratyabhiññā*?

Explain clearly the grounds on which Jayanta criticises them.

2. Explain the Sūtra :- दुःखजन्मप्रवृत्तिदोषमित्यज्ञानानामुत्तरोत्तरापाये तदन्तराभावादपवर्गः । What are the possible obstacles, pointed out in the Nyāyamāñjari, in the way of attainment of *Apavarga* ? How does Jayanta try to remove these obstacles and clear the path of *Apavarga* ?

\*3. Describe the process of perception (*Pratyakṣa*) according to Sāṅkhya and show where lies its difference from that of Nyāya-Vaiśeṣika. In accordance with the dictum 'प्रमेयसिद्धिः प्रमाणात्' clearly show by which *Pramāṇa* which *Prameya* is proved.

4. Define and illustrate *Anumāna* with its varieties according to Sāṅkhya.

5. How do you differentiate the nature of *Pradhāna* from that of *Puruṣa* ? What are the constituents of *Pradhāna* ? Explain their nature and function.

6. Explain the following :—

(a) अस्मिन् वाक्ये नीलमुत्पलमिति वाक्यवद्वाक्यार्थो न संगच्छते ।

(b) शोणो धावतीति वाक्यवदजहल्लक्षणाप्यत्र न सम्भवति ।

(c) स्वल्पः सङ्करः सपरिहारः समत्यवमर्षः ।

(d) यद्विगतसमारोपितोपाधिनिराकरणेन वस्तुस्वभाव-प्रतिबद्धं व्याप्यम् ।

(e) ननु चान्नितमिच्छादेर्देह एव भविष्यति ।

भूतानामेव चैतन्यमिति प्राह बृहस्पतिः ॥

\* 7. Write notes on :—

- (i) प्रत्याहार,
- (ii) निर्विकल्पक समाधि ।
- (iii) पञ्चीकरण,
- (iv) सुषुप्ति,
- (v) विवर्त,
- (vi) लिङ्गशरीर, and
- (vii) पिठरपाक ।

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FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Only five questions should be attempted).*

1. 'The history of ancient Indian literature naturally falls into the two main periods of the Vedic and the Sanskrit'.

Describe the characteristic features of the Vedic and the Sanskrit literature and point out the different stages in their development in chronological order.

2. Elucidate the following :—

'The R̥gveda furnishes a good deal of indirect evidence as to the social custom of the day.'

3. Critically examine :—

'The Upanishads may be divided chronologically into four classes. Either as a whole or individually they are rather a mixture of half-poetical, half-philosophical fancies, of dialogues and disputations dealing tentatively with metaphysical questions.'

4. Discuss the exact position of the epics in and their relation with different branches of Sanskrit literature.

5. Give a short account of the archaeological source of information in connection with the ancient history of India.

6. Prepare an outline history of India during the period A.D. 650—1200.

7. Critically examine the administration of Asoka and point out the causes which led to the downfall of the Maurya empire.

8. Give a short history of Buddhism in India.

9. Write notes on *any four* of the following :—

Kanishka, Chandragupta II, Mahipal, Ajanta paintings, Dravidian architecture, Amaravati sculpture, Śrāvasti, Ujjayini, the Sarasvati, and Vaisali

**M A (FINAL) EXAMINATION.  
SANSKRIT (GROUP A.)**

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer the first four questions and any two from the remaining four.*

1. Translate into English, annotating difficult words where necessary, any three of the following :—

(a) इन्द्रैश्चैते तृप्तेषु वेविषाणा  
आपो न सुष्टा अधवन्त नीषीः ।  
दुर्मित्रासः प्रकलविन्मिमांसा  
जहुर्विश्वानि भोजना सुदासे ॥

(b) तत्र प्रणतोन्द्र जोहुवाना-  
न्तसं यद्वृक्ष रोदसो निनेय ।  
महे क्षत्राय शवसे हि जज्ञे-  
तूतृजिं चित् तूतृजिरशिशत् ॥

(c) जज्ञानः सोमं सहसे पपाय  
प्र ते माता महिमानमुवाच ।  
एन्द्रं पप्रार्थोर्ध्वन्तरिक्षं  
युधा देवेभ्यो वरिवद्भक्त्यर्थ ॥

(d) स्तरोरं त्वद्भवति सूत उ त्व-  
द्यथावशं तन्वं चक्र एषः ।  
पितुः पयः प्रति गृह्णाति माता  
तेन पिता वर्धते तेन पुत्रः ॥

2. Translate and explain :—

(a) वायुर्वा इत्येवमादेर्यवादस्य मानता ।

न विधेयेऽस्ति धर्मे किं किं वासौ तच्च विद्यते ॥

विध्यर्थवादशब्दानां मिथोऽपेक्षापरिहृयात् ।

नास्त्येकवाक्यता धर्मे प्रामाण्यं संभवेत् कुतः ॥

विध्यर्थवादौ साकादृशौ प्राशस्त्यपुरुषार्थयोः ।

तेनैकवाक्यता तस्माद्वादानां धर्ममानता ॥

(b) ननु ब्रह्मयज्ञप्रकरणे मन्त्रब्राह्मणव्यतिरिक्ता इतिहासादयो भागा आस्त्रायन्ते । यद्ब्रह्मणानोतिहासपुराणानि कल्पान् गाथा नारायणीरिति । सैवम् । विप्रपरिव्राजकन्यायेन ब्राह्मणाद्यवान्तरभेदानामेवेतिहासादीनां पृथगभिधानात् । ... .. । तस्मान्मन्त्रब्राह्मणव्यतिरिक्तभागाभावात्मन्त्रब्राह्मणस्वरूपस्य लक्षितत्वात् तदुभयात्मकत्वं वेदस्य सुस्थितम् ।

3. Explain fully with reference to the context any three of the following :—

(a) योऽनहुन् विमुक्तस्तच्छासावदां प्रजानां रूपं यो युक्तस्तच्चक्रियाशाम् । ते ये युक्तेऽन्ये विमुक्तेऽन्ये उपावहरन्ति उभावेव ते क्षेमयोगौ कल्पयन्ति ।

(b) तानां त्रिः प्रथमामन्वाह त्रिरुत्तमां ता द्वादश संपद्यन्ते द्वादश वै मासाः संवत्सरः संवत्सरः प्रजापतिः प्रजापत्यायतनाभिरेवाभो राधोति य एवं वेद । त्रिः प्रथमां त्रिरुत्तमा मन्वाह यज्ञस्यैव तदर्थो नह्यति स्येद्धे बलायाविस्त्रंशाय ।

(c) तद्यत् पथौ पुरोक्ताद्यमनुनिर्वपन्ति समेधेन नः  
पशुनेष्टमसत् केवलेन नः पशुनेष्टमसदिति समेधेन हास्य  
पशुनेष्टं भवति य एवं वेद ।

(d) तस्माद्धाप्येतर्हि भरताः सत्वर्या विसिं प्रयन्ति  
तुरीये द्वेव संग्रहीतारो वदन्तेऽमुनैवानूकाद्येन यदद इन्द्रः  
सारथिरिव भूत्वोदजयत् ।

4. (a) Re-write Q. 1(d) in the Padapāṭha.

(b) How will you emend the metrically defective  
pādas in Q. 1(b) and make them regular ?

(c) Account for the accents of the accented verbs in  
Q. 1(b) and 1(d).

5. (a) Explain the bearing of the ' Frog hymn ' on  
the question of the age of the R̥gveda.

(b) What portions of the Aitareya Brāhmaṇa are re-  
garded as relatively late, and what is the exact relation  
of the Ait. Br. to the current recension of the R̥gveda ?

6. (a) Explain some of the main tests by which certain  
portions of the R̥gveda are assigned to a relatively late  
period.

(b) On what principles are the family-books of the  
R̥gveda arranged ? Answer the question with special  
reference to the observed violations of the principles in  
Mandala VII.

7. (a) Write brief mythological notes on the ऋषयः, the  
अश्विनः and the सरस्वती.

(b) Give the historical and legendary account of the  
दाशराज्य battle and of the rivalry between वसिष्ठ and  
बृहस्पति, particularly relying upon the evidence of  
the 7th Mandala of the R̥gveda.

8. (a) Write a brief note on the formation of the In-  
finitive and the Gerund in the R̥gveda.

(b) Enumerate the Vedic as well as the Brāhmaṇic  
peculiarities in the declension of feminine nouns in  
अङ् and ईङ्.

## (GROUP A.)

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours*

N.B.—Only five questions are to be answered of which the first is compulsory.

1. अधोनिर्दिष्टा मन्त्राः सन्निवियोगप्रदर्शनं स्वपदैव्याख्यायन्ताम् :—

(a) युष्मा इन्द्रोऽवृणीत वृत्रतूर्ये यूयमिन्द्रमवृणीध्वं वृत्रतूर्ये प्रोक्षितास्य । अग्नये त्वा जुष्टं प्रोक्षामि । अग्नीषोमाभ्यां त्वा जुष्टं प्रोक्षामि । दैव्याय कर्मणे ऋन्धध्वं देव यज्यायै यद्वोऽष्टुद्धाः पराजघ्नुरिदं वस्तश्चुन्धामि ।

(b) धृष्टिरसि । अपाग्ने अग्निमामादं जहि निष्कृष्याद्लेध । आदेव यजं वर । ध्रुवमसि पृथिवीं द्रुह ब्रह्मवनि त्वा क्षत्रवनि सजातवन्धुरधावामि भ्रातृव्यस्य वधाय ।

(c) दीर्घामनुप्रसितिमायुषे धां देवो वस्सविता हिरण्यपाणिः प्रतिगृभ्णात्वक्छिद्रेण पाणिना । चक्षुषे त्वा । महीनां पयोऽसि ।

(d) पुराक्रूरस्य विसृपो विरप्शिद्रुदादाय पृथिवीं जीवदानुम् । यामैरयंश्चन्द्रमसि स्वधाभिस्तामु धीरासोऽनुदिश्य यजन्ते ।

(e) अनिशितोऽसि सपत्नक्षित् वाजिनं त्वा वाजेध्यायै सम्मार्जिर्म । अदव्येन त्वा जह्मषाऽवपश्यामि । अग्ने जिह्वासि सुहृद्वेभ्यो धाम्ने धाम्ने मे भव यजुषे यजुषे ।

(f) संवर्षवा पयसा सं तनूभिरगन्महि मनसा स५  
शिवेन ।

त्वष्टा बुद्धो विदधातु रायोऽनुमाधुं तन्वो  
यद्विलिष्टम् ॥

2. (a) दोहनकाले गवामभिमन्त्रणार्था मन्त्राः “ वा  
विश्वायु ” रित्यादयः पठिताः । गवां विश्वायुष्ट्यादिकं  
कथमुपपद्यते ? “ इदमहममृतात् सत्यमुपैमि ” इत्युक्तम् ।  
किमिदममृतात् सत्यमाप्तिर्नाम ?

(b) “ पवित्रे स्थो वैष्णव्यो ” इत्युक्तम् । कथं  
पवित्रया वैष्णवोत्त्वम् ? वेदस्य वेदत्वं कथं निरुक्तं मन्त्रे ?

(c) परिधिरिति कस्य नाम ? विष्णुक्रमणपदार्थः कः ?

3. निम्नलिखितानि ब्राह्मणवाक्यानि सावतरणिकं  
व्याख्यायन्ताम् :—

(a) अथ संयौति । “ जनयत्यै त्वा संयौमी ” ति  
यथाश्रियेऽन्नाद्याये माः प्रजा यजमानाय यच्छेदेवं वै तत्  
संयत्यधिप्रदर्यन्तु वै संयौति यथा वा अधिवृक्तोऽग्नेरधिजा-  
येतैवं वै तत् संयौति ।

(b) तस्य यानि शुक्लानि च कृष्णानि च लोमानि ।  
तान्युवां च सान्नां च रूपं यानि शुक्लानि तानि सान्नां  
रूपं यानि कृष्णानि तान्युवां यदि वेतरया यान्येव  
कृष्णानि तानि सान्नां रूपं यानि शुक्लानि तान्युवां  
यान्येव बभूवाव हराणि तानि यजुषां रूपम् ।

(c) योषा वै ज्वेदिः तामेतद्देवाश्च पर्यावते ये चेमे  
ब्राह्मणाः शुश्रुवाः सोऽनूचानास्तेष्वेवैनामेतत् पर्याचीनेष्व-  
नर्गा करोत्यनग्नताया एव तस्माददहिंस्तृणाति ।

4. (a) पुरोडाशस्य कियत्प्रमाणमभिहितं ब्राह्मणे ?  
दर्शे कति प्रधानयागाः ? पूर्णमासे च कति ? दर्शपूर्ण-  
मासयोर्मध्ये कस्य प्रथममनुष्ठानम् ?

(b) अथ यागोऽपुरोडाशनिर्माणप्रकारो ब्राह्मणोक्त-  
स्वङ्गुल्य लिख्यताम् ।

(c) औत्तकर्मोपयुक्ता अग्नयः कति ? किन्नामानस्ते ?  
दर्शपूर्णमासयोः कति कृत्विजः ? का दक्षिणा ? दक्षिणा-  
पदार्थश्च कः ?

5. (a) Explain the terms ;—

अभिवासनम्, प्रवरः, आस्यभागौ, याज्या, अनुवाक्या,  
वत्सापाकरणम्, आतञ्जनम् ।

(b) Write grammatical notes on :—

ह्याः, शुषाः, वाजेऽयायै, दुर्याः, देवयजं, स्कम्भनीः,  
ब्रह्मवनि ।

6. Why is this Brahmana called Śatapatha ?

Describe the story of मासव and गोतम राहूगण.

7. (a) Who ought to be हविष्कृत् ? What are सामिधेन्यः ?  
How many Sāmidhēnis are there in Darsapurnamasa ?

(b) What is meant by the word Śākhā ? What would  
be the reason for so many Śākhās in one Veda ?

8. Give an account of the story of देवासुरयुद्ध as des-  
cribed in the Śatapatha Brahmana, in connection with  
वेदिपरिग्रह, and compare it with the story of पौराणिक  
वामनावतारं ।

## (GROUP A).

## THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Explain the following verses and answer the questions appended to them :—

(a) अन्तःपादं नाम्युपधः सकारः सकारसूक्ष्मपरैर्यथोक्तम् ।  
अन्यैरेकारान्नतिरत्र पूर्वा ततो व्यापत्तिर्भवतीति  
विद्यात् ॥

Do such passages entitle us to believe that the Rkprātisākhya is a work on Vedic grammar? Give reasons for your answer.

(b) संहिता पदप्रकृतिः पदान्तान्  
पदादिभिः सन्धधेति यत् वा ।

कालाव्यवायेन स्वरान्तरं तु  
विवृत्तिः वा वा स्वरभक्तिकाला ॥

What light is thrown by the underlined expression on the chronological relation between our author and Yāska?

(c) वायुः प्राणः कोष्ठमनुप्रदानं कण्ठस्य खे विवृते  
संवृते वा ।

आपद्यते श्वासतां नादतां वा वक्तव्योहायामुभयं  
वान्तराभौ ॥

Compare this with modern theory of the mechanism of speech.

What accounts are given about the natures of the undermentioned sounds in the Rkprātisākhya, the Pāṇiniya Śikṣā and the Siddhānta-kaumudī, and by modern phoneticians :

अ, ट, य, र, and श ?

What is the *Prātisākhya* word for a diphthong ?

2. Give the general rules for constructing the *Krama Pāṭha* and convert into that form the first verse of the *R̥gveda*.

3. Explain and, where possible, illustrate the following :—

अन्वहारसन्धि, सामवशसन्धि, उदय, न्यास, पद्य,  
प्रवाद, स्थितोपस्थित, बार्हत्त प्रगाथ ।

4. (a) Translate the following into *Sanskrit*, making minimum alterations :—

Paiti mašyehe drvatō,  
Sāstarš aiwi-vōiždayantahe kamərōdōm,  
Kəhrpəm nā-əmnāi ašaone,  
Haoma zāire, vadarə jaiḍi :  
Paiti ašaomaoyaho, ana-aonō ;  
Ahūm-mərəncō, aiḡhā daenaya  
Mās vaca darānhe,  
Nōit šyaoθnāiš apayantahe,  
Kəhrpən nāšemnāi ašaone,  
Haom zāire, vadarə jaiḍi.

(b) State Bartholomac's Law and illustrate it from the above passage.

(c) What light is thrown by the word 'daenayā' on the meaning of a similar Vedic word ? Give in this connexion the corresponding Modern Persian and Lithuanian words with their meanings.

5. (a) What do you understand by the *tense* and *mood* of a verb ? What are the *tenses* and *moods* in *Sanskrit* ? How are the Vedic *subjunctives* formed ? Are there any survivals of the *subjunctive* in the classical language ?

(b) What is a Governing Compound and how is it accented ? Can you bring it under Pāṇini's scheme of classification of *samāsas* ?

6. What is the Indo-Germanic family of languages and what are its main divisions ? What are the *satəm* and *antum* languages in this family ? How will you determine whether a particular language belongs to this (Idg.) family or not ?

7. (a) 'A vowel is a sound which can be pronounced by itself.'

Discuss the accuracy of the above definition in the light of modern phonetics.

Explain the formation of spirants.

(b) Write notes on :—

Verner's Law, Sonant Nasals, Formal Analogy, Affricates, Dissimilation.

## SANSKRIT (GROUP B.)

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

१ । भद्रात्मनो दुरधिरोहतनोर्विशाल-

वंशोन्नतेः कृतशिली मुखसङ्गृहस्य ।

यस्यानुपप्लवगतेः परवारणस्य

दानाम्बुसेक सुभगः सततं करोऽभूत् ॥

इलोकमिमं सम्यग्व्याख्याय कीदृश्यत्र व्यञ्जना तस्याश्च  
किं लक्षणमिति स्फुटं प्रतिपद्यताम् ।

२ । तिग्मरुचिरप्रतापो विधुरनिशाकृद्धिभो मधुरलोलः ।

मतिमानतत्त्ववृत्तिः प्रतिपदपक्षाग्रणीर्विभाति भवान्

पद्यमुपरितनं साधु व्याख्यायतां, किमत्र व्यङ्ग्यं कथं  
य तदिति स्फुटं विलिख्यताम् ।

३ । व्यञ्जनाया शत्रुमानेन कथं न गतार्थत्वमिति  
समासेन विविच्यताम् ।

४। अथस्तनेषु त्रयः श्लोकाः प्रौढ्या विप्रियन्तां,  
दोषाश्चात्र के ? ते च पदगतास्तदंशगता वाक्यगता वेति॥  
सिद्युक्तिकमुपपाद्यताम् ।

(क) अपूर्विरूपाक्षमलदयजन्मता  
दिगम्बरत्वेन निवेदितं वसु ।

घरेषु यद्वालमृगाक्षि मृश्यते  
तदस्ति किं व्यस्तमपि त्रिलोचने ॥

(ख) सुरालयोद्भासपरः प्राप्तपर्याप्तकम्पनः ।  
मार्गणप्रवणो भास्वजूतिरेव विलोक्यताम् ॥

(ग) यशोऽधिगन्तुं सुखलिप्सया वा  
मनुष्यसङ्ख्यामतिवर्तितुं वा ।  
निरुत्सुकानामभियोगभाजा  
समुत्सुकेवाङ्कमुपैति सिद्धिः॥

(घ) राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता  
दुःखहेन हृदये निशाचरी ।

गन्धवद्द्रुधिरचन्दनोक्षिता  
जीवितेशवसतिं जगाम सा ॥

५। काव्यशोभाधायकत्वाविशेषेऽपि किंकृतो गुणालङ्कार-  
बोर्भेद इति प्रसाध्यताम् ।

६। अथस्तनेषु त्रीणि पद्यानि खोपञ्चवा टीकया  
व्याख्यायन्तां, तेषु च सम्भवन्तोऽलङ्काराः सप्तनिर्देशपुरः  
सरं प्रतिपाद्यन्ताम् ।

(क) ज्योत्स्नाभस्मच्छुरणधवला विश्रितो तार-  
कास्थी-

न्यन्तर्धानव्यसनरसिका रात्रिकावालि-  
केयम् ।

द्वोपादु द्वोपं भ्रमति दधती चन्द्रमुद्राकपाले  
न्यस्तं सिद्धाञ्जनपरिमलं लाञ्छनस्य च्छलेन॥

(ख) राजन् राजसुता न पाठयति मां देव्योऽपि  
तूष्णीं स्थिताः

कुब्जे भोजय मां कुमारसचिवैर्नाद्यापि किं  
भुज्यते ।

इत्थं नाथ शुकस्तवारिभवने मुक्तोऽध्वगैः  
पञ्जरा-

विचस्थानवलोक्य शून्यवलभावेकैकमाभाषते ॥

(ग) वपुः प्रादुर्भावादनुमितमिदं जन्मनि पुरा  
पुरारे न क्वापि क्वचिदपि भवन्तं प्रवृत्तवान् ।  
नमस्सुक्तः सम्प्रत्यहमतनुरग्रेऽप्यनतिमा-  
नितीशक्षन्तव्यं तदिदमपराधद्वयमपि ॥

(घ) विभिन्नवर्णा गरुडाग्रजेन  
सूर्यस्य रथ्याः परितः स्फुरन्त्या ।  
रत्नैः पुनर्यत्र रुचा रुचं स्वा-  
मानिभ्यरे वंशकरीरनीलैः ॥

१। राजशेखराभिमतः कविसमयः कीदृशः ? स च कियद्विधः ? तत्र सतोऽप्यनिबन्धनं तदीयेनान्यदोयेन बोदाहरणेन स्फुटोक्रियताम् ।

८। स्वागता-भुजङ्गप्रयात-शिखरिणी-शादूर्लविक्रीडित-स्रग्धराच्छन्दःसु केषांचिच्चतुर्णां लक्षणान्युपन्यस्य तदुदाहरणानि प्रदर्शयन्ताम् ।

### (GROUP B.)

#### SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Briefly discuss the chief theories on the origin of Sanskrit drama and, in this connection, also state the Indian tradition about it.

2. Clearly state the "Bhāsa problem" and briefly examine the various views.

*Or,*

Discuss the merits and defects of Bhavabhūti as a dramatist.

3. Define and illustrate *five* of the following :—

उद्देशः, शक्तिः, कालनम्, निर्णयः, पीठमर्दः, कुटुमितम्, अवहित्या, वाक्केली, नर्मस्फिञ्जः, and प्रयोगातिशयः ।

4. (a) Explain clearly what is meant by a *sandhi* in a drama and indicate the various sandhis in the *Malati-mādhavam*.

(b) Elucidate the following :—

धीरकलितादिशब्दाश्च यथोक्तगुणसमारोपितावस्था-  
भिधायिनो वत्सवृषभमहोक्तादिबह्व्रजास्त्या कश्चिदवस्थित-  
रूपो कलितादिरस्ति ।

5. Translate the following passages into English, giving dramaturgical notes where necessary :—

(a) पद्मावती (आत्मगतम्) — अहो सदक्खिञ्जलस्य जणस्य परिजणो वि सदक्खिञ्जो एव होदि । (उपेत्य) ओदु अज्जउत्तो । इदं मुहोदशम् ।

राजा—अये पद्मावती । (अपवार्य) वसन्तक ! किमिदम् ।

विदूषकः—(कर्णे) एत्वं विश्व ।

(b) चेटो—कुञ्जरिण । कहिं कहिं भट्टिदारिणा पदुमावदी । किं भणसि, एसा भट्टिदारिणा माहवील-  
दामण्डवस्स पस्सदो कन्दुएण कीळदित्ति । जाव भट्टि-  
दारिणं उवसप्पामि । (परिक्रम्यावलोक्य) अम्मो इत्थं  
भट्टिदारिणा उक्कुरिदकणचूळिण वाआमसञ्जादसेदविन्दु-  
विहत्तिदेण परिस्सन्तरमणीयदंसणेण मुहेण कन्दुएण  
कीळन्दी इदो एव आअच्छदि । जाव उवसप्पिस्सं ।  
( निष्क्रान्ता ) ।

(c) राजा अये उपस्थितप्रियासमागमस्यापि किमि-  
दमत्यर्थमुक्ताम्यति मे चेतः । अथवा साधुरयं जनायवादः ।

तोम्रः स्मरसन्तापो न तथादौ बाधते वयावन्नः ।

तपति प्रावृषि सुतरामभ्यर्णजलागमो दिवसः ॥

(d) यौगन्धारयणः देव एवम् । अन्यथान्तःपुरे  
बद्धाया अस्याः कुतो दर्शनम् । अदृष्टायाश्च वसुभूतिना  
सह कुतः परिज्ञानम् । (विहस्य) परिज्ञातायाश्च भगिन्याः  
सम्प्रति यथाकरणीये देवी प्रमाणम् ।

6. Explain in Tika form in Sanskrit :—

(12) रहो नाहं न भूतं रिपुवधिरजस्रज्ञाविताङ्गः  
प्रकामं, निस्तीर्णोऽप्रतिज्ञाञ्जलमिधिवहनः  
क्रोधनः क्षत्रियोऽस्मि ।

भो भो राजन्यवीराः समरं शिखिशिखादग्धशेषाः  
कृतं व स्वासेनानेन लीनैर्हतकरितुरगान्तर्हितै-  
रास्यते यत् ॥

(b) प्रेमाद्राः प्रणयस्पृशः परिचयादुद्गाढरागोदया-  
स्तास्ताः मुग्धदूशो निवर्गमधुराश्चेष्टा भवेयुर्मयि ।  
यास्वन्तःकरणस्य बाह्यकरणव्यापाररोधो क्षणा-  
दाशंसापरिक्षिपतास्वपि भवत्यानन्दवान्द्रो  
लयः ॥

(GROUP B).

THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

1. Translate into English :—

(a) अथाप्यस्तस्मितच्छुरितरूपोलाधरलोचना लज्जया  
दशर्माशुजालकष्याजेनांशुकेमेव मुखमाच्छादयन्ती विलास-  
वती तटलक्ष्मणधोमुखी तस्यी । पुनःपुनश्चाशुबध्वमाना 'किं  
नरसत्तिमात्रं' वपापरवशां करोषि । नाहं किञ्चिदपि वेक्षि  
इत्यभिदधाना तिर्यग्बलिततारकेण चक्षुषावनतमुखी  
राजानं साभ्यसूयमिवावदत् । अपरिरिक्तहासज्योत्स्ना-

विशदेन मुखशशिना भूभुजां पतिरेनां भूयो बभाषे—‘सुतनु,  
यदि मदीयेन वषसा तव त्रपा वितन्यते तदयमहं स्थिता  
निभटतस्’ इति ।

(b) क्षितिगर्भ-धरा-ऽम्बरालयै-

स्तल-मध्यो-परि-पूरिणां पृथक् ।

जगतां किल याऽखिलादुता-

ऽजनि सारैर्निजचिह्नधारिभिः ॥

What are the different meanings of the word  
चिन्ह?

(c) राजा स यज्वा विबुधवज्रत्रा

कृत्वाध्वराज्योपमयैव राज्यम् ।

भुङ्क्तु श्रितश्रोत्रियसात्कृतश्रोः

पूर्वं त्वहो शेषमशेषमन्त्यम् ॥

2. (i) Define महाकाव्य and apply the definition to the  
मैषधीयचरितम्.

(ii) Trace the sources of Sanskrit Grammar and the  
origin of its different schools

(iii) Give a critical estimate of Śrīharṣa's poetry.

3. Explain the following extracts in the Tīkā  
form :—

(a) हंसं तनौ वनिहितं चरन्तं

सुनेर्मनोवृत्तिरिव स्थिकावाम् ।

ग्रहीतुकामादरिणागयेन

यत्रादसौ निश्चलतां जगाहे ॥

(b) एवंप्रायेण चास्योदन्तेन तदहः परिणतिमुपययौ ।  
गगनतलादवतरन्त्या दिवसश्रियः पद्मरागनूपुरमिव स्वप्न-  
भापिहितरन्ध्रं रविमण्डलमुन्मुक्तपादं पपात । कमलिनी-  
परिमल परिचयागतालिमालाकुलितकरं कालपाशैरिव  
चक्रवाकमिथुनमाकृष्यमाणं विजघटे । करपुटैरादिवसान्त-  
मापीतमरविन्दमधुरसमिव रक्तातपच्छलेन गगनगमनखेदा-  
दिव दिवसकरबिम्बं ववाम ।

4. Answer *only three* of the following questions :—

(a) Explain and illustrate the sūtras “शेषा-  
द्विभाषा” and “अन्यारादितरर्तेदिक्शब्दाच्चत्तरपदा-  
जाहियुक्ते.”

(b) Write explanatory notes on *any four* of the  
following technical term :—

प्रतिपदिकार्थ । उपसर्जन । सामर्थ्य । पुंवद्भाव ।  
प्रधान and अप्रधान पूरणी । उपपद and च ।

(c) Explain fully with reference to the context :—

समानाधिकरणे किम् । महतः सेवा महत्सेवा ।  
लाक्षणिकं विहाय प्रतिपदोक्तः ‘सन्महत्—’ इति  
समासोऽत्र ग्रहीष्यते चेत्, महाबाहुर्न स्यात् । तस्माल्लक्षण-  
प्रतिपदोक्तयोः प्रतिपदोक्तस्येति परिभाषा नेह प्रवर्तते,  
समानाधिकरणग्रहणसामर्थ्यात् ।

(d) What is the necessity of the sūtra “विमति-  
षिद्धं चानधिकरणवाचि” when we have the sūtra “चार्थे  
द्वन्द्वः”? Clearly explain and illustrate the former.  
Write a full note on चार्थ.

### ALL GROUPS.

#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Translate the following into *Sanskrit* :—

“The part of the soul which is forcibly kept down in the case of our own misfortunes, and which craves to weep and bewail itself without stint and take its fill of grief, being so constituted as to find satisfaction in these emotions, is the very part which is filled and pleased by the poets; while that which is naturally the noblest part of us, because it is not adequately disciplined by reason and habit, releases its guard over this emotional part, representing to itself that the sufferings which it contemplates are not part of itself, and that there is no shame in its praising and pitying the unseasonable grief of another who professes to be a good man. On the contrary, the pleasure which it experiences it considers to be so much gain, and it will not allow its contempt for the poem as a whole to rob it of this pleasure. For only a very few can realize that the character of our own emotions must be affected by the manner in which we participate in the emotions of others. Yet it is so, for if we let our own sense of pity grow strong by feeding upon the griefs of others, it is not easy to restrain it in the case of our own sufferings.”

2. Write an essay in *Sanskrit*, covering five pages of your answer book, on any one of the following :—

(a) एको रसः कस्य एव ।

(b) धर्मो रक्षति रक्षितः

(c) अविवेकः परमापदास्पदः ।

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.****ARABIC.**

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. What were the circumstances that led to the composition of the Mu'allaqas of Tarafa and 'Antara? Quote some verses from each of these Mu'allaqas in support of your argument.

2. Explain the following in Arabic:—

مهفهفة بيضاء غير مفاضة  
 ترائبها مصقولة كالسجنجل  
 كبكر المقافاة البياض بصفرة  
 غذاها زمير الماء غير محلل  
 تصد و تبدي عن اسيل و تتقي  
 بناظرة من وحش وجرة مطفل  
 لها فخذان اكل النخض فيهما  
 كأنهما باب...ا منيف مـ...رد  
 و طي مهال كالعني خلوفه  
 و اجرنة لزت بدای منضد  
 كان كـ...اسي ضالة يكدفانها  
 و اطر قسي تحت صلب مويد  
 كان فتات العهن في كل منزل  
 نزلن به حب الفنا لم يعظم  
 وفيهن ملهي اللطيف و منظر  
 انيق لعين الناظر المتوسم

3. Describe the incidents which led to the composition of the following lines:—

سعي ساعيا غيظ بن مرة بعد ما (16)  
 تبزل ما بين العشيرة بالدم

(b) ابا هند فلا تعجل علينا

و انظرنا فنخبرك اليقيننا

(c) اذا الهرء لم يحتل وقد جد جده

اضاع وقاسي امرة وهو مدبر

ولكن اخو العزم الذي ليس نازلا

به الخطيب الا وهو المقصد مبصر

فذاك قريع الدهر ما عاش حول

اذا سد منه منخر جاش منخر

(d) الا رب يوم كان منهن صالح

ولا سيما يوم بدارة جليل

4. Why is the Hamāsa so called? Write a note on its arrangement and contents. Name any other anthologies of the same type. What are their relative merits?

5. Do you agree with the view that the contents of the chapters entitled **المراثي** and **الحماسة** sometimes overlap each other? How do you argue?

6. What light does the Hamāsa throw on—

(a) the Arabian sense of honour, and

(b) the Wars of the Arabs (أيام)?

7. Give a faithful rendering of the following in English :—

(a) ولما رايت الخيل زورا كانها

حداول زرع ارسلت فاسبطرت

فجاشت الى النفس اول مرة

فردت على مكروهاها فاستقرت

(b) دفعناكم بالقول حتى بطرتم

وبالراح حتى كان دفع الاصابع

فلما رأينا جهلكم غير منته  
وما غاب من احلامكم غير راجع  
مسننا من الآباء شيئا وكلنا  
الى حسب في قومه غير واضح  
الا ان عينا لم تجد يوم واسط (c)  
عليك بجاري دسعا لجهود  
خلت الديار فسدت غير مسود  
ومن الشقاء تقودي بالسود  
فانا للحم السيف غير فكيرة  
و نلحمه حيننا و ليس بدى نكر

SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

(a) وقد كان ابو عمرو بن العلاء واصحابه لا  
يعبرون مع خلف الاحمر في حلبة هذه الصناعة  
اعنى النقد ولا يشقون له غبارا لنفاذه فيها و  
حذقه بها و اجادته لها وقد يهيز الشعر من لا يقوله  
كالبزاز يهيز من الثياب ما لم ينسجه والصيرفي  
يخبر من الدنانير ما لم يسبكه ولا ضربه حتى انه  
ليعرف مقدار ما فيه من الغش و غيره فينقص  
قيمته -

(b) فتواقفوا للحرب و أمر و هرز ابنه ان  
يناولهم القتال فقتلوه واحفظه ذالك و قال أروني

ملكهم فاروه اياه على فيل عليه تاجه و بين عينيه  
ياقوتة حمراء فرماه بسهم فصك الياقوتة بين عينيه  
و تغلغل في دماغه و تنكس عن دابته و داروا به -  
(٢) و اما ابو نواس فاول الناس في حرم القياس  
و ذلك انه ترك السيرة الاولى و نكب عن الطريقة  
المثلى و جعل العبد هزلا و الصعب سهلا فهلهل  
المسرود و بلبل المنضد و خلخل المنجد و ترك  
الدعائم و بنى على الطامى و العهائم و صادت الافهام  
قد نكلت و اسباب العربية قد تخلخت و انحللت  
و الفصاحات الصحيحة قد سئمت و ملت فمال  
الناس الى ما عرفوه و علقت نفوسهم بها القوة  
فتهادوا شعرة و اغلوا سكرة -

(d) قال لها مالک الحزين اذا اذاك ليفعل ما  
تقولين فقولى له لا القى اليك فرخى فارق الى  
و غرر بنفسك فاذا فعلت ذلك و اكلت فرخى  
طرت عنك و فحوت بنفسى فلما علمها مالک  
الحزين هذه الحيلة طار فوق على شاطئ نهر -

(e) ولم تزل العلماء من اهل كل ملّة يلتهمون  
ان يعقل عنهم ويحتالون في ذلك بصنوت الحيل  
و يبتغون اخراج ما عندهم من العلل حتى كان  
من تلك العلل وضع هذا الكتاب على افواه البهائم  
و الطير فاجتمع لهم بذلك خلل -

(f) فما زال به قطوب الخطوب وحروب الكروب و  
 شرر شر الحسود و انتياب الذوب السود حتى  
 صفرت الراحة و قرعت الساحة و غار الهنبيج و نبا  
 المربع واقوي المجمع و اقض المضجع و استعالت  
 الحال -

2. Copy Q. 1 (d) and insert all the vowels.

3. Express in the simplest Arabic you can the exact meaning of the following:—

(a) المَدْحُ يُنْقَى وَالْحَزُّ يَجْزَى وَالْإِلْطَاطُ يَخْزَى  
 وَاطْرَاحَ ذِي الْعَرْمَةِ غَيٍّ وَمَعْرَمَةُ بَنَى الْأَمَالَ بَغْيٍ  
 وَمَا ضَنَّ إِلَّا غَبِيْنٌ وَلَا غَبِيْنٌ إِلَّا ضَنِّيْنٌ - وَلَا خَزَنَ  
 إِلَّا شَقِيَ وَلَا قَبْضَ رَاحَةٍ تَقَى - وَ مَا فَتَى وَعَدَكَ  
 يَفَى - وَ آرَأَوْكَ تَشْفَى -

(b) انها افيككة افاك على غير سفاك و عضييهة  
 معتتال على من ليس بهغتال فقال الوالى للشيخ ان  
 شهد لك عدلان من المسلمين و الا فاستوت منه  
 اليهمين فقال الشيخ انه جدله خاسيا و افاح دمه  
 خاليا فأثني لى شاهد ولم يكن ثم مُشاهد -

4. State and criticise the ideas of the Arabs about the merits of their poets.

Or,

What is Ibn-Sharaf's criticism of Imru ul Kais?  
 Is it adequate according to modern standards?

5. Write a short history of the book Kalila wa Dimna.

6. Comment on the following words and phrases:—

أغاظ عليه من كبد بعير - خذيد - لا عطر بعد  
عروس - تخلصت قاتبة من قوب - مقحم - بض  
حجرة - سحبان -

### THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

N. B.—(a) Only six questions are to be attempted.

(b) At least two questions must be answered in Arabic.

1. "Ibn Qutayba was a better literary critic and genealogist than a historian."

Discuss and criticise.

2. Give the main points of the treaty concluded between the Muslim and the inhabitants of Medina, and discuss its importance in the history of Islam.

3. Describe عبد الملك as a ruler and as a statesman, and discuss his services to the Umayyad dynasty.

4. "The Office of Wazir, for the power and pomp which it carried with it, was a perilous one."

Discuss in the light of what you have read in your text.

5. "Mamun was neither a good statesman nor a good ruler." Discuss and criticise.

6. Give a short account of the rise of the Fatimide dynasty in Egypt and discuss its importance in the history of Islam.

7. Give a short sketch of the character of any three of:—

<u>٣</u>	<u>٢</u>	<u>١</u>
ابن مقلّة -	محمد ابن الملك الزيات -	الحلاج -
٤	٥	
ابو المظفر يحيى عون الدين -	سويد الدين العلقمي -	

8. Translate into English:—

ينبغي ان يكون الملك كالارض في كتمان سره و صبره و كالنار على اهل الفساد و كالباء في لينه لمن لاينه - ينبغي ان يكون اسمع من فرس و ابصر من عقاب و اهدى من قطاة و اشد حذرا من غراب و اعظم اقدا ما من الاسد و اقوى و اسرع و ثوبا من الفهد - و ينبغي للملك ان لا يستبد برأيه و ان يشاور في الملهمات خواص الناس و عقلاءهم - و من يتفرس فيه الذكاء و العقل و جودة الراي و صحة التمييز و معرفة الامور - و لا ينبغي ان يمنعه عزة الملك من ايناس المستشار و بسطه و استهالة قلبه حتى يمحضه النصيحة فان احدا لا ينصح الا بالقسر و لا يعطي نصيحته الا بالرغبة -

#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Translate the following passages into English: -

(١) سيدى وجدت قلبا فارغا فتمكنت و معقلا من صدرى فتمحصنت - فكيف ازعجك و قلبي حصارك - ام كيف اغلبك و كلى انصارك - و ما دما ظماء و كنت لنا ماء فذهن نشربك فارفق بنا لا قربنا يذات ولا وردنا يعات و السلام -

(الهداني) سنة ٣٩٣ ع

(٢) قد حكمت بسجن الاشباح و هى سجون الارواح فامن على ما شئت منها بالسراح فالحبس فزاع

الارواح والعقلة اخذت القتلة وكلاهما فقد و مهر  
لخطوب و نقد و انها بينهما نفس متصاعد و اجل  
متباعد - فالحق منها ما اجلت بها عجالت و قد  
اخرنا الدين الي يوم الدين -

( لابن شرف القيرواني سنه ١٢٤٠ )  
(٣) و عليك بتفقد احوال رعيتك - ولا تزم  
عن مصالحهم ولا تسامح احداً فيهم - و معها دعيت  
لكشف مله فاكشفها عنهم ولا تراع فيهم كبيراً  
ولا صغيراً اذا عدل عن الحق ولا تقتصر على شخص  
واحد في رفع مسائل الرعية و المهتملين ولا تقف  
عند مراده فيهم -

( ابو زكريا سنه ١٢٤٧ )  
(٤) انظر الى عالم التكوين كيف ابتداءً من  
المعادن ثم النباتات ثم الحيوان على هيئة بديعة  
من التدريج - آخر افق المعادن متصل باول افق  
النبات مثل العشايش و ما لا بذر له و آخر افق  
النبات مثل النخل و الكرم متصل باول افق  
الحيوان مثل العازون و الصدف و لم يوجد لها  
الاقوة اللحم فقط ومعني الاتصال في هذه المكونات  
ان آخر افق منها مستعد بالاستعداد القريب ان  
يصير اول افق اللذي بعده -

( ابن خلدون سنه ٨٠٨ )

2. Translate the following into Arabic:—

(a) Good doctrines were publicly taught in universities richly endowed and provided with libraries, where crowds assembled to listen to the most distinguished

professors. The principle being that all men must be educated properly and the greatest toleration was shown towards all creeds. Had this system been able to maintain itself everywhere it would have involed the civilization of the whole world.

(b) A second policy, equally open to the church, is to admit that these traditional doctrines do not belong to the natural order with which science deals, but to claim that they possess a higher truth to which science cannot reach. This may be done by regarding these and other dogmas as symbolic of eternal truths, aids to the imagination in forming clear conceptions of revealed truth in a region beyond the compass of our senses.

(c) The Wazir is one who is intermediate between the king and his subjects. So there must be in his nature one aspect which accords with the natures of kings, and another aspect which accords with the natures of the common folk, so that he may deal with both classes in such a manner as to secure for himself acceptance and affection. It is necessary that he should be generous and hospitable, that thereby he may incline men's necks to his yoke, and that his thanks may be on the tongues of all.

## M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION. ARABIC.

FIRST PAPER.

(Group C.)

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Translate *any three* of the following passages into English :—

(a) ثم قال يا اوباب الثّراء الرافلين في الضراء  
من اوتي خيرا فليَنفق و من استطاع ان يرفق  
فليَرفق - فان الدنيا غدور و الدهر عثور و الكثرة  
زورة طيف و الفرصة مزنة صيف و اني و الله  
اطالها تَلَقَّيْتُ اَشْتَاء بكافاته و اعددت له الاله  
قبل موافاته وها انا اليوم يا سادتي ساعدي و  
سادتي و جلدتي بردتي و خففتي جففتي فليعتبر  
العقل بحالي و ليبادر صرف الليالي فان السعيد  
من اتعظ بسواه و استعد لهسواه - فقليل له قد جلوت  
علينا ادبك فاجل لذا نسبك - فقال تبأ لهفتخر  
بعضم نخر انها الفخر بالتقى و الادب -

(b) قلنا لا فضّ فوك و لله انت و ابوك - ما  
يحرم السكوت الا عليك ولا يحلّ النطق الا لك -  
فمن اين طلعت و اين تغرب و ما الذي يحدو  
املك امامك و يسوق غرضك قدّامك - قال اما

الوطن فاليمين واما الوطر فالطر و اما السائق  
 فالضّر و العيش المُرّ قلنا فلواقمت بهذا المكان  
 لقاسمناك العمر فما دونه و لصادت من الامطار  
 مايزرع و من الانواء ما يكرع - قال ما اختار عليكم  
 صحبا و لقد وجدت فداءكم وحباً ولكن امطاركم ماء  
 و الماء لا يروى العطاش - قلنا فاي الا مطار  
 يرويك - قال مطر خلّفي -

(c) فقلت من هذا الملك الرحيم الكريم - فقال  
 كيف يكون ما لم تبلغه الظنون وكيف اقول ما لم  
 تقبله العقول و متى كان ملك يائف الاكارم ان  
 بعثت بالدراهم و الذهب ايسر ما يهب و هذا  
 جبل الكحل قد اضرّ به الهيل فكيف لا يؤثر ذلك  
 العطاء الجزيل و هل يجوز ان يكون ملك يرجع من  
 البذل الى سرفه و من الخلق الى شرفه و من  
 الدين الى كلفه و من الملك الى كنفه و من الاصل  
 الى سلفه و من النسل الى خلفه .

فليت شعري من هذي ماثرة  
 ما ذا الذي ببلوغ النجم ينتظر

(d) قد نظمنا القُدّ احزاباً و رُبطت خيولنا  
 اعتصابا حتى اردت الليل اذنا به و مدّ النجم  
 اطنابه ثم انتهوا عجز الغلاة و اخذنا صدرها و

هَلُمَّ جَزَا - حتى طلع حسن الفجر من نقاب العشود  
 و انتضى سيف الصبح من قراب الظلمة - فما  
 طلعت شمس النهار الا على الاشعار و الابشار و ما  
 زلنا بالاهوال ندرأ حجبها و بالفلوات نقطع نجبها  
 حتى حملنا الهراغ و كُلُّ مَدَّاقْد انتظم الى رفيق  
 و اخذ في طريق انضم الى شاب يعاوه صفار و  
 تعلوه اطمار -

2. Write explanatory notes on the words and expressions underlined in the above four passages.

3. Render *any two* of the following passages into simple and clear Arabic :—

(٢) يا قوم لا ينبئكم عن فقرى  
 اصدق من عريي اذ ان القـر  
 فاعتبروا بهـا بدا من ضرى  
 باطن حالي و خفـي امرى  
 و حاذروا انقلاب سلم الدهر  
 فانني كنت نبيـه القـدر  
 آوى الى وفـر و حدّ يفرى  
 تغـيـد صفرى و تبـيـد سحرى  
 و تشتكـى كومي غداة اقـرى  
 فجـرد الدهر سيـدوت الغـدر  
 و شنّ غارات الرزايـه الغـبر  
 و لم يزل يستعـتني و يـبـرى

(b) لا اندبُ الدَّهرُ ربعا غير مانوس  
 وكَسْتُ اصبوا الى العادين بالعيس  
 احقّ منـ زلة بالهجر منـ منزلة  
 وصل الحبيب عليها غير ملبوس  
 باليلةً عبرت ما كان اطيبتها  
 والكوس تعمل في اخواننا الشُّوس  
 و شادن نطقت بالسحر مقلته  
 مزقّر حلف تسبيح و تقديس  
 نازعته الريق و الصهباء صافية  
 في زيّ قاض ونسك الشيخ ابليس  
 يا ساريا بنجوم الليل يمدحها (c)  
 ولوراي الشمس لم يعرف لها خطرا  
 وواصفا للمسواقى هبك لم تزر الـ  
 بحر المحيط الم تعرت له خبرا  
 من ابصر الدّر لم يعدل به حجرا  
 و من راي خلفا لم يذكر البشرى  
 زرة تـزر ملكاً يعطي باربعة  
 لم يحوها احد وانظر اليه توي  
 ايامه غوراً و وجهه قمرا  
 و عزمه قدرا و سيبه مطرا

مازلت امدح اقواما اظنهم  
صفوا الزمان فكانوا عنده كدرا

4. "To Maqâmât of Ḥariri can be traced the origin of the modern novel. The adventures of Don Quixote are the direct outcome of the influence which the work of Ḥariri wielded on the Moorish Spain." Justify or criticize the statement.

5. "It is in the natural flow of words and the dramatic effect that Badi'uz Zamân surpasses Ḥariri." Discuss the statement and illustrate your answer with examples from the Maqâmât of both.

6. Write in Arabic a short biography of either Ḥariri or Badi'uz Zamân.

#### SECOND PAPER.

##### Group G.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. (a) Translate faithfully into English *any two* of the following extracts:—

A.

بابي الشמוש الجانحات غواربا  
اللابسات من الحرير جلاببا  
المنهبات قلوبنا و عة...وانا  
وجنائتهن الناهبات الناهبا  
الناعمات القاذلات المعحييات  
المهدييات من الدلال غرائب  
حاولن تغديتي و خفن مراقبا  
فوضعن ايديهن فوق ترائبنا  
كيف الرجاء من الخطوب تخلصا  
من بعد ما انشبن في مغالبا

B.

ما اوجه الحضرة المستحسنات به  
 كأوجه البدويات الرعابية  
 حسن الحضارة مجلوب بتطرية  
 وفي البداوة حسن غير مجلوب  
 اين المعيز من الأرام ناظرة  
 وغير ناظرة في الحسن والطيب  
 افدي ظباء فلاة ما عرفن بها  
 مضغ الكلام ولا صبح الحواجيب  
 ليت الواث باعتني الذي اخذت  
 مني بعلم الذي اعطت وتجريبي

(C.)

منّي كن لي ان البياض خضاب  
 فيخفي بتبييض القرون شباب  
 ليالي عند البيض فوداي فتنة  
 وفخر وذاك الفخر عندي عاب  
 فكيف اذم اليوم ما كنت اشتهي  
 وادعو بها اشكوه حين اجاب  
 جلى اللون عن لون هدي كل مسلك  
 كما انجاب عن لون النهار ضباب  
 وفي الجسم نفس لا تشيب بشيبة  
 ولو ان ما في الوجه منه حراب

(b) Explain in Arabic *any one* of the above three extracts.

(c) Scan *any one* line from extract A, and name the metre. Specify the **قافيه** of the same extract and mention the technical names of its final four letters.

2. "Al-Mutanabbi is the originator of a new style in Arabic poetry, which the Persian poets later on adopted." Justify or refute this.

Or,

Give a short account of the life of Al-Mutanabbi and say why he was so named.

3. (a) Translate *one* of the following extracts in English and explain the other in Arabic:—

A.

و جنح يهـلاً الفودير شيبـاً  
و لكن يجعل الصـواء خالاً  
اردنا ان نصيد به مهـاة  
فتقطعت العـبـائل و العـبـالاً  
ونـم بطيفهـا السـارى جـواد  
فجنـبنا الـزىـارة و الوصـالاً  
و ايقظ بالصهيل الـركـب حتـى  
ظننـت صهـيلـه قـيلاً و قالـا

B.

لها فرحا فوق الارض ارض  
و من تحت اللجين لها لجان  
تري ما نالت الاضيـات نـزرا  
و لو ملئت من الذهب الجفان  
و يطلب منك ما هو فيك طبع  
و مطلوب من اللسان البيان  
و مهتحن لقائك و هو موت  
و هل ينهي عن الهوت امتحان

(b) Write notes on the words underlined.

4. Write a short note on Al-ma'arri's style and ideas.

Or,

Reproduce R. A. Nicholson's account of Al-Ma'arri's attitude towards Islam, and state your opinion on the same.

5. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

حي الغداة برامة الاطلالا  
رسما تقادم عهده فاحلا  
ان الغواذي والسواري غادرت  
للريح مخترقا به و مجالا  
اصبحت بعد جميع اهلك دمنة  
قفرا و كنت محلة معلالا  
لم يلف مثلك بعد اهلك منزلا  
فسقيت من نؤ السهاك سجالا  
و لقد عجبت من الديار و اهلها  
و الدهر كيف يبدل الابدالا

6. Which of the three poems in *الجمهرة* do you like most ? Give your reasons.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—Answer Question 1 and any other five questions, of which at least two must be answered in Arabic.

1. Comment on the following passage and show how far the criticisms tally with the history of literature and stand by the sound canons of criticism :—

امرؤ القيس - هو اول من وقف بالدار و عرصاتها  
و اغتدى و الطير في وكناتها و وصف الخيل

بصغاتها ولم يقل الشعر كاسبا و لم يجد القول  
راغبا ففضل من تفتق للمعيلة لسانه و انتجع  
للرغبة بنانه -

النابعة - يثلب اذا حنق و يمدح اذا رغب  
و يعتذر اذا رهب ولا يرمى الا صائبا -  
زهير - يذيب الشعر و الشعر يذيبه و يدعو القول  
و السحر يجيبه -

جرير - ارق شعرا و اغزر غزرا و اوجع هجوا و  
اشرف يوما -

فرزدق - امتن صخرا و اكثر فخرا و اكثر روما  
و اكرم قوما -

2. Describe the sources of information concerning the Jahilliya and estimate their relative merits for serving the purpose of materials for the history of the Pre-Islamic period.

3. "The Bedouin view of life was thoroughly hedonistic." Discuss the merit of this opinion and illustrate your answer by quoting the Jahiliyyin.

4. Describe the causes that led to rise of the Kharijites and explain how far their contribution to Arabic literature were valuable.

5. Write a short history of the Mutazilite movement and explain why they are named by the European writers as the "Free-thinkers."

6. Write a short biography of Ibn Khallikan and estimate his merit as a historian.

7. Give a short biography of Abu Nawas or Abul Ala al-Maari and offer a faithful criticism of either's work.

8. Write short notes on the following:—

Battle of Basus, Harb ul-Fajar, Mysticism in Islam and the influence of Arabic culture in Persia.



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QUESTION PAPERS.

FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

Write an essay in Arabic on *any one* of the following subjects:—

1. Development of Muslim sciences during the Abbaside period.
2. Arabic authors on Sufism and their chief works.
3. Islam and modern civilisation.

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.****PERSIAN.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.*

1. Describe the main characteristics of Nemat Khan's style of وقائع, illustrating your answer with quotations therefrom.

2. Explain fully any one of the following extracts in simple Persian:—

(a) دمیکه مدرس کشات صبح در صفه صدق  
و صفا چون قاضی بیضا تفسیر و الشمس و ضحها  
بخط شعاعی آفتاب بر صفحه روزگار نگاشت و عابد  
شب زنده دار ماه با سیاهی پر نور و ضیا سجاده  
سپهر گسترده ادای نافله شب بختم سوره نور  
کرده سر بسجده غروب گذاشت - اول رهروی  
راجل در طی مسافت عاجل از دور هلال آسانهایان  
شده با اشاره ابرو ظاهر نمود که کلید قلعه بدست  
آوردند - ثانیاً مستعجلی راکب کانه شهاب ثاقب  
در رسید و خبر به سامع فیض مجامع رسانید که  
قلعه را فتح کردند سرّ بعد اولی و کرّ بعد آخری  
قمر سیران چالاک همچو انجم سوار نیله کبودان  
افلاک آمده اظهر من الشمس و ابین من الامس  
و نمودند که فتح قلعه بمصدق و الشمس و القمر  
و النجوم مسخرات بامر متشابه گردید و ضبط  
حصار در دست اولیای نصرت مدار بفحولی توّتی

الْمَلِكُ مَنْ تَشَاءُ مُحْكَمٌ شَدَّ دِرَانِ آنِ كِه بَلْبَانِ  
 نَوایِ اینِ نویدِ بَلْبَانِ مَنَهِیَانِ رَسِیدَه بُوَد و سَنَجِ  
 گُوشِ سَامَعَانِ سَخَنِ سَنَجِ پُرِ اَز نَعْمَه مژْدَه گُردِیدَه  
 غَلْغَلَه نَوَبَتِ اَز نَقَارِ خَانَه و غَرِیو کُوسِ و گُورِکَه  
 شادِیَانَه بِنَوَازِشِ بِنَدَوَایِیَانِ غَمِکَدَه اِنْتِظَارِ بَرِخَاسْتِ  
 و غَبَارِ کَدُورَتِ و گُردِ مَلَالِ بَشَدَتِ و زَیْدِنِ نَسِیمِ  
 نَفَسِ سِرْنَائِچِیِ و کُرمَائِچِیِ دَرِ فُضَائِ خَاطِرِ بَادِیَه  
 نُورِدَانِ دَشْتِ اَضْطِرَارِ فِرَوْنَشَسْتِ -

(۱) هَنگامی کِه مَخْبِرِ صَادِقِ صَبَحِ بَفَعَوَایِ  
 وَالصَّبْحِ اِذَا قَنَفَسَ عَالَمِیَانِ رَا اَز قَدَرَتِ کَامِلَه  
 حَضَرَتِ آفَرِیدِگَارِ تَعَالٰی شَانَه خَبَرِ دَادِ و جِهَازَه سَوَارِ  
 سَرِیْعِ السَّیْرِ گُردُونِ بَهَوْدَایِ اَللّٰهُ نُورُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْاَرْضِ  
 دَرِ اَظْهَارِ اَحْوَالِ جِهَانِیَانِ بِتَقْرِیْرِ رَاضِعِ اَبِ کِشَادِ  
 خَبَرِ رَسِیدِ کِه جَمْعِیِ اَز مَتَحَصِّنَانِ شَقَاوَتِ اَثَارِ  
 چُونِ دَانِهایِ اَنَارِ اَز بُرْجِ حِصَارِ بَیْرُونِ آمَدَه کَارِ  
 بَخُونِ رِیْزِیِ مِیْرَسَانِنْدِ و بَتَدَارِکِ سِرْخُورِیِ دَرِ دَادِنِ  
 جَانِ شِیْرِیْنِ قَدَمِ ثَبَاتِ افْشُرَدَه مَسْتَحْفَظَانِ دَمْدَمَه  
 رَا بِمَقْضَایِ قَدَمْدَمِ عَلَیْهِمْ رَبِّهِمْ بِذَنْبِهِمْ فَسَوْهَا  
 شَرِبَتِ مَرْگِ مِی چَشَانِنْدِ فِی الْفُورِ عَزْتَخَانِ رَا کِه  
 خَدَمَتِ مِیْرِ آتَشِیِ یَا فِتْنَشِ خِیْلِیِ قَازِگِیِ دَاشْتِ  
 نَائِرَه شَجَاعَتِ مَلْتَهَبِ شَدَّ و زَبَانَه وَارِ بَا فُوجِیِ  
 چُونِ شَرَارِ دَوِیدِ تَا دُودِ اَز دِمَارِ خَاشَاکِ مَنَشَانِ  
 بَرِ آردِ و اَز کِهَالِ جِرَأتِ بَا تَفَاقِ سَمَنْدَرِ بَیْگِ مِیْرِ

توزک در دود آتش در آمده ببرق سنان و شهاب  
 بان اهل بغي و عناد را در اعداد وَلَهُمْ عَذَابُ الْحَرِيقِ  
 در آرد - عدد کشتگان از طوت سردار مذکور  
 بهفتاد رسید و از انطوت هیچ معلوم نیست و این  
 عبارت که خان مزبور معروض جناب خلافت مآب  
 داشت که رفتم و جمعی کثیر را بقتل رسانیدم  
 بیان واقع است زیرا که مواضع فتم در غزوات  
 هفتاد بود پس آیه کریمه وَ لَقَدْ نَصَرَكُمُ اللَّهُ فِي  
 مَوَاطِنَ كَثِيرَةٍ کثرت مقتولان او را به ثبوت رسانید -

3. Sketch briefly the life of Mulla Nooruddin Zuhori in Persian.

4. Translate *any one* of the following extracts into English, and explain fully the rhetorical beauties contained therein:—

(a) خرمي چمن سخن به طراوت حمد بهار  
 پيرائيسست که گلزار ابراهيم در رخساره يوسف  
 طلعتان نهروند نخوت رسانیده و تاجداري لفظ  
 و معني به حشمت ثنای تارک آرائيسست که سہمی  
 خليل خود يعني به ابراهيم عادل شاه را در  
 هفت اقلیم به نہ صفت ممتاز گردانیده - اول  
 معرفت که باوجود حجب کثرت در مشاهده شاهد  
 وحدت معني کلام معجز نظام نو کُشف الغطاء لها  
 اَزْدَدْتُ يَقِينًا - وصف حال او ساخته گلستان نیت  
 و بوستان عقیدتش از خس و خاشاک شک و شبهه

پرداخته مجموعه عرفان موحدان فردی از دفتر  
شناسائیش - عذف و اشتم ماسوا پسندیده طبع  
سواسائیش - بتوضیح بیافش نشانهای بی نشان  
همه دلنشین و خاطر نشان - به آفتاب جهان گرد  
تاکید نظر بر دو بینان نینداختن - و به بهصور  
قضاتهدید باحوال احولان نپرداختن - زنا را به  
صدمه نه پیویدیست که گسیختنش بر کشاکش  
کشیشان نختند - و کفر را با ایمان نه سریست که  
صداعش صندل چاره از پیشانی برهمان فبرد -  
از صدمه توحیدش دوئی در یکی گریخته - و  
بعلاقه تجریدش خودی در توئی آویخته - گوشی  
حق شنو - چشمی حق بین - دلی حق جو - خاطری  
عرفان زا - سینۀ معرفت خیز - تارکی آسمان سا -  
جبهه سجده ریز -

(۱) صاحب خلق و کمال جامع صفات جلال و  
جمال - بمطالعه تالیف الفتش بیگانگان شارح متن  
آشنائی و بر جاده پیروی پیش رویش خضر تشنه  
وادی رهنمائی - آب سحاب تدبیرش نشانده  
غبار لجاج و عناد و هم رویانده نهال صلاح و  
سداد - ریزه خواری خوان همتش اکسیر نعمت  
سیر چشمی - و چاشنی گیری شهد رافتش مورث  
لذت دیر خشمی - بجلوه ماهچه رای منیرش نور  
در دیدها انبار و بسر پنجه شعاع ضمیرش گلوی  
اقتاب در فشار - تند باران سحاب پیمانش را  
حباب سندان - و سوهان قضا بخائیدن زنجیر  
عهدش کند دندان - از تصور نازکیش نسترن در

رو ساختن - و از تعقل بردباریش کوه در کمر  
 یاختن - با ملایمت خوبی خوشش حریو سمن خشن -  
 و با رایحه گلزار خلقتش شهیم ختن عفن پیشانی  
 در کشادگی عرصه گوشه نشینان - نگاهی در پاکی  
 پرده چشم خدا دیدن -

مهر ستری ز صفه کینش  
 کوه کاهی ز سنگ تمکینش  
 گر سخن های تلخ زهر آگین  
 بگذرد بر لبش شود شیرین  
 بشکند آسمان و ایوانش  
 نشکند طاق عهد و پیمان  
 آنکه رخسار او ندید چه دید  
 و آنکه نشنید از و سخن چه شنید

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Write the distinctive features of the poetry of **خاقانی** and compare him with any one of his contemporaries as regards language and style. Quote verses in support of your views.

*Or,*

Criticise the style of **عرفی** and describe his views on life. Quote verses in support of your opinion.

*(Answer Question 1 in Persian.)*

2. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes on:—

*Either, A.*

ایها الناس بگوئید مبارک بادم  
 کز صدفخانه تن در حرم جان رفتم

الوداع از من دردی کش بیهوشی دوست  
 کاینک از خویش ببوی می رهبان رفتم  
 تا حد دشت محبت که قیامتگاه ست  
 پیش روی غم دل مروحه جنبان رفتم  
 درد همدوش و بلا بر اثر و غم در پیش  
 تا براحتگیه تسلیم بدینسان رفتم  
 هوس گریه شبم نشتر غم داد بدست  
 رگ ابری به کشودم که به طوفان رفتم  
 گر حکومت همه عدل ست کفش گیر که من  
 باد پیچودم و همدوش سلیمان رفتم  
 خضر اگر نیست قدم می زن و می گوش که من  
 رفتم آخر بحرم از ره خدای رفتم

Or, B.

هر صبح پای صبر به دامن در آورم  
 پرکار عجز گرد دل و تن در آورم  
 از عکس خون قرابه به بر می شود فلک  
 چون جرعه ریز دیده بدامن در آورم  
 هر دم هزار بچه خونین کنم به خاک  
 چون لعبتان دیده بـزادن در آورم  
 از زعفران چهره مگر نشـره کنم  
 کابستنی به بخت سترون در آورم  
 دافم که دهر خط بلا بر سرم کشد  
 داند که سر بخط بلا من در آورم  
 چون آه آتشین زنم از جان آهـنـین  
 سیهـسابـوش گـداز بـآهن در آورم

غم در جگر زد آتش بر زین سواد من  
از آب دیده دجله به برزن در آورم

3. Explain the following lines in Persian, elucidating allusions and rhetorical devices contained therein:—

مشاع آمد میان عیسی و من گلشن وحدت  
بجان آن نیمه بخیریدم هم از عیسی به ارزانی  
دل از تعلیم غم پیچید معاذ الله که بگذارم  
که غم پیور دبستانست و دل طفل شبستانی  
از آن چون لوح طغلا ندم سرخی رشک و زردی رخ  
که دل را نشوره عیدست از آن پیور دبستانی  
شب غمهای من چون شد به صبح شادی آبستن  
شود سامان نقب من همه بر گنج سامانی  
فلک چون آتش دهقان سنان کین کشد بر من  
که بر ملک مسیحتم هست مسادی و دهقانی  
مرا شد گلشن عیسی وزین رشک آفتاب آنگه  
سیر فرمود دیلم وار و ژوپین کرد اکانی  
مرا آئینه وحدت نه... اید صورت عنقا  
مرا پروانه عزت دهد ملک سلیمانی

4. Explain the following and write critical notes on the same:—

کرده از عرفان لباس عجز را دامن دراز  
کوتهی در حمیب عقل نکته دان انداخته  
رع گوید منع لب کن عشق گوید نعره زن  
کای تو هم در راه عشق خود عنان انداخته  
دولت وصلت که در یابد که با آن محرمی  
جوهر اول علم بر آستان انداخته

حیوت حسن تو را نازم که در بزم وصال  
جام آب زندگی از دست جان انداخته  
وصف صنعت کز لب هر ذره می ریزد برون  
نطق را در معرض عقد اللسان انداخته  
در ثنایت چون کشایم لب که برق ناکسی  
منطقم را آتش اندر خان و مان انداخته  
من که باشم عقل کل را فاوک انداز ادب  
مرغ اوصاف تو از اوج بیان انداخته

5. Scan the first line of each of the two extracts contained in Question 2 and name the metre and rhyme.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Translate the following into English and elucidate the allusions:—

اسم هر چیزی تو از دانا شنو  
رمز و سّر عِلْمِ الاسها شنو  
اسم هر چیزی بر ما ظاهرش  
اسم هر چیزی بر خالق سرش  
نزد موسی نام چوبش بد عصا  
نزد خالق بود نامش اژدها  
بد عمر را نام اینجاست پرست  
لیک مومن بود نامش در است  
چشم آدم کو بنور پاک دید  
جان و سّر نامها گشتش پدید  
چون ملائک نور حق دیدند از  
جمله افتادند در سجده برو

این همه دانست و چون آمد قضا  
 دانش یک نهی شد بر وی خطا  
 در دلش تاویل چون ترجیح یافت  
 طبع در حیرت سوی گندم شتافت  
 چون زحیرت رست باز آمد براه  
 دید برده دزد رخت از کارگاه  
 ربنا انا ظلمنا گفت و آه  
 یعنی آمد ظلمت و گم گشت راه

What is the main theme underlying the above extract?

2 Explain the following, bringing out the Suffistic meaning clearly:—

روی تو کس ندید و هزارت رقیب هست  
 در غنچه هنوز و صدت عندلیب هست  
 گر آمدم بکوی تو چندان غریب نیست  
 چون من درین دیار هزاران غریب هست  
 در عشق خانقاه ر خرابات شرط نیست  
 هر جا که هست پرتو روی حبیب هست  
 آن جا که کار صومعه را جلوه می دهد  
 ناقوس و دیرو راهب و نام صلیب هست  
 عاشق که شد که یار بهالش نظر نه کرد  
 ای خواجه درد نیست و گرنه طبیب هست  
 فریاد حافظ این همه آخر بهره نیست  
 هم قصه غریب و حدیثی عجیب هست

3. Explain the following in Persian and point out the rhetorical beauties:—

غیر من در پس این پرده سخن سازی هست  
 راز در دل نتوان داشت که غمازی هست

زخم کاریست صراحی و قنچ برچینند  
 نیم بسمل شده بر سر پروازی هست  
 بابـلان گل ز گلستان بشبستان آرید  
 که درین کنج قفس زمزمه پردازی هست  
 تو مپندار که این قصه بخود می گویم  
 گوش نزدیک لبم آر که آوازی هست  
 عشقـبـازیم بهـعـشـق مزاجی انداخت  
 کز نیازیم که با او ست بخود نازی هست  
 دی نظیری نرسیده است که امروز رود  
 صحبتی را بود انجام که آغازی هست

4. (a) Explain any *four* of the following :—

توریه - استتباع - طباق - قلب - ردن - الیطا -  
 استعاره عنادیه - سرقه -

(b) Scan the first couplets in Questions 2 and 3, and name the metres in each case.

5. *Either,*

Discuss the position of Hafiz as an ethical teacher in the Persian literature.

*Or,*

Comment on the chief features of the style of Naziri and compare him with other poets of his age.

6. *Either,*

Whom do you regard as the best Sufi poet in the whole range of Persian literature? Give your reasons of preference.

*Or,*

How far did the Sufistic ideas influence the lyric poetry in Persian? Illustrate your answer with quotations.

## FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Explain clearly the following passages in English:—

(a) جنیبت کشان سعادت از لی بجای گلگون خوشخرام  
 و شیدیز تیزگام اشهب صبح و ادهم شام بر طویلہ  
 صاحبقرانی بندند کہ نہضت بادپای عزیمتش  
 بجانب صلاح مال و فراغ بال عاجزان شکستہ ہال  
 باشی و عنایت لم یزلی بعوض کمیت بادپای و  
 سہند جهان پیمای ابرہ آفتاب و نقرہ جنگ ماہ  
 در ربکہ تسخیر و مقود تدلیل گیتی ستانی  
 کشید کہ در میدان سعادت و رافت قصب السبق  
 از خسروان عالی مقدار ربودہ باشد و تتبع احوال  
 سلاطین گذشتہ و مشاہدہ دولت روز افزون حضرت  
 صاحب زمانی ظل یزدانی شاہد عدل ست بر  
 تحقیق این مدعی و تصدیق این دعوی اگر کسی  
 دیدہ اعتبار کشودہ و رنگ غفلت از آئینہ  
 بصیرت زدودہ باشد و صاحب سیاست فاضلہ  
 بقانون عدل متمسک بودہ رعایا را بجای فرزندان  
 و دوستان داند و حرص و حب مال را مقہور  
 قوت عقلی گرداند۔

(b) عداات از روی دلالت مہنی ست از معنی  
 مساوات و تعقل مساوات ہی اعتبار وجدیت مہتنع  
 و چنانکہ وحدت بہر تہ اقصی و درجہ اعلی از  
 مراتب و مدارج شرف و کمال مخصوص و ممتاز ست

وسریان آثار او از مبداء اول که واحد حقیقی  
 او ست در جهلگی معدودات مانند فیضان انوار  
 وجود ست از علت اولی که موجود مطلق او ست  
 در جهلگی موجودات پس هرکه بوحدهت نزدیکتر  
 وجود او شریف تر و بدین سبب در نسب هیچ  
 نسبت شریف تر از نسبت مساوات نیست چنانکه  
 در علم موسیقی مقرر شده ست و در فضایل هیچ  
 فضیلت کامل تر از فضیلت عدالت نیست چنانکه  
 در صناعت اخلاق معلوم میشود چه وسط حقیقی  
عدالت ست و هرچه جز او ست نسبت با او اطراف  
اند و مرجع همه با او و چنانکه وحدت مقتضی  
شرف بل موجب ثبات و قوام موجودات ست  
کثرت مقتضی خساست بل مستدعی فساد و بطلان  
موجودات ست و اعتدال ظل وحدت ست که سمت  
قلت و کثرت و نقصان و زیادت از اصناف متباین  
برگیرد و بحلیه وحدت آن را از حسیف نقصان و  
وذیلت فساد باوج کمال و فضیلت ثبات رساند و  
اگر اعتدال نبودی دائره وجود بهم نرسیدی چه تواند  
 موالید ثلاثه از عناصر اربعه مشروط ست بامتزاجات  
 معتدل -

2. Explain clearly the words and terms underlined in Question 1.

3. Explain fully the "Theory of Evolution" as propounded by the author of اخلاق ناهری.

Or,

Summarise his arguments on—"جوهریت نفس"

4. ”مركبات عنصرى را حركتى باشد از نقصان  
بكهال و ان حركت بى معونت اسباب صورت نه  
بندد“

Discuss the above statement fully, giving the various varieties of ”معونت“.

- 5 What are the qualifications necessary for a monarch, as detailed by the author of ”اخلاق جلالى“?

**M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.****PERSIAN.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours*

1. Translate into English:—

دوباره براه افتادیم تا رسیدیم باول شهر لندن -  
دیگر آبادی و جمعیت و بزرگی شهر و کثرت راه آهن  
که عالی الاتصال کالسکه از هر طرف عبور و مرور  
میکند و از دود کارخانها و غیره نمی توان شرح  
داد - ما از روی پشت بامها می راندیم - خلاصه  
رسیدیم بگار - ایستادیم - تماشاچی و جمعیتی  
زیاده از حد نظام انگلیس - سواره زره پوش خاصه  
نواب ولیعهد انگلیس - همه وزرا و اعیان و اشارات  
حاضر بودند - پیاده شده - من و ولیعهد و صدر  
اعظم و لرد مورلی سهاگذار بکالسکه رو بازی  
نشسته راندیم - طرفین راه و بامها و بالا خانها  
مملو از زن و مرد و بچه بود - بسیار اظهار  
خوشحالی میکردند - هورا می کشیدند - دستمال  
تکان می دادند - دست می میزدند - خلاصه معرکه  
غریبی بود من متصل با سر و دست تعارت میکردم -  
جمعیت تماشاچی آنها نداشت - جمعیت این  
شهر را متجاوز از هشت کرور میگفتند - زنهایی  
بسیار خوش گل دارد - نجابت و بزرگی و وقار  
و تمکین از روی زن و مرد می ریزد - معلوم است  
که ملت بزرگیست - و مخصوصاً خداوند عالم قدرت  
و توانائی و عقل و هوش و تربیت به آنها داد

است - این است که مهلکتی مثل هندوستان را  
 مسخر کرده - سر بازهای بسیار قوی هیکل -  
 خوش لباس - سوارهای زره پوش خاصه بسیار  
 قوی و جوانهای خوب خوش لباس بودند - اسبهای  
 قوی خوب - اما عددهش کم است - چهار فوج است -  
 هر فوجی چهار صد نفر نصف راه که آمدیم باران  
 شدیدی آمد - مردم را سراپا تر کرد - من هم خیلی  
 تر شدم - اما سر کالسه را گفتم پوشیدند - صدر  
 اعظم و لرد مورلی سر شان باز بود - بالمره تر  
 شدند - تا رسید - بهمارت بکنگهم که منزل اسپ -  
 پیاده شدیم - این عمارت منزل شهر بادشاه است -  
 عمارتی است بسیار عالی و بزرگ - باغ بسیار  
 وسیع با صفای در جلو عمارت است - چمن بسیار  
 خوبی دارد - خیلی خوب اصلاح کرده اند - اسباب  
 دروگری دارند مثل عژاده که اسپ می کشد و  
 از عقب چمن بیک اندازه بریده شده می ریزد  
 قوی عژاده - دریاچه طبیعی بسیار خوبی با  
 گشتی و قایق برای تفرج دارد -

2. Write critical notes on *any six* striking words or phrases occurring in the above passage

3. Compare the style of the سفرنامه with that of شبنم شاداب or that of گلزاران with the style of طغرا.

4. Paraphrase into Persian explaining fully similes and metaphors, the following passages:—

(a) از رطوبت سایه درختانش ماهی زمین در  
 انداز شناوری و از رغبت زر گلهای ایوانش قارون

بوته ساز کمیابگري - شهشاد بانداز پرواز مرغان  
نگاه طره بدست آنداز داده - و سرو بشماره صید  
دلپائتي آگاه چنين از دام گيسو کشاده - بخافسالاري  
رشک ابر طبقهائي خنده بر خوان شگفتگي گل  
افزوده و بريزه کاري نقره کار شبزم افشان غبار  
بر اوراق مجموعه سنبل نموده - نسيمي بجانب  
ريحانش نرود که سر مشق تازگي بسوی خط خوبان  
نبرد - بسايه پروري گل جعفري خاک را آب و تاب  
طلائي احمر - و بعکس پذيري ارغوان زمين را  
بساط رنگيني لعل تر - از شرار افشاني آتش گل  
پنبه نسترن در معرض سوختن - و از موشکدواني  
چراغ لاله سوخته سوسن گرم افروختن -

(b) طوطيان اوراق از جزيره خضرائي چنار در  
لباس زمزمه -

### \* مصرع \*

مرغابي شو که کار با طوفان است  
صعوه همتان غمکده خاک را بسير عالم آب صلا  
زدند - خامه طاؤس رفتار عندليب منقار که  
خروس عرش وقت شناسي است در سپيده دم اين  
صبح خرمي خواب آلودگان ديچور دنيا پرستي را  
بادائي فريضة صبحي بگلبنگ حرير تحرير اين  
غزل تازه انداز اقامت کرد -

### \* غزل \*

نو بهار است بيا تا در خمار زنيم  
برقي از موج قدح در خس پندار زنيم

وقت آن شد که چو قواره ز کف نگذاریم  
 سر آبی که بران ساغر سرشار زنیم  
 وقت دریاب که با پشت دوتا همچو فلک  
 خوشنما نیست که گل بر سرو دستار زنیم  
 وضع دوران چو در آئینه مستی نگریم  
 خندها بر غلط مردم هوشیار زنیم  
 از صراحی و قدح برگ گل و غنچه کنید  
 تا چو گلبن پس ازین خیمه بگلزار زنیم

سألها است که نخلبند ناطقه بگل چینی توصیف  
 این حوضه روضه رخته جوئی گلشن سخن گریست -  
 کنون که گل این تقریب دندانہ کلید خامہ گشت  
 دست تحریکی چرا نیازد و چرا خود را بہاغ  
 نیندازد -

5. Explain the following :--

آفتاب گردان - ایل - آب باز - بستنی - بساط  
 تماشا خانہ - تالار سلام - تخت جمشید - جعبہ ساز -  
 چاپار خانہ - رخت نور خانہ - صندلی - قطیف - ول  
 کردن - ماتزم رکاب -

## SECOND PAPER.

Time - Three hours.

1. What do you know of 'Andalib' as a poet? What are the chief features of his style and diction? Support your answer with quotations.

2. Give a brief account of the development of *Qasida* literature in Persia, and discuss, in this connection, the main contributions of *Qa'ani* to this verse-form.

3.

*Either,*

Trace the influence of Bahaism and Nationalism on the poetry of modern Persia.

*Or,*

Can *Qā'ānī* be reckoned among the greatest poets of Persia? Discuss the subject fully and give your reasons in either case.

4. Explain the following in Persian, clearing all similes and metaphors and pointing out all allusions, figures of speech, and niceties of expression:—

(a) چون بعارض ماه من زلف چلیپا میکشد

گوئیا بر صبح صادق شام یلدا میکشد

گر نهاید آن بت قوسا بچه زنجیر زلف

خلق را صفا صفت بر دین قوسا میکشد

عندلیبا هر دو عالم را طفیل عشق دان

جذبه عشق است کادم را بدنیا میکشد

(b) معنئی و الشمس از جمال تو روشن

ایت و الیـــــل را ز زلف تو سودا

گر تو نبودی غرض ز سجده آدم

سجده نکردی ملک به بو البشر اصلا

توبـــــه آدم قهـــــول شد ز تو و ز تو

فوح بساحل کشید رخت ز دریا

(c) من را چرا نشد صله عاید بهیچ نحو

در نحو عاید و صله خواهد اگر مندا

یا من نه آن منم که صله هست و عایدش

ور آن منم چه شد صله و عاید مندا

ارجو کزین سپس دهدم فیض عام تو  
 دینار بار بارو زر و سیم من منا  
 (d) گفتی فرشته ست ببالای اهرمن  
 روشن فلک فراز هـــــ وای مگردا  
 گردون پوستاره بر آن تیرگون هوا  
 چو بر سر نجاشی اکلیل قیصر  
 یا گفتی بکین تهمتن بسر نهاد  
 پولاد و نند دیو زر اندود مغفرا

5. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

شاه ختن جو دوش نهان شد بهکمن  
 وز فرق سر فگند زر اندود کرزنا  
 بالشکری عظیم تر از جیش روم و روس  
 شاه حبش دو اسبه بر آمد زمکمن  
 پوشیده از لای منشور جوشنی  
 بر جامه سیاه تر از خز ادکنا  
 زژاد چرخ بهر تن او ز اختران  
 از حلقهای سیم بهم بافت جوشنا  
 انجم چو یک طبق جو سیمین و آسمان  
 افسون بر او دمیده چو جادوی جوزنا  
 مه موسی کلیم و خط کهکشان عصا  
 انجم گله شعیب و فلک دشت مدینا  
 چندین هزار گوی درخشنده از نجوم  
 گردان بگرد گیتی بی زخم محبنا  
 من هر دو چشم دوخته در چشم اختران  
 تا صبح و پر ز اخترم از دیده دامنا

## THIRD PAPER (GROUP A).

*Time—Three hours.*

**N.B.—Five questions carry full marks. At least one question must be attempted from each of the Groups A, B, and C.**

**A.**

1. Write detailed notes on :—

(a) Old Persian, (b) Old Persian Alphabet, (c) Achaemenian Inscriptions, (d) Parthians.

2. Give an account of the Manichæans and discuss their doctrines. Compare and contrast the teachings of Manes with those of Zoroaster.

3. How did the Persians first come into contact with the Arabs? Summarise the subsequent events leading up to the conquest of Persia and account for the rapid conversion of the Persians to Islam.

4. What are the three Periods in the History of Khilafat? Give a brief account of their characteristics and discuss the position of arts and letters in Persia under the last of them.

**B.**

5. What was the state of Persian literature towards the close of the Ghaznawi Period? Name the most important authors and their works, and summarise the general characteristics of the poetical compositions of this period.

6. Trace the stages in the development of the Sufi doctrine in Persia and discuss its effects upon literature.

7. Briefly describe the political situation in Persia about the time of the Mongol invasion. Summarise its effects on the social life and literary activity of the Persians. What are the characteristic features of literature produced about this time?

**C.**

8. (a) Give a brief account of the four petty dynasties which flourished in Persia about the time of the death of Abu Said (of the Il-Khani dynasty).

(6) Account for the existence of so large a number of talented poets in this period. Mention the names and works of some of the most important.

9. "The Timurian Period has been one of the richest from the point of view of art and literature."

Discuss this statement fully, giving brief accounts of the chief patrons of art, the authors, and works of this period.

#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Write an essay in elegant Persian on *any one* of the following subjects:—

(1) Discuss the influence of Sufism on Persian literature and describe various theories as to its origin.

(2) Trace the development and progress of Persian literature during the *Ilkhani* period and name chief poets and prose-writers of that age.

(3) "Stable government is not necessarily conducive to good poetry."

Discuss fully how far this statement is true. Quote historical facts to support or refute it.

**PHILOSOPHY.**

(*Logic.*)

*Time—Three hours.*

(Only **five** questions are to be attempted, at least **two** in each group. All questions are of equal value.)

**A.**

1. It has been sometimes maintained that definitions are a matter of fixing the meaning of names. (a) Discuss the validity of this position, and (b) consider how far the alternative view according to which definitions are of things can be ultimately justified.

2. (a) Distinguish between a singular and a universal judgment (b) Is the difference between a universal and a particular judgment primarily quantitative? (c) Discuss the propriety of reducing hypothetical propositions to categorical.

3. "The theory of syllogism is the theory of inference in the domain of subject and attribute, just as well as in the domain of subject and predicate." (*Joseph.*) Explain this, indicating what limits it puts to the syllogistic form of arguments.

4. Analyse the nature of our reasoning in the different figures, considered as independent types and show how far the so-called imperfect figures are misrepresented by reduction to the first.

5. Inference is supposed to depend on seeing the connexion of facts. Explain this, and consider how far syllogism in the first figure contains inference in spite of its belonging to the stage of incomplete insight into the nature of facts.

6. (a) What is precisely meant by the *form* of inference?

(b) How is the form related to the *matter* of inference?

(c) In what sense is it true to say that thought can in some degree anticipate a form of knowing a subject which it has not exercised therein ?

### B.

7. How would you distinguish between induction and deduction? Explain the grounds on which it has been held that there is a difference, but not a contrariety, between them.

8. (a) Why is the Law of Causation called a *presupposition* of induction? (b) What are the difficulties involved in the attempt to resolve the causal relation into uniformity of sequence?

9. "It appears, then, to be a condition of the most genuinely scientific hypothesis, that it be not destined always to remain an hypothesis, but be of such a nature as to be either proved or disproved by comparison with observed facts." (*Mill.*) Criticise this with explicit reference to the following points:—

(a) How can we know that facts will ultimately prove or disprove an hypothesis?

(b) In what sense can facts *prove* an hypothesis?

(c) What we call fact is largely matter of inference and interpretation, performed often erroneously.

10. Why did the Method of Difference appear to Mill to be of superior cogency in comparison with the Method of Agreement? Show how far his belief was correct.

11. (a) "Indeed the antithesis of Perfect and Imperfect Induction is an unfortunate one." (*Joseph.*) Explain the reasons which led to this antithesis and those for which it is condemned; and in this connection consider the statement, (b) "Scientific principles are not absolutely and irrefragably proved." (*Joseph.*)

12. What are the problems of Methodology? Give an example to show that it is possible to draw precepts for the better prosecution of a particular science from general logical principles. Explain the nature of (1) the Historical Method, and (2) the Methodological Assumptions.

(*Metaphysics.*)

Time—Three hours.

[Only five question are to be attempted, at least two from each section. The maximum marks for each question are the same.]

### A.

1. "The complex ideas that our names of the species of substances properly stand for, are collections of such qualities as have been observed to coexist in an unknown substratum which we call substance." Comment on the italicised words, and discuss critically the metaphysical status of Locke's 'material substance.'

2. "General ideas are fictions or contrivances of the mind" It is contended that Locke subsequently modified or should have modified this definition: examine this contention, and discuss the value of 'general ideas' from both the logical and the metaphysical points of view.

3. Does Locke's epistemology necessarily issue in the scepticism of Hume?

4. 'We must distinctly and particularly conceive the connexion betwixt the cause and effect and be able to pronounce, from a simple view of the one, that it must be follow'd or preceded by the other,' (*Hume.*) "Causation is creation." *Edgell* (on *Bergson.*) Discuss carefully these views of causality.

5. It has been contended that the Realism of Reid, when carried to its logical conclusion, results in an extreme form of Subjective Idealism. Explain and discuss this contention.

### B.

6. "For the proud name of Ontology must be substituted the more modest claims of an Analytic of the Pure Understanding." (*Kant.*) Explain and discuss.

7. Explain clearly Kant's use of the term 'transcendental,' and discuss the validity and value of the conclusions which he reaches in the *Transcendental Aesthetic*.

8. Set forth and examine Kant's account of Imagination.

9. "The ontological proof, rejected by Kant, becomes the basis of Absolute Idealism." Examine this criticism with special reference to Hegel's Absolute Idea.

10. Trace the tendency towards Agnosticism in European thought from the time of Locke to that of Hamilton.

*(Psychology.)*

*Time—Three hours.*

*[Any five questions to be answered.]*

1. What analysis of the primordial facts of mind appears to you to be the most reasonable? What room would you make for intuition in your analysis?

2. Contrast the values of the Behaviouristic and the Introspective methods in Psychology.

3. Show what advance Fechner made beyond Weber in psycho-physical investigation. Critically examine the value of the Weber-Fechner formula for Experimental Psychology.

4. Critically examine the doctrine that emotion is merely a mode of experience which accompanies the working within us of instinctive impulse.

5. Do you agree with the doctrine that the intimate nature of Volition consists merely in the sustenance of an Idea? If not, what is your explanation of the nature of Volition?

6. What do you regard to be the supreme law of Association? Give a critical account of the various laws of Association in the light of your own statement.

7. Indicate briefly the landmarks in the history of the Psychology of Space-perception.

8. How far is it true to say that a true doctrine of Memory would settle the relation between spirit and matter?

9. Analyse as fully as you can the instinctive and emotional sides of Religious life from the point of view of the Psychology of Religion.

(*Ethics : Plato and Aristotle.*)

*Time—Three hours.*

**Five** questions to be attempted, of which Question 11 must be one.  
**Two** questions must be chosen from Part A and **two** from Part B.

### Part A.

1. Why has there to be a description of an ideal State in a discussion of justice?

2. "Such then is the predominating quality of the Platonic philosophy,—the professed union of the Absolute Goodness with the Absolute Reality, of perfect Truth with perfect Virtue, of human virtue with philosophy." Illustrate the statement.

3. Examine the Platonic doctrine of the communism of wives and children. What were the considerations that led to the suggesting of this reconstructions?

4. The ideal in the *Republic* has been styled "a system of State-absolutism" and the division into classes "a stratification into castes." Comment on these strictures.

5. Compare the earlier and the later systems of education in the *Republic*.

### Part B.

6. Discuss the comparative standpoints of Plato and Aristotle as to the relation between the individual and the State. Illustrate it from their ethics. Does the difference run back to metaphysical foundations?

7. What use does Aristotle make of the convictions of the plain man in arriving at his ethical view? Explain and illustrate the dialectical method of criticism that he subjects them to.

8. Examine the following criticism of Aristotle's doctrine of the Mean and point out its value in moral thinking :—

"In other words, the doctrine of the mean is simply a restatement of the familiar Greek ideal of

moderation, in a quasiscientific form that really adds nothing to its significance, the question as to how the intellect is to go to work concretely to discover the proper standpoint is still left unanswered."

9. Give an account of the views of the relation of Pleasure to the End contained in the Ethics. Point out the contradictions involved, and indicate the conclusions you would draw from them.

10. Give an account of Aristotle's conception of the highest life and indicate how he thereby meets the demands of the theoretical and the practical life.

### Part C.

11. Explain with reference to the context and comment on *any five* of the following passages:—

(i) In any case, can a theoretical sketch be perfectly realized in practice? Or is it a law of nature that performance can never hit truth so closely as theory?

(ii) Shall we commit any fault then, if we call these people philodoxical rather than philosophical, that is to say, lovers of opinion rather than lovers of wisdom?

(iii) No trace of slavery ought to mix with the studies of the freeborn man.

(iv) For I suppose you have noticed, that whenever boys taste dialectic for the first time, they pervert it into an amusement, and always employ it for purposes of contradiction, and imitate in their own persons the artifices of those who study refutation—delighting, like puppies, in pulling and tearing to pieces with logic any one who comes near them.

(v) And hence a young man is not qualified to be a student of Politics; for he lacks experience of the affairs of life, which form the data and the subject-matter of Politics.

(vi) It is evident, then, from what has been said, that it is impossible to be good in the full sense without prudence, or to be prudent without moral virtue.

(vii) So an incontinent man is not unjust, but will act unjustly.

(viii) The other animals associate for this purpose alone, but man and wife live together not merely for the begetting of children, but also to satisfy the needs of their life.

*(Additional Ethics.)*

*Time --Three hours.*

*(Not more than five questions should be answered. The maximum marks for each question are the same.)*

1. "My ultimate purpose, lying behind all proximate purposes, has been that of finding for the principles of right and wrong, in conduct at large, a scientific basis" (*Preface to H. Spencer's Data of Ethics.*)

What did he mean by a scientific basis of morality and how far, if at all did he succeed in realising his aim? Examine this with explicit reference to T. H. Green's contrary view that the knowledge of nature itself implies in man a principle which is supernatural and spiritual.

2. "On tracing upwards the process of evolution to a higher stage, we shall see that the conflict between egoism and altruism, which now constitutes the crux of all ethical speculation, is transitional and is in process of gradual disappearance." *Appendix to H. Spencer's Data of Ethics.*)

Sketch the line of argument by which Spencer tried to reconcile the conflicting claims of egoism and altruism and estimate its validity, with explicit reference to Sidgwick's discussion of the relation of 'interest' to 'duty.'

3. Sidgwick holds that all varieties of ethical method may conveniently be classed under three heads. What are these, and how are they related to one another?

4. Compare and contrast Green's criticisms of the Hedonistic conception of the supreme end of action "as

the greatest possible sum of pleasures " with Sidgwick's treatment of the same.

5. What is the differentia of moral motives as distinct from mere desires in the sense of simple solicitations of which a man is conscious? How would Spencer, Sidgwick, and Green have answered this question? What is your view of the intrinsic nature of moral good?

6. Kant's resting of morality on Freedom, says Sidgwick, involves the fundamental confusion of using "freedom" in two distinct senses—'freedom that is realised only when we do right, when reason triumphs over inclination' and 'freedom that is realised equally when we choose to do wrong and which is apparently implied in the notion of ill-desert.' (*Preface to Methods of Ethics* p. xvi.)

Discuss.

7. "The Platonic or Aristotelean conception of virtue is final in so far as it defines the good as goodness; but as a concrete ideal it was conditioned by the moral progress then achieved, and is therefore necessarily inadequate." (*T.H. Green.*)

State and examine Green's view of the distinction between Greek and modern ideals of virtue.

8. Discuss the effects brought about by the evolution Theory in modern views of moral intuition and the place to be given to conscience.

### *Philosophy of religion.*

*Time—Three hours.*

(Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.)

1. Examine the conception of "Natural Religion" in the light of the authors you have studied.

2. "Only because the idea of God can be interpreted in these two ways, either as denoting a personal moral agent, or as signifying the absolute reality in whom we and all other beings are contained, can Descartes, while offering proofs of God's existence, still

claim that no idea is 'more true or less open to the suspicion of falsity.'"

Examine Descartes' account of the idea of God and its origin in view of this criticism.

3. "It is quite manifest that, notwithstanding the sovereign goodness of God, the nature of man, in so far as it is composed of mind and body, cannot but be sometimes fallacious."

How does Descartes seek to reconcile the possibility of error with the moral perfection of God? How far do you think he is successful?

4. Examine in its historical context the use which Descartes made of the Ontological argument for the existence of God.

5. "Experience, therefore, proves that there is an original principle of order in mind, not in matter. From similar effects we infer similar causes." (*Hume.*)

Discuss Hume's treatment of the argument from design in the Dialogue, indicating how far he anticipates the Kantian criticism.

6. What are the difficulties which lead to the suggestion of a finite God, and how far do you think this suggestion really provides a satisfactory solution?

7. How far do the "Dialogues" represent to us (a) Hume's own attitude to Theism, and (b), the tendencies of thought in his time?

8. "The world plainly resembles more an animal or a vegetable than it does a watch or a knitting loom." (*Hume.*)

"One comes nearer perhaps to a true description of this inscrutable property of Nature, if one calls it an analogue of Life." (*Kant.*)

Consider how Kant takes up and develops this analogy suggested by Hume in the Dialogues. Indicate its importance in subsequent thought.

9. "So long as God is no more for us than a *regulative idea* in the Kantian sense, he can scarcely be held to be an object of religious worship."

Estimate the force of this criticism.

10. Does Kant avoid the view that Religion has a *merely* practical significance, being concerned not with a knowledge of ultimate reality but with the best conduct of every day life? Or do you think that this fairly expresses the view developed in the Critique of Practical Reason?

11. Kant has been criticised on the ground that he lacked the historical sense. How far, if at all do you think that this has affected his attitude to Religion?

(Essay.)

*Time—Three hours.*

Write on *any one* of the following:—

- (1) "Whatever is experienced is real." Discuss in this connection the Extent and the Reality of human knowledge.
- (2) "Ideas"—In Plato and in Locke.
- (3) "The Limits of Inductive Inquiry."
- (4) Emotions and their expression.
- (5) The place of Religion in estimating Moral Values.

## HISTORY.

(*Comparative Politics.*)

*Time—Three hours.*

[NOTE.—Please answer any **five** questions.]

1. "State justice has, in the end succeeded in superseding Clan justice, Feudal justice, Merchant's justice, and even Ecclesiastical justice, because, on the whole it has proved itself better, than any other." (*Jenks.*) Discuss this.

2. "The successful working of popular government rests not so much on statutes and written constitutions

as on the gradual building up of conventions, customs, and traditions." Discuss, illustrating your answer with examples from the working of the English or American constitutions

3. What is the *raison d'être* of the system of administrative courts in France? How far is it based on the theory of Separation of Powers?

4. Compare the constitution of the executive and its powers of the Swiss Federation with those of the Irish Free State

Discuss, with illustrations, the importance of the Judiciary in federal constitutions

6. "There is practically no remedy for the tyranny of the majority." (*Hearnshaw*.) Explain. Estimate the value of the principal methods suggested for the protection of minorities, with special reference to India.

7. Explain the merits and demerits of Federalism as a form of political union, and consider how far it is applicable to India.

8. "The English House of Commons has control over finances both in law and in fact; the French Chamber of Deputies has it in fact, though not in law; the American House of Representatives has it neither in law nor in fact." Discuss this.

9. To what extent have the three devices of direct democracy (Initiative, Referendum, and Recall) removed the defects of the representative system of government where they have been tried? Explain your answer with examples.

10. "The political system of India is neither feudalism nor federation." Discuss this statement, with reference to the position of the Indian States.

11. Discuss briefly some of the features of the new constitutions of Europe.

12. Discuss briefly the theory and functions of the Second Chamber in the modern State.

13. Examine the various proposals suggested for the reform of the House of Lords. Which of them do you favour, and why?

14. "The French system of parties has nothing in common with the system of parties in America or England." Mention the chief differences in the party organizations of these countries with their effects on the working of the constitutions.

15. Describe briefly the work accomplished by the League of Nations for the amelioration of social evils during the last seven years.

*Political Theory.*

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Attempt any five questions.)*

1. "The fundamental idea of Greek political philosophy, as we find it in Plato and Aristotle, is that the human mind can attain its full and proper life only in a community pervaded by a single mind, uttering itself consistently, though differently, in the life and action of every member of the community." Explain.

2. Trace the influence of Aristotle on the political thought of Mediæval Europe.

3. "Natural law," said Alexander of Hales in the thirteenth century, "ordains the equal freedom of all in the state of original nature, but according to the state of fallen nature it ordains that subjection and lordship are necessary for the constraint of evil." Comment on this with reference to the intellectual atmosphere and social ideas of the Middle Ages.

4. "Every man says to every other man, 'I authorize and give up my right of governing myself to this man (or this assembly of men) on this condition that thou give up thy right to him, and authorize all his actions in like manner.'" (*Hobbes*.) Explain the implications of the Social Pact made under such circumstances.

5. "The English people thinks itself free; but it is greatly mistaken; it is free only during the elections for members of Parliament; so soon as they are elected, the people is enslaved and becomes a zero." Explain and criticise the political philosophy underlying this statement of Rousseau.

6. According to Kant, Law (Recht) consists in "the possibility of harmonizing a general and reciprocal restraint with the liberty of each." Comment.

7. "The social nature of man finds expression in numerous religious, social, economic, and other groupings. Their essential functions are independent of state sovereignty." Examine the bearing of this view on Austin's theory of sovereignty.

8. Bosanquet argues that self-Government is possible only because, underlying the fluctuating temporary will, there is the Real Will, corresponding to what Green calls the Ideal Self. Comment.

9. What are the salient differences of doctrine and method between British socialism and Continental socialism?

10. Indicate the chief landmarks in the history of the cosmopolitan ideal from the days of the Stoics to the present age.

*(British History.)*

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Only five questions need be attempted.)*

1. Analyse the chief problems which confronted the Convention parliament in 1660.

2. How far was Charles II successful in carrying out his political aims.

3. Show how the histories of parties in William's and Anne's reigns affected the development of the machinery and methods of English Government.

4. "The Treaty of Utrecht secured the predominance of Great Britain in the New world." Discuss.

5. Account for the power and influence exercised by T. H. Polham, Duke of Newcastle.

6. Estimate the influence of Hanoverian interests on the English foreign policy during the 18th century

7. What were the principal objects of the foreign policy of the Younger Pitt?

8. "Time makes Castlereagh bigger and Canning less." Discuss the statement.

9. Give an account of the condition of England in the period from 1815 to 1830, and of the attitude of the Government towards popular discontents.

10. Trace the course of the struggle between the House of Lords and the Commons on the question of the control of taxation since the Restoration.

11. Examine the chief developments in the Irish problems in the years 1870—1914.

12. How far has the extension of the franchise really altered the distribution of political power in Great Britain during the 19th and 20th centuries?

(*Essay.*)

*Time—Three hours.*

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(1) In any great and civilised State, Democracy only knows itself through the co-operation of oligarchy.

(2) The interests of the citizen and the interests of the State are merely two names for one thing. The State lives only the life of the citizen, develops only in developing him.

(3) As before putting up a large building, the architect surveys and sounds the site to see if it will bear the weight, the wise legislator does not begin by laying down laws, good in themselves, but by investigating the fitness of the people, for which they are destined, to receive them.

(4) As Hegel declared the only lesson of history is that men learn nothing from history.

(5) The resurgence of nationalism in modern India has been a powerful dissolvent of mediæval notions of government and a factor in moulding the policy of the British Government to new standards.

(6) The Islamic political tree, judged by its fruit, has been a failure in India. (*J. N. Sarkar.*)

(*Khiljis and Tughlaqs.*)

*Time—Three hours.*

(*Answer Question 1 and four other questions ; Question 1 carries double marks, all other questions carry equal marks.*)

1. Comment on *any six* of the following :—

(i) The spiritless and rice-eating Hindustanis made a great noise but lost all their powers; Malik Chajju and his nobles took to flight, and dispersed. (*Barni.*)

(ii) 'If revenue officers,' the Qazi answered, 'appropriate revenue belonging to the treasury or receive bribes, then the ruler can inflict punishment upon them, either by fine or imprisonment: but it is not allowable to cut off hands for robbing the treasury.' (*Barni.*)

(iii) Alauddin now gave his commands that the 'New Mussalmans' who had settled in his territories should be destroyed; and they were to be so slain that they all perished on the same day.' (*Barni.*)

(iv) A spy showed Ainul Mulk a secret way into the fort and he fell upon Mahlak Deo 'before even his household gods were aware of it.' (*Khazainul Futuh.*)

(v) To this Khusrav Khan replied that if the Rai of Warangal was speaking the truth, he could have no objection to an ordeal. 'He should thrust his hands into hot oil, and if he sustains no injury from the heat, no suspicions will exist against him.' (*Nuh Siphar.*)

(vi) The officers of the Exchequer were ordered by Ghiasuddin Tughlaq not to assess more than one in ten or one in eleven upon 'ikras and other lands either by guess or computation. (*Barni*)

(vii) The Khwaja-i-Jahan believing the report of Malik to be correct, placed a son of Sultan Mohammad Shah upon the throne, and thus, through adverse fate, committed a blunder. (*Aff.*)

(viii) When Sultan Firoz came out very excited, he cried out in a fierce tone: 'Rai Bheru, give me the sword which thou hast in thy hand.' (*Aff.*)

(ix) Sultan Firoz showed great liberality in his grants of revenue and excited the cupidity of a host of expectants. (*Aff.*)

2. Critically examine Barni's estimate of Jalaluddin Khilji as a statesman. What were the causes of Jalaluddin's failure?

3. Give an account of the Muslim mystics who flourished during the reigns of the Khilji kings.

4. Explain and examine the measures inaugurated by Alauddin Khilji for regulating the status and position of the following sections of the people:—

(a) the official nobility,

(b) the merchants,

(c) the village headmen and landed aristocracy.

5. Describe Mubarak Shah Khilji's campaign against Deogir, and point out the shortcomings and defects of his Deccan policy.

6. 'There was less originality and more common-sense in the administrative policy of Mohammad bin Tughlaq than historians have generally supposed.' Discuss.

7. Briefly sketch the history of revenue administration during the period of the Khiljis and the Tughlaqs.

8. Give a short account of the principal rebellions against Mohammad bin Tughlaq. How far did he succeed in suppressing them? Illustrate your answer with a map.

9. Sketch the biographies of *any two* of the following:—

(a) Ilmas Beg Ulugh Khan.

(b) Malik Ainul Mulk Multani.

(c) Khwaja-i-Jahan Ahmad Ayaz.

*(Jahangir to Aurangzeb.)*

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—Answer Question 11 which carries double marks, and any four of the rest.

1. Discuss critically the responsibility of Nur Jahan for the troubles of Jahangir.

2. "... the concurrence of the two lines of evidence justifies the conclusion that by the end of Shah Jahan's

reign the economic system of the Mughal Empire had been strained almost to breaking point." Critically discuss the above statement.

3. How far is it true to say that the reactionary policy of Aurangzeb was the logical conclusion of the policy of Shahjahan?

4. Give a brief account of English travellers in India in the seventeenth century.

5. Compare and contrast the ideals and influence of the Sikh movement with those of the Marathas.

6. "Aurangzeb may have been a bigot, a fanatic, an ambitious or wrong-headed monarch, but in his character and conduct he was certainly infinitely in advance of his age." Comment on this.

7. "The literal interpretation of the Quranic law sets up a chronic antagonism between the rulers and the ruled, which has, in the end, broken up every Islamic State with a composite population. And the reign of Aurangzeb was to illustrate this truth in a form clear to the meanest intellect." Discuss the above statement, illustrating your answer with facts.

8. What efforts did Aurangzeb make to solve the North-West Frontier problem? How far was he successful in his policy?

9. Discuss very carefully the causes of the failure of Aurangzeb in the Deccan.

10. Describe the relations of the English with the Mughal Court in the period of Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

11. Write short but critical comments on *any four* of the following:—

(a) "It became manifest that if Dara Shikoh obtained the throne and established his power, the foundations of the faith would be in danger, and the precepts of Islam would be changed for the rant of infidelity and Judaism."

(b) "There was an old standing grievance in the Emperor's heart respecting Raja Jaswant's tribute, which was aggravated by these presumptuous proceedings of the Rajputs."

(c) "The designing rascal by sending presents and fruits of the country, and by his humbleness and submission conciliated Afzal Khan who fell into the snare."

(d) "The debasing state of slavery obstructs the progress of trade and influences the manners and mode of life of every individual."

(e) "The seventeenth century was a period of general decline of fine arts in India."

(f) "The Mugal administration was a system of organised brigandage."

(g) "Our country is with our sinews, and these can defend both it and our Lord."

(h) "I would rather be ranked among the 72 faithful companions who perished with the Khalif Hasan at Kerbela than with 22,000 traitors who overcame him."

*(Constitutional History of India.)*

*mc.—Three hours.*

*Attempt any five questions.*

1. Discuss the constitutional importance of the Pitt's India Act of 1784. How did it settle the difficulties which had arisen under the Regulating Act?

2. Describe the mode and extent of exercising legislative power in the three Presidencies prior to the establishment in India of one central legislative authority.

3. Describe the progress of legislative decentralisation in British India from 1861 to 1919.

4. "The leading case on the general powers of the Indian Legislature is *the Queen vs. Burah*." (*Ilbert*.) Critically discuss the case.

5. Discuss the chief results flowing from the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation which presented its report in 1909.

6. "The functions assigned to the Council of India were in some respects derived from the position previous-

ly held by the Court of Directors.' (*Crewe Committee's Report.*) Fully explain this proposition and trace the evolution of the Council of India from its earliest beginnings up to 1919.

7. "The absolute character of the supremacy of Parliament (over Indian affairs) may be judged from the fate of attempts that have occasionally been made to impugn it." (*M. C. Report.*) Discuss the "fate" of the "attempts" referred to and point out any recent modification of "the absolute character of the supremacy of Parliament."

8. In what sense can the Government of India Act, 1919, be said to be the natural and inevitable sequel to the long chapter of previous parliamentary legislation?

9. Trace the progress of financial devolution in British India from 1870 to 1904.

10. Summarise the causes and discuss the results of the working of dyarchy in India.

11. Describe briefly the recommendations of the Southborough Committee, and show how they were applied to central and provincial legislatures in India.

*(Revolutionary Europe.)*

*Time Three hours.*

*Answer five questions.*

1. "The improvements of the National Assembly are superficial, their errors fundamental." (*Burke.*) Discuss.

2. Criticise the domestic policy of the Convention, and show how it was influenced by the progress of the war.

3. Estimate the strength of the anti-revolutionary elements in France under the Directory and show how they were suppressed.

4. Discuss the causes of the failure of the second Coalition.

5. How far were the institutions of the Empire consistent with the ideals of the Revolution?

6. "Trafalgar was not only the greatest naval victory, it was the greatest and most momentous victory won either by land or by sea during the whole of the Revolutionary war." Discuss.

7. Examine the policy of Austria during the year 1813, and estimate its influence on the course of events.

8. Sketch the character and career of Talleyrand.

9. "The doctrines of the French Revolution did more than the victories of Napoleon to destroy the political system of the 18th century." Discuss this statement with special reference to Germany.

10. Write a brief account of Napoleon's relations with the Papacy from 1800 to 1814.

## POLITICAL SCIENCE.

*(Ancient and Mediæval Political Theory.)**Time—Three hours.*

*Only five questions need be attempted. At least two questions must be answered from Section B.*

## A.

1. "Until, then, kings are philosophers or philosophers are kings, cities will never cease from ill." (*Plato*.) Explain and discuss.

2. Describe the theory of the State as discussed in the Laws of Plato.

3. Explain the importance of the conception of nature in Greek political thought.

4. "The State is a plurality, which should be untied and made into a community by education." (*Aristotle*.) Discuss.

5. What are the chief contributions which the Republic of Plato has made to the science of politics?

6. "The virtue of the citizen must be relative to the constitution." (*Aristotle*.) Explain and discuss.

7. "The conditions in Aristotle's times were so different from those of to-day, that his views on the State are of mere antiquarian interest." Do you agree with this statement?

## B.

8. "Rome had neither a political philosophy nor any interest in the subject." "Political philosophy is no less indebted to Rome than to Greece." How can you reconcile these statements?

9. Examine the influence of St. Augustine on the political thought of the Middle Ages.

10. What arguments were adduced by mediæval writers for and against the divine origin of temporal power?

11. Discuss the claims of Defensor Pacis of Marsiglio of Padua to be regarded as the most original political treatise of the middle ages.

12. How did the conflict between the Empire and the Papacy influence the development of political theory?

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*(Modern Political Theory.)*

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Attempt any five questions.)*

1. "Each of us puts into a single mass his person and all his power under the supreme direction of the General Will; and we receive as a body each member as an indivisible part of the whole." What is the fundamental difference between this version of the Social Pact and (1) that of Hobbes, and (2) that of Locke?

2. "Burke was the founder of modern English conservatism." Explain.

3. "The true State, writes Miss Follett, "must gather up every interest within itself. It must take over many loyalties and find how it can make them one. I have all these different allegiances. I should indeed lead a divided and, therefore, uninteresting life if I could not unify them.....The true State has my devotion because it gathers up into itself the various sides of me, is the symbol of my multiple self, is my multiple self brought to significance, to self-realization." Comment.

4. In the course of an essay on True and False Nationalism, Professor Zimmern writes that "nationality is not a political question at all, not a question of sovereign Governments, armies, frontiers and foreign policy..... It is primarily and essentially a spiritual question and, in particular, an educational problem." Discuss.

5. In his "Democracy and Liberty," Lecky tries to prove that democracy, far from widening the bounds of liberty, would actually narrow them. Do you agree?

6. Savigny holds that law is the result of a varying, progressive, slow, and lengthy formation by society rather than of the arbitrary will of a lawgiver, and that the State is an organism, not a mechanism. Point out

the bearing of this view on the monistic and pluralistic theories of sovereignty.

7. "The child has already something of the family character, something of the national character, something of the civilised character which comes from human society. The community in which he lives pours itself in the language he learns and the social atmosphere he breathes. If morality consists in the fulfilment of self, it consists in the fulfilment of the relations of the social State." Discuss this view with reference to the individualism preached by Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer.

8. Trace the progress of collectivist thought from the age of Robert Owen to that of Karl Marx.

9. What are the dominant currents of political thought in England at the present day?

10. How far are Green and Bosanquet indebted to Hegel, and in what respect do they differ from him?

*(Ancient and Mediæval Political Institutions.)*

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer not more than five questions.*

1. Compare the Athenian Constitution of the time of Pericles with the contemporary constitution of Sparta, and show how the latter conforms to the type of a 'mixed constitution.'

2. To what extent did a system of international law exist among the city states of Greece?

3. Discuss the part played by the Tribunate in the struggle between the Orders.

4. Compare the administration of justice in Athens and Rome.

5. Give a brief account of the system of Roman provincial administration under the Republic, and show how it was modified under the Empire.

6. Estimate the part played by the Church (a) in establishing, (b) in counteracting the development of feudalism in Mediæval Europe.

7. Discuss the effects of the Norman Conquest on the development of English Law.

8. "It is in the semi-independent self-government of towns that popular government revives in Mediæval Europe, long before it obtains its partial share in the government of the mediæval nation." Discuss.

9. "Trace the principal stages in the development of Parliament in England from the Curia Regis, and indicate the causes that prevented a similar development in France.

10. Compare the extent to which the institutions of Greece, Rome, and Mediæval Europe tended to foster or restrict the liberty of the individual.

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*(Modern Constitutions.)*

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer any five questions.*

1. Compare the constitution, functions, and powers of the English House of Lords and the French Senate.

2. "The federal system is alone capable of preserving freedom in any great empire." Examine this view.

3. Describe the method of selecting the head of the State in (a) Switzerland, (b) Germany, (c) France, and compare the powers which he has when selected.

4. Discuss the functions and importance of the Opposition in the Parliamentary system of Government.

5. In what respects does the position of the Civil Service in India differ from that of the Civil Service in a country with a Parliamentary Government?

6. Which do you consider is more in consonance with the spirit of democracy—representation by areas or by social divisions or groups? Apply your conclusions to conditions in India at the present time.

7. What are the main difficulties in the way of establishing ministerial responsibility in a Parliamentary State with the "group system"?

8. Discuss the changes effected by the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms in the relations between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments.

9. Analyse the conditions which make possible the control of an electorate by a small body of professional politicians.

10. Describe the constitutional relations of the Secretary of State for India towards (a) Parliament, (b) the Authorities in India.

11. Trace the development of the relationship between the self-governing dominions and England from 1887 to 1926.

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(Administrations.)

*Time—Three hours.*

*Attempt three questions from each section.*

### Section A.

1. Describe the 'Central Executive' in England, and account for its efficiency.

2. Compare the English and Continental conceptions of Law and trace their respective effects on the public life of England and France.

3. Describe the judicial administration of any one of the 'major provinces' of India.

4. "In England the Treasury is the central department of the administration." Comment and illustrate.

5. Give an account of the organisation and working of (a) the colonial Office, (b) the War Office, and (c) the Admiralty.

6. What is the relation between the 'Native States' of India and the 'Paramount Power'? What elements of conflict does it contain?

7. Discuss the nature and extent of State control over 'higher education' in Germany, England and India.

### Section B.

8. Give an account of the experiments in 'municipal trading' made in England. Is it possible to draw any general conclusions from them?

9. To what extent and by what methods does the 'Central Government' control local Self-Governing bodies in England?

10. Compare the position and powers of the Mayor in France, England, and the United States of America.

11. Describe the composition and powers of the London Country Council, its methods of work, and its relation to the London Boroughs.

12. Give an account of the system of 'Local Self Government' in India and its relation to the Provincial Government.

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(Public Finance.)

*Time—Three hours.*

N. B.—Five questions only are to be attempted.

1. Are you in favour of greatly increasing the expenditures of the central and provincial governments for education, both literary and technical, for sanitation and prevention of disease, and for industrial and agricultural development? Is there any limit which can be laid down to such State activities?

2. Should properties owned by religious bodies be taxed, or exempted from taxation, irrespective of their use? Should properties used for religious purposes be taxed, or exempted from taxation, irrespective of their owners?

3. Show that the use of taxes for social and political purposes may have both good and bad results. Give examples.

4. Give roughly the main items of the budget of the United Provinces. Indicate which items have been increasing and which decreasing since 1921, and state the probable causes

5. Why does the Government of India issue loans at the same time for a few years and for very long periods? Why are there Government loans paying such different rates of interest? Why are some of the Governments loans issued below par? If a six per cent. loan is issued at ninety for five years tax-free, what is

its approximate yield? Should loans be issued tax-free?

6. Describe the main features of the Indian tax system. How would you overcome the present inequalities between taxation in urban and in rural areas?

7. Discuss the relative advantages and disadvantages of taxing lands and houses in municipalities (a) on the annual rental value, or (b) on the capital value or selling value. Should these taxes be levied on the occupier or on the landlord?

8. Discuss the incidence of the export duties on jute, explaining their reactions on the growers, the jute-mills, the exporters, the foreign importers, foreign jute mills, and foreign consumers, in the case of (a) export of raw jute, (b) export of finished jute cloth.

9. What classes escape taxation if property and capital are untaxed? What classes escape taxation if incomes are not taxed? Is it equitable to have taxes on both property and income? Give reasons for and against this double taxation.

10. Describe the administration and control of the taxing power and the spending power of the District Boards of the United Provinces or any other province.

11. Name four kinds of progressive taxation. To what extent would you have them applied in India? Indicate roughly the rates of taxation you would advocate for the various progressive taxes in India, if you found it necessary to introduce them, or to continue taxes now in force.

### *Economic Activities of the State.*

*Time—Three hours*

**Five questions only to be answered.**

1. What steps, if any, have been taken in India to meet the problem of Middle Class Unemployment in the country? Analyse carefully the *causes* of this trouble.

2. On what grounds would you justify "State-aid" to industries?

Describe the various methods of "State-aid" in operation in India.

3. What form of Social Insurance would you wish to see carried out in this country? Give reasons for your particular choice. What steps would you suggest in order to put your scheme on a working basis?

4. Give the salient features of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act. What amendments can you suggest to make the Act more beneficial without overburdening industry?

5. Describe carefully the conditions and circumstances that led to the passing of the Indian Factory Act of 1891. What were its main provisions?

6. To what extent is a government justified in disregarding commercial principles in the conduct of enterprises which, in the hands of private capitalists, would normally yield a profit?

7. Examine the grounds for State control of Foods and Drugs. State the position with regard to the Food Adulteration Acts in this or any other Province in British India. Suggest measures for improvement.

8. Discuss the policy of governmental intervention to limit profits (a) in general, (b) in special cases such as in wars or famines.

9. "The functions of Government are so varied and complex as to elude any simple classification. We cannot even draw a sharp distinction between the necessary and the optional functions; the necessities of governments are as variable as the necessities of individuals."

Comment. Can you suggest a classification that would meet the difficulty indicated?

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*(International Affairs.)*

*Time—Three hours.*

*Please answer five questions only.*

1. Give an account of the commercial enterprise and territorial expansion of the principal European Powers either in the Far East or in Africa, from 1898 till 1914.

2. Explain what is meant by the "Monroe Doctrine." To what extent did it control the foreign policy of the United States of America in the 20th century?

3. Discuss briefly the Sino-Japanese relations from 1894 to 1923, sketching the parts played by England, Russia, and the U.S.A. in China during this period.

4. Discuss briefly the constitution, functions, and work of the Permanent Court of International Justice at the Hague since 1919.

5. Discuss the principal causes of friction between Japan and the U.S.A. during the last twenty years, and suggest any remedies or solution for them.

6. Write a short history of the colonial conferences. Why was the idea of Imperial Federation dropped and what method of union between England and her colonies has been proposed for adoption in 1926 in the place of Imperial Federation?

7. What is meant by Economic Imperialism? What part did oil, rubber, and other raw materials play in the diplomacy of (a) England, (b) U.S.A. and (c) France, during the last ten years?

8. State the terms of the first and second Anglo-Japanese Alliances? Why have they been abandoned and what has taken their place?

9. Describe briefly the changes that were effected in the Washington Conference of 1922 which concern the Far East, the Pacific, and the question of naval armaments.

10. Write a short essay describing the important work accomplished by the League of Nations or the International Labour Office during the last seven years, with special reference to India.

*(International Law.)*

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Explain shortly the meaning of the following terms :—

*a) Postliminium, (b) Jus Angariae (right of angary).*

2. State the privileges and immunities of diplomatic agents.

3. Give an account of the jurisdiction which a sovereign State has over its merchant ships and those

on board them (a) on the High Seas, and (b) in the territorial waters of another State.

4. State the arguments for and against the theory that a State has an absolute right to control and prevent air-craft from crossing over its territory.

5. Expound the doctrine of "continuous voyage." How did it originate and to what extent was it developed during the last forty years?

6. Give an account of either (a) the responsibilities of a neutral for the acts of its subjects during war, or (b) the duties of a neutral as regards the use of its ports by war ships and prizes of a belligerent.

7. Explain the difference between the Anglo-American and the Continental doctrines concerning trade or other intercourse with the enemy.

*(Jurisprudence.)*

*Time—Three hours.*

**N.B.—More than six questions need not be attempted.**

1. "The obvious characteristic of law is that it is coercive." Explain, and state precisely your notion of positive law.

2. Is custom a source of law? What are the essential requisites of a valid custom?

Do you agree with the statement that legislation tends with advancing civilisation to become the nearly exclusive source of new law?

3. Develop the theme that the movement of society has been from status to contract.

4. "The History of Roman law is the history of the gradual supersession of the *Jus Civile* by the *Jus Gentium*." Explain.

5. "Judges interpret the law."

"Judges are law-makers."

What in your opinion is the true function of the judges in the development of law?

6. Write a short note on a "juristic person." Give examples.

7. Distinguish carefully between ownership and possession.

8. What is a legal right and a legal duty? Can there be absolute duties?

9. "International law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence." Discuss.

## **M. A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.**

### **ECONOMICS**

#### **FIRST PAPER.**

*Time – Three hours.*

*Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.*

1. What were the chief functions of craft guilds in mediæval England? Examine the causes that led to these guilds.

2. Describe the chief features of Indo-British trade during the seventeenth century and show how the peculiarities of this trade led to the formulation of definite economic theories in England.

3. England became the workshop of the world during the first half of the nineteenth century.

How did this come about?

4. Compare the rural conditions existing at present in India with those existing in England about 1760.

5. Examine the effect of the development of mechanical transport during the last fifty years on (a) English agriculture, and (b) Indian agriculture.

6. Give an account of the relations between the State and the railways in England during the period 1844–1921.

7. Trace the progress of the trade union movement in India and discuss the effect of the Indian Trade Unions Act of 1926 on the movement.

8. Has there been a decline of Indian handicrafts under the British rule? Give reasons for the changes that have occurred in these industries.

9. Sketch the history of the steel industry in India.

10. Describe the main changes in the Indian customs tariff from 1894 and note the chief defects of our present tariff system

#### SECOND PAPER

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Answer any five questions. All carry equal marks).*

1. The real limits to concentration of capital and labour in single businesses as distinct from single plants are not to any large extent considerations of technical production but of administration and of market. Why differentiate between single businesses and single plants? How can one argue that technological considerations are not the limiting factors? Is administration or is market the main limiting factor?

2. Name and describe briefly several kinds of businesses and organisations performing marketing functions, or holding an important place in *commercial distribution*. Mention what phase of marketing functions each performs

3. State three different methods of remunerating workmen at rates varying according to the speed with which their work is executed and discuss their relative advantages and disadvantages (*a*) as compared with each other; (*b*) as compared with a fixed rate per hour.

4. Give illustrations of specialisation in the use of land, both rural and urban, and explain the economies which result from it in agriculture, in manufacture and in transportation.

5. What are the factors which the purchase manager of a large manufacturing concern should bear in mind in the purchase and storing of raw materials to meet effectively and efficiently the daily demands of the production department? Why is it considered necessary for the success of a concern that the purchase, sales, and production managers should co-operate with each other?

6. It is sometimes said that scientific management brings in a more impersonal administration of workers.

Do you think that this is true? Mention several of the problems attacked, the methods used, and the results obtained by scientific management.

7. What commercial and industrial changes would result from (a) a great increase in the motor transport, (b) the development of a network of inter-urban electric railways. Which do you think would materially help to develop our province both commercially and industrially?

8. To what extent do (1) the technical expert, (2) the financier, and (3) the promoter influence (a) the apportionment of social energy among various industries and industrial plants, and (b) the conduct of operations within an industrial unit?

9. Compare the efficiency in production of a group of labourers united in co-operative effort with the efficiency of those working under a "soulless corporation."

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Five questions only to be answered.]

1. Give a careful and considered statement of the quantitative theory of the value of money and state and examine the principal arguments brought against this theory.

2. What is credit? Describe its nature and the forms in which it is expressed. Explain its economic effects. Give examples to show how credit influences the production and distribution of wealth.

3. 'The issue of paper money by the Treasury since 1914 has tended to undo the great work of Sir Robert Peel.'

Examine this statement with special reference to the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928.

4. Write a history of the growth of paper currency in India and bring out carefully the salient changes that have taken place in the present century up to the proposals made by the Hilton Young Royal Commission of 1926.

5. What is meant by the 'elasticity' of a system of currency? Illustrate your answer from the recent history of the currency systems of India, England, and Germany.

6. 'Bank loans create deposits.' (*Hartley Withers*). Discuss and examine the controversy regarding this statement.

7. What are the functions of central banks? Criticize the proposal for a Central or Reserve Bank for India with reference to each function mentioned by you.

8. A bill is drawn in London, payable in Calcutta, three months after date. Enumerate the various circumstances which will affect its price, if negotiated in London on the day of its date.

9. Investigate the connexion, if any, between banking policy and cyclical fluctuations in trade.

10. Discuss the structure and functions of the Money market and the Stock exchange. Explain Bank Rate and Market Rate and show their mutual relations. Can you explain why London is generally recognized as the world's monetary Clearing House?

11. What is the importance of the Underwriter in the investment of capital?

Enumerate the influences affecting the prices of Stock Exchange securities.

Why do industrials move sometimes in the opposite direction to gilt edged securities?

#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

**Five questions only to be answered ; at least two from each section.**

#### Section A.

1. Discuss the incidence of the import duties on cotton goods and on motor cars on the producers, the exporters, the importers, and the consumers.

2 " Generally, though not necessarily, the burden of the rich is lessened, that of the poor increased, by the

use of loans rather than taxes." Critically examine this statement.

3. Give the principal sources of income and the main items of expenditure of the Government of India. What changes, if any, would you wish to effect? State your reasons clearly in either case.

4. How are Municipal Budgets prepared and passed in the United Provinces? What control does the Provincial Government exercise over the Municipalities in this matter? Have you any comments to offer?

5. Describe the sanitary services performed by the Public Health Department in the United Provinces. In what direction would you wish these services to be extended? How are moneys obtained for the maintenance of these services?

#### Section B.

6. What steps, if any, have been taken in India to meet the problem of Middle Class Unemployment in India? Analyse the *causes* of this trouble.

7. What form of Social Insurance would you wish to see carried out in this country? Give reasons for your particular choice. What steps would you suggest in order to put your scheme on a working basis?

8. Give the history of Mining Legislation in this country for the protection of the employees up to date. In what directions is further legislation desirable?

9. Under what conditions, if any, do you think that the Government is justified in subsidising particular branches of production? Supply your illustrations from Indian examples.

10. Examine the reasons for State control of Food and Drugs. State the position with regard to the Food Adulteration Acts in this or in any other Province in British India. Suggest measures for improvement.

**M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION 1929.****ECONOMICS.****FIRST PAPER.**

*Time—Three hours.*

*Attempt five questions only.*

1. "The erroneous belief that land bears only rent and that other instruments bear only interest is to a large extent responsible for the narrow definitions of capital which are so often given and which are so framed as specifically to exclude land." (*Fisher*.) Discuss the nature of capital and income in the light of the above remarks, explaining the sense in which you think these terms should be used.

2. Explain fully the concept of national dividend. Discuss how economic welfare is related to national dividend, and describe how the latter can be measured.

3. Trace the history of the doctrine of population and explain why it has assumed new importance since the last war. Examine the possibilities of maintaining an increasing population (a) in England, and (b) in India on the existing standard of comfort in the near future

4. "Accumulation necessarily increases production and as necessarily increases consumption." Discuss this statement and examine the relation between accumulation, production, and consumption. What meanings do you attach to the terms over-production, under consumption, and over-saving?

5. "We must allow for the existence of non-competing groups." Explain the modifications necessitated by this factor in the theories of values and wages.

6. "The rate of interest is itself a sort of price and plays a central role in the theory of other prices." Explain this statement and describe the effects of a fall in the rate of interest on rent, wages, and profits. What is the effect of a change in the purchasing power of money on the rate of interest?

7. Discuss the validity of the view of some American economists that profits are of the nature of rent. Is there a concept of "no profit employer" corresponding to the concept of "no rent land?" Bring out clearly the differences between wages and profits.

8. Explain the difficulties of public control of monopolies, illustrating your answer by a reference to the methods which have been tried for this purpose from time to time. How can these difficulties be minimised?

9. Explain the various causes of industrial fluctuations and suggest remedies for mitigating them.

10. Examine critically the validity of Pareto's Law.

11. Examine the effects on rent (a) of improvements in agriculture, (b) of improvements in transportation, (c) of improvements in manufacturing.

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## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Five questions only are to be attempted.*

1. "What is known as the Mercantilistic doctrine was essentially the theoretic counterpart of the practical activities of the time, and nations and governments were led to it not by any form of scientific thought but by the force of outward circumstances and the observation of facts which lay on the surface." Explain, giving the chief Mercantilistic doctrines. Briefly criticise the doctrines.

2. Write brief explanatory and critical notes on the writings of any four of the following: Carey, Thomas Aquinas, Thomas Munn, Friedrich List, Walter Bagehot, Walker, Gossen, Lauderdale, and Gournay.

3. "That able but wrong-headed man, David Ricardo, shunted the car of economic science on to a wrong line, a line, however, on which it was further urged towards confusion by his equally able and wrong-headed admirer John Stuart Mill," Give the economic

views of Jevons and state how far he was justified in his criticism.

4. Clearly state the doctrine of *Laissez faire* and discuss the causes that led to its decline. Name some of the important men who denounced it as well as some legislative measures that pointed to its decline in England.

5. Give an account of the Early Nineteenth Century Socialism *either* in England *or* in France. Criticise the views of the socialistic writers of the time in the country you choose.

6. "Karl Rodbertus has probably exerted more direct influence on economic thought than any other socialistic writer, unless it be Marx." Give the theories of Rodbertus and explain the above quotation. In what respects did Rodbertus differ from Marx?

7. Trace the development of the theories of interest and profits.

8. Discuss the place of Alfred Marshall and Henry Sidgwick in the history of economic thought. Give a critical estimate of their contributions.

9. Give a brief account of (1) the subsistence theory of wages, (2) Neo-Malthusianism, and (3) the Austrian School.

10. Explain the chief theories of the guild socialists. How far have their theories been tried in Soviet Russia, and with what results?

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### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer one question from Part A and four questions from Part B.*

#### Part A.

1. Discuss the difficulties connected with the recruitment of labour for the Tea Gardens in Assam. Do you consider that any restrictions should be imposed

on the immigration of labour from other provinces into Assam?

2. Describe, in detail, the nature of the housing problem in Bombay and discuss the action taken by the mill-owners and the Government of Bombay for the improvement of the housing conditions of the workers in the Bombay textile mills.

### Part B.

3. Describe the constructive functions of trade unionism in England.

How far have these functions been developed by the trade union movement in India?

4. To what extent is unemployment a feature of the Indian Industrial system? Discuss the advisability of establishing unemployment exchanges in India.

5. Discuss the extent to which the system of fining is prevalent in India. On what lines do you consider legislation is desirable for the control and regulation of fines in industrial establishments?

6. What provision does the Indian Factories Act make for the health and safety of the workers? What other measures would you suggest for the prevention of industrial accidents?

7. Describe, in detail, the working of the joint Industrial Councils in England. How far have these councils been successful in promoting industrial efficiency and in securing better relations between Capital and Labour.

8. What were the circumstances which led to the passing of the Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act 1927? Discuss the important changes introduced by this Act in the law applicable to trade unions in England.

9. What do you consider to be the main objects of a scheme of profit-sharing? Discuss the comparative advantages of the different methods of profit-sharing and consider which of these methods would be most suitable for the iron and steel industry in India.

10. "Our general conclusion on welfare work as at present carried on in India is that it is a delusion and a snare."

How far do you consider that the above conclusion is justified?

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FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Only five questions to be attempted.)*

1. What are the areas in India which are specially subject to "soil erosion." ? Give an idea of the efforts so far made to stop "soil erosion." Which of these methods do you prefer ? Give reasons.

2. "Of the three methods of obtaining varieties superior to those ordinarily grown, selection is that which still, in general, offers the greatest possibilities in Indian condition." (*Agricultural Commission*.)

Comment upon the above statement.

3. What is the difference between a Demonstration Farm and a Demonstration Plot ? Discuss their respective merits ? Which of these two would you recommend to carry the agricultural improvements to the average cultivator, and why ?

4. "The prosperity of Indian agriculture is closely linked with the improvement of livestock." (*Agricultural Commission*.) Discuss the statement, and outline in brief the policy to be pursued to bring about the desired result.

5. Indicate briefly the organisation of the Civil Veterinary Department in any Province of India, bringing out clearly the relationship between this Department and the Local Bodies, such as Municipal Committees and the District Boards.

6. Give an idea of the existing organizations for the marketing of agricultural produce in India, bringing out clearly the part played by co-operative marketing

in the major Provinces. In what directions do the existing organizations need change or further development?

7. Estimate the existing system of land-tenures in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, or the Central Provinces, from the point of view of encouragement that it offers to the landholder and the cultivator respectively to invest capital in the improvement of their lands.

8. In the general development of rural life what part, if any, have the local authorities, such as the District and Local Boards, so far played? Could you suggest the directions in which the activities of local authorities could be increased with advantage?

9. Give an idea of the existing relations of Municipal and District Committees to the Provincial Government in matters of (1) Taxation, and (2) Loans, in the United Provinces or the Central Provinces.

10. What are the objects of framing building regulations in cities? What type of building regulations do Indian cities prescribe?

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#### FIFTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[*All questions carry equal marks. Answer five questions only. At least two questions out of the last four must be answered.*]

1. Suppose you want to make an intensive economic survey of a group of villages in the Allahabad District. About what problems in particular would you collect the information, and how would you proceed with the inquiry?

2. (a) What precautions should be taken to avoid biassed errors in statistical investigations?

(b) Prove that the error in an arithmetic average of several estimates is the sum of the errors of these estimates, when each is multiplied by the ratio of the corresponding estimate to the sum of the estimates.

3. What do you know about the different crop forecasts issued by the Department of Commercial

**Intelligence and Statistics in India?** Explain the general method of preparing these fore-casts, and show how they can be made more accurate.

4. (a) What kinds of mistakes are generally made in interpreting statistical data?

(b) Point out the ambiguities, fallacies, or mistakes, if any, in the following statements:—

- (i) There are two hundred employees in a certain printing press in Allahabad. Their daily earnings are about twelve annas per man on an average. Their total earnings are therefore Rs. 54,750.
- (ii) College *A* is better than College *B*, because in the last examination 70 per cent. of the candidates from College *A* were declared successful, while only 65 per cent. passed from College *B*. (Total number of candidates appearing from College *A* was 20 and from College *B* was 150.)
- (iii) During the last twenty years, the imports of foreign merchandise in India increased both in quantity and value, therefore the economic condition of people in India is much better than before.
- (iv) A smaller number of people now come to famine relief works when a famine is declared in any part of the country. Therefore the condition of people is much better than before.

5. Write brief explanatory notes on *any five* of the following:—

- (i) Galton's method of finding the median.
- (ii) Corrected Death-Rate.
- (iii) Cyclical Fluctuations.
- (iv) Dr. Fisher's Ideal Formula for Index Numbers.

- (v) The Harmonic Mean.  
 (vi) The Coefficient of Contingency.  
 (vii) The Normal yield.

6. From the figures given in the following table, calculate the coefficient of correlation between the area under cotton and its price:—

Year.	Area under cotton in India.		Price of cotton.
	(Lakhs of Acres.)		(per candy of 784 lbs.) Rs.
1914—15	..	152	193
1915—16	..	114	300
1916—17	..	138	413
1917—18	..	154	594
1918—19	..	144	676
1919—20	..	153	549
1920—21	..	141	329
1921—22	..	117	483
1922—23	..	136	481
1923—24	..	154	659

7. From the figures given below calculate the Coefficient of Association between literacy and crime for each sex:—

	Males.	Females.
	(1923-24.)	(1923-24.)
Total number of persons in U.P..	2,37,87,745	2,15,88,042
Total number of literates in U.P..	15,56,626	1,32,226
Total number of convicts in U.P..	28,861	717
Total number of literate convicts in U.P.	1,438	5

Can you draw any conclusions from these figures and from the Coefficients of Association?

8. (a) Explain the algebraic and the graphic method of interpolation.

(b) The following table gives the population of India during the last six censuses :—

1872	..	20,62 Lakhs.
1881	..	25,39
1891	..	28,73
1901	..	29,41
1911	..	31,52
1921	..	31,89

Estimate the population of India in 1919. Please note that the influenza epidemic was responsible for the death of about 80 lakhs of people in 1918.

9. From the table given below draw a curve on a logarithmic scale, showing the deficit of food grains in India from 1911-12 to 1917-18.

(In millions of tons.)

Year.	Quantity of food grains required for human consumption.	Total yield of food grains.	Quantity of food grains required for seed.	Wastage of food grains	Net exports of food grains to foreign countries.	Quantity of food grains required for cattle.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1911-12	.. 48.5	67.1	2.14	6.7	5.1	13.7
1912-13	.. 48.7	63.7	2.13	6.4	5.5	12.8
1913-14	.. 48.9	58.2	2.02	5.8	4.2	12.1
1914-15	.. 49.7	62.7	2.18	6.3	2.5	13.8
1915-16	.. 49.4	63.8	2.17	6.7	2.4	14.2
1916-17	.. 49.7	70.1	2.24	7.0	2.9	14.3
1917-18	.. 50.0	68.9	2.28	6.9	4.5	14.2

What conclusions do you draw from the study of the above figures ?

## SIXTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer Questions 1, 2 and 3 and any two of the remaining questions All questions carry equal marks.]

1. Set out below is the B/S. as on 31st December, 1906, of Messrs. Black and White, who are equal partners:—

	£		£
To Capital		By Lands and	
		Buildings ..	22,065
J. Black ..	30,000	„ Machinery and	
		Plant ..	12,800
W. White ..	20,000	„ Stock ..	10,760
To Sundry Cre-			
ditors ...	3,700	„ Sundry Debtors	4,250
		„ Cash at Bank	2,750
		„ Investments ...	1,075

A Limited Co., with a nominal capital of £100,000, in Ordinary shares of £1 each, was formed to acquire and carry on the business. The vendors guaranteed the debts, and agreed to pay off the creditors. The Company took over the whole concern with the exception of the cash and investments, the purchase price being agreed at £60,000. The vendors were paid as to £50,000 in fully paid Ordinary shares, and as to the balance in cash. The balance of the share capital was taken up by the public and fully paid up. Show the entries to close the books of the old firm and to open those of the new Company.

2. From the following particulars given below, draw up the Branch Account or Accounts in the Head Office books. The goods sent to the Branch have been invoiced at cost, and the Branch makes both cash and credit sales:—

	£.	s.	d.
Goods received from Head Office ..	2,517	16	8
Returns to Head Office .. ..	42	0	0
Stock, 1st January .. ..	625	13	4
Ready Money Sales. .. ..	1,608	11	5

	£.	s.	d.
Six months' Credit sales to 30th June .	2,976	14	2
Allowances to Customers .. .	13	8	11
Discounts allowed to Customers .	132	5	6
Bad Debts .. .	218	6	3
Rent, Rates, and Taxes .. .	108	12	7
Returns from Customers .. .	28	11	4
Wages and Salaries .. .	294	6	8
Debtors, 1st January .. .	1,475	9	10
Stock 30th June .. .	595	15	6
Sundry Expenses .. .	63	12	5
Cash received on Ledger Accounts .	2,516	14	2
Debtors, 30th June .. .	1,542	17	10

3. Prepare the Statement of Affairs and the Deficiency Account of Messrs. Jones & Co. on 31st December.

The firm commenced business on 1st January, five years ago, with a capital of £25,000. The trading, after charging Interest upon Capital at £1,000 a year, resulted in a Profit for the first year of £602, and in Losses in the subsequent respective years of £370, £450, £500, and £700. The Drawings of the Partners were at the rate of £900 a year; and £1,500 had been expended during the five years upon Patents and Experiments, and at the date of Bankruptcy stood in the books at that sum. Unsecured Creditors, £15,050; creditors partly secured, £19,080 (holding security, as stated by the books, of the value £18,100, but which is only estimated to realise £8,000); Creditors for Wages, Taxes, etc., £500; Bills Receivable discounted, £2,060 (upon which it is estimated there will be a liability of £280); Stock-in-Trade, £10,000 (which is estimated to realise £8,000); Book Debts, Good, £7,800; Doubtful and Bad, £650 (estimated to realise £178); Land and Buildings, £8,000 (estimated to realise, £5,000); Machinery and Plant, £12,500 (estimated to realise £500); Cash in hand, £2.

4. Explain and illustrate the nature and construction of an "Adjustment Account."

5. The following is the Trial Balance of the X Railway Co. after the completion of the Revenue Account for the half-year ended 31st December :—

	£		£
$\frac{1}{2}\%$ Preference Stock ...	300,000	General Stocks, on hand...	10,000
Ordinary Stock ...	500,000	Traffic Accounts due to Company	10,000
4% Debenture stock	200,000		
Lines open for traffic ...	851,950	Due from other Companies ...	1,000
Lines in Course of Construction ...	5,000	Sundry Outstanding A/c's Dr. ...	4,000
Lines not commenced	50	Debts due to other Companies ...	500
Working Stock (Engines, Carriages, etc ...	130,000	Sundry Tradesmen, etc. Cr. ...	20,000
Contribution to Joint Lines ...	50,000	Fire Insurance Fund... ..	1,500
Premiums on stock	25,000	Superannuation Fund... ..	5,000
Purchase of Grand Canal ...	5,000	Balance to the credit of Net Revenue Account	20,000
Cash at Bank ...	5,000		

Prepare the Balance Sheet.

6. (a) It is usual for preliminary expenses to appear in a Company's Balance Sheet during the first few years of its existence. What justification is there for the practice, and what different kinds of expenditure come fairly under this heading?

(b) How would Premiums received on the issue of the capital of a limited company be dealt with in the books? Give your reasons.

7. Describe briefly the books of account which you would expect to find in use in a bank. State what the "General Ledger" of a bank should contain, and what information you would expect it to afford.

## SEVENTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours*

*Answer any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.  
Use diagrams whenever desirable.*

1. Explain the difference between the marginal increment of utility and the marginal degree of utility, and illustrate it by the following problem ;—

Suppose the total utility of wheat is represented by

$$U = 60x - x^2$$

where  $x$  = maunds of wheat purchased, and the total utility of shoes is given by

$$U = 40y - \frac{3}{2}y^2$$

where  $y$  = pairs of shoes purchased. If a merchant wishes to invest Rs. 52 in buying these two commodities, how much of each would he buy when the price of wheat is Rs. 6 per maund and the price of shoes Rs. 2 per pair ; when wheat is Rs. 4 per maund and shoes Rs. 3 per pair ? Will the arithmetical solution be different (using marginal increments of the total utility) from the algebraic solution ?

2. Let the utility functions of  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  all have the form

$$U = c + \log q_1^2 + \log q_2^3 + \log q_3^4 + \log m$$

where  $q_1$ ,  $q_2$ , and  $q_3$  are the quantities possessed after exchange of three commodities,  $x_1$ ,  $x_2$ , and  $x_3$ , and  $m$  is the quantity of money not spent. When they meet in the market, they possess the following quantities of

	$x_1$	$x_2$	$x_3$	Money.
$A$ possesses	40	3	1	22
$B$ "	4	30	1	16
$C$ "	4	3	30	10

If there is free competition, find the quantities exchanged, and the wealth of each person measured in money at the exchange prices.

What is the least quantity of money which could have changed hands, there being no credit? How much money has probably changed hands?

3. *Either,*

(a) Suppose the same conditions as in Question 2, but now  $A$  has the monopoly of  $x_1$ . Find  $A$ 's supply curve and the demand curve of  $B$  and  $C$  for  $x_1$ . Find the monopoly price of  $x_1$  and the monopoly gains of  $A$ .

*Or,*

(b) Let  ${}_aU = c_a \log a q_1^2 a q_2$

Let  ${}_bU = c_b \log b q_1^2 b q_2$ .

Of  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  let

$A$  possess 14 and 8 and let

$B$  " 2 " 8 respectively.

and let  $A$  monopolize  $x_1$ .

Find the price of  $x_1$ , the quantity sold, and the monopoly gains of  $A$ .

4. Prove that the lowest average cost lies on the marginal cost curve and corresponds to the point where a line through the origin touches the total cost curve.

Let 
$$\mu = \beta^n e^{-\beta^m}$$

be the total cost curve for short periods, where  $\mu$  = total cost,  $x$  = quantity produced,  $\beta$  is a parameter varying with scale of production, and  $n$  and  $m$  are positive constants. Prove that in the long run we have increasing, constant, or decreasing cost according as  $n$  is greater than, equal to, or less than  $m$ .

5. Let a man working alone obtain  $x$  seers of food daily by spending  $t$  hours of labour combined with  $y$  units of capital in such a way that  $x = 2t^{1/3}y^{1/3}$ .

Suppose also that the  $y$  units of capital are maintained and kept ready for use by  $\lambda$  hours of labour daily, so related that  $y = 8\lambda^{1/3}$ .

His utility function is

$$U = c \log + x^2 s^2 a.$$

where  $s$  = hours of sleep,  $a$  = hours of amusement, leisure, etc., and  $x$  = seers of food consumed daily. Assuming that

$$s + a + t + \lambda = 24 \text{ hours}$$

find out how many hours daily will be devoted to sleep,

play, work, and production (or repair) of capital; also how much food will be produced and its price in terms of hours of labour.

6. Let 
$$r_m = \frac{180}{(y-3)^2 + y}$$

be the equation of diminishing returns, where  $r_m$  = marginal return in maunds, and  $y$  = units of labour and capital. Draw the curve on graph paper, and from this graph find out approximately the economic rent in terms of grain (*a*) when a unit of labour and capital costs 4 maunds, (*b*) when it costs 2 maunds. If the grain has to be taken to a city 40 miles away and it costs one-half seer per mile for every maund transported, what will be the grain rent payable in the city in cases (*a*) and (*b*)?

7 Explain and criticise the hypothesis of Mitscherlich concerning diminishing returns, and discuss the relationship between mathematical economics and statistics

8. Let the supply and demand schedules of two villages for wheat be as follows :—

VILLAGE A. SEERS OF WHEAT.		Price per seer in Annas.	VILLAGE B. SEERS OF WHEAT	
Supply.	Demand.		Supply.	Demand.
3,200	20	16	1,200	1,200
2,880	40	14	1,050	1,800
2,560	80	12	900	2,500
2,240	160	10	750	3,300
1,920	320	8	600	4,200
1,600	640	6	450	5,200
1,280	1,280	4	300	6,300
960	2,560	2	150	7,500

Find the price of wheat in the two villages and the quantity transported if the costs of transportation between them is 2 annas per seer. Compare their economic welfare measured in terms of money with that

which they would have had if there had been no transportation.

9. Prove by means of diagrams that there is always a tendency for each firm to obtain a monopoly of its own district in industries where the average cost of production continually decreases as the scale of production increases. Show that the area of the district over which the monopoly extends may be increased by means of local discrimination in prices and by discriminating railway rates.

10. Explain the effects of consumers' monopoly on price in industries operating under increasing, constant, and decreasing cost. Give a mathematical expression for the monopoly gains in such cases.

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#### ELEVENTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N. B.—Answer any **five** questions.

1. On what grounds would you justify the existence of welfare work within the modern industrial system? How far does the future of large-scale industry depend upon the growth of welfare work in the United Provinces?

2. Point out the importance of the housing problem in Cawnpore. What methods do you advocate for solving the question of housing industrial labour? Illustrate your answer from your personal knowledge, if any, of these conditions.

3. "City planning is not merely a question of engineering and architecture; it affects deeply the lives of citizens in more ways than one." Bring out the truth of this statement, with special reference to industrial or manufacturing towns. Illustrate your answer from foreign and Indian examples.

4. "Infant mortality is the most sensitive index we possess of social welfare and sanitary administration." Discuss this in relation to our industrial centres, and show what measures are being taken by Government, by public organizations, and by employers to combat infant

mortality. Have you any suggestions to offer in this connection ?

5. Analyse the difficulties of the Food and Diet question of the industrial worker in the United Provinces and contrast them with those of the village day labourer (the landless labourer). Have you any solutions for their difficulties ?

6. "If once in every two or three months a man could have two or three days off, it would prove the finest medicine, much better than a bonus as extra pay." Examine the abuses of methods of payment of wages to industrial workers ; also abuses in expenditure of their wages.

What remedies have been suggested.

7. How would you meet the evils of the grog-shop and the brothel in our industrial centres ? In what ways have welfare workers or employer tried to improve the the labourer's use of their leisure hours and days ?

8. Discuss the question of "Adult Education " or "Continuation schools " in relation to our working population. What methods do you consider most suitable to conditions in the United Provinces ?

9. Analyse the causes of accidents in our Indian mines and factories. To what extent has the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act brought about an improvement ? What further measures would you wish to be introduced ?

#### ELEVENTH PAPER.

*Time - Three hours.*

*Answer any five questions.*

1. What have been the causes of over-financing in the primary societies in some provinces ? What have been its consequences ?

2. Fully examine the machinery of financial control supervision and reorganisation of the primary societies in (a) the United Provinces, (b) Bengal, and (c) Madras

3. How far is the problem of uneconomic holdings been tackled in India by (a) consolidation, and (b) joint cultivation societies ?

4. Indicate the main features of (a) a co-operative irrigation society, (b) a co-operative cattle insurance society, and (c) a co-operative dairy.

5. Examine the advantages of a Land Mortgage Bank, and indicate some of the main difficulties of the scheme.

6. How would you distinguish long and short-term loans ? Show that the failure to distinguish these represents one of the most unsatisfactory features of the movement in India.

7. Give examples of societies for cottage industrialists in this province. Show the methods of their working and indicate the lines of expansion.

8. How would you exactly measure the success or failure of the co-operative movement in a certain tract ? Discuss such criteria by reference to actual conditions in any area of which you may have personal knowledge.

9. To what extent can co-operative solve the Indian social problem ?

**M A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.****HINDI.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.**(Questions 3 and 5 are compulsory : of the others only three may be attempted.)**(Unless expressly specified, answers may be given in English or Hindi.)*

1. Comment on the statement that Bhushan delights more in painting the *bhayanaka* rasa (the terrible) rather than the *vira* rasa (the heroic), illustrating your remarks by apt quotations from the text book.

2. Describe the circumstances which made Aurangzeb 'pour out all vials of his wrath against the devoted Mewar' and give a full account of the engagement in the Naen defile (the Nanwara) of Raj Bilas.

3. Explain fully in Hindi with reference to the context *any three* of the following passages :—

- (a) पग्यो रघुवंशी अरीसेन जाड़ी ।  
 हूतौ बाल बेसं मघं लज्ज डाड़ी ॥  
 बिना लज्ज पणै मघी हुंढि पिण्डी ।  
 मनौ डिम्भइ जानि कै मोन कण्डी ॥  
 परे हिन्दु मेच्छं उलटथे पलटथी ।  
 करै रंभ भैरं ततटथे ततटथी ॥  
 गहे अन्व द्विं बरं जे कराली ।  
 मनो नालकट्टे कि सोभै मृनाली ॥

- (b) परम बिरोधी अवरोधी हूँ रहत सब,  
 दीनत के दानि दिन हीनन की होम है ।

अधिक अनंत आप सोहत अनंत अति,  
 असरन सरननि राखिबो को नेम है ।  
 दुतभुक हित मति ओपति बसत हिय,  
 जदपि जलेश गंगा जल ही सो प्रेम है ।  
 केसौदास राजा बीरसिंह देब देखि कहैं,  
 रुद्र है समुद्र है कि साहेब सलेम है ॥

- (८) कूरम कमल, कमधुज है कदमफूल,  
 गौर है गुलाब राना केतकी बिराज है ।  
 पांडरि पंवार जुही सोहत है चन्द्रावल  
 सरसबुँ देला सो चमेली साजबाज है ।  
 भूषण भजत मुचकुंद बड़गुजर है ।  
 बचेले बसन्त सख कुसुम समाज है ।  
 लेह रस ऐतेन को पैठि न सकत अहे,  
 अलि औरंगजेब चम्पा सिवराज है ॥

- (९) रोमी मुहँरत्ता घेरि सुघत्ता,  
 भय भयभित्ता चलचित्ता ।  
 अल्लह उचरेता, असुर उधंता,  
 खड्ग खंता मदमत्ता ।  
 तक्क गिरिगत्ता सरन असत्ता,  
 मन सुमिरत्ता तियपुत्ता ।  
 बिसरे सुधिबत्ता केतनुखित्ता,  
 तरु तरु लिता बिलपत्ता ॥

- (e) पाई गननायक सौं तैंही गननायकता,  
 त्योंही दिगपाल दिगपालता प्रतीति की ।  
 तेज पायो रवि ते' मजेज सतमख पास,  
 अघनी कौ भोगिबो अधिक नाथ नीति की ।  
 सीतलाई ससि ते' पवित्रताई पावकते',  
 लाज पाईं सिंधु तैं सुनोति बेद रीति की ।  
 सूदन अभीति सरवच्चता सुबुद्धि सूजा  
 दानी जगदीस बिधि तोही जंग जीति की ॥

4. तिरिया तैल हमीर-हठ चढ़ै न दूजीबार ।

What is the peculiarity in the हठ (hatha) of Hammir which holds him up to the admiration of posterity? Can you explain how this peculiarity is an essential ingredient of modern Hindu religion?

5. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes where necessary :

- (a) हेली देत आये बगमेला ज्यों रहेला बीर,  
 मैदान गढ़ी के तीर सुभट महारथी ।  
 तेई काटि डारे कंड मुंड भुंड हारै दै  
 चमुंडन अहारे भौ प्रसंग युद्ध पारथी ।  
 रुधिर के थोर परे बोच असरारे पारे,  
 रविजा मिलाप को सुरेश भयो सारथी ।  
 सूदन सुजातसिंह विक्रम निधान महि  
 जान बान गंगा को करी क्रवान भारथी ।
- (b) गगन मंडल के बीच मे जहां सोहंगम डोरि ।  
 सबद अनाद होत है सुरत लगी तहँ मोरि ॥

कबीर कमल प्रकाशिया ऊगा निर्मल सूर ।  
 रैन अंधेरी मिटि गई बाजै निर्मल तूर ॥  
 सुन्न मंडल में घर किया बाजै सबद रसाल ।  
 रोम रोम दीपक भया प्रगटे दीन दयाल ॥  
 कबीर सबद सरीर में बिनगुन बाजै तांत ।  
 बाहर भीतर रमिरहा ताते छूटी भ्रांत ॥

- (c) जेठ जरीं जस भुनहिं लुआरा ।  
 उठहिं बौडरा परहिं अंगारा ॥  
 बिरह गाज हनुमत है जागा ।  
 लंका दाह करै तन लागा ॥  
 चारों पवन झकोरैं आगी ।  
 लंका दाह पलंका लागी ॥  
 दह भइ स्याम नदी कालिन्दी ।  
 बिरह की आग कठिन अस मुंदी ॥  
 गिरि समुद्र ससि मेघरवि,  
 सहि न सके यह आगि ।  
 महमद सती सराही जरै  
 जो अस पिय लागि ॥

6. Describe the position and functions of the *Guru* according to the *Sants*, supporting your remarks by quotations from your book.

7. What is *Nakh-sikh* in Hindi poetry? Assign to it its proper place in the *Sahitya*. In what respects does the *Nakh-sikh* of Jaisi differ from that of any other book which you may have read?

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

- (1) Questions 4 and 7 are compulsory : of the others only four may be attempted.
- (2) Unless otherwise specified questions may be answered either in English or in Hindi.

1. Discuss the value of the various manuscripts of Rāmcharita Mānas which have been discovered.

2. What is the doctrine of Māya? What, according to Tulsidas, is the best way to get out of it and to attain Salvation? Give Tulsidas's views about the relation that exists between Jiva Ishwara, and Prakriti.

3. (a) Explain the difference between Guna (गुण) and Alankar (अलङ्कार) : —

(b) Which is the predominant Ras in the poems of Tulsidas? Point out the गुण, अलङ्कार, and रस in any two extracts given in Question 7 :

4. Explain the following passages fully in Hindi, indicating the Alankaras if any :—

(a) ऐसी मूढ़ता या मन की ।

परिहरि राम भगति सुर सरिता

आस करत ओसकन की ।

धूमसमूह निरखि चातक

ज्यों तृषित जानि मति चन की ।

नहिं तंह सीतलता न वारि,

पुनि हानि होति लोचन की ।

ज्यों गच काँच विलोकि सेन

जड़ काँह आपने तन की ।

टूटति अति आसुर अहार

बस कृति विसार आनन की ।  
 कहं लौं कहौं कुचाल कृपानिधि  
 जानत हौ गति मन की ।  
 तुलसीदास प्रभु हरहु दुसह दुख,  
 करहु लाज निज पन की ॥

- (/ ) दूहै परम फल परम बड़ाई ।  
 नखसिख रुचिर बिंदुमाधव-छवि  
 निरखहिं नयन अघाई ॥  
 बिसद किसोर पीन सुंदर बपु  
 श्याम सुरुचि अधिकाई ।  
 नील कंज वारिद तमाल मनु  
 इन तनु तें दुति पाई ॥  
 मृदुल चरन सुभ चिन्ह पदज नख  
 अति अद्भुत उपमाई ।  
 अरुन नील पाथोज-प्रसव अनु  
 मनि जुत दल समुदाई ॥  
 जात रूप मनि जटित मनोहर  
 नूपुर जन-सुखदाई ।  
 जनु हर उर हरि बिबिध रूप धरि  
 रहे बर भवन बनाई ॥  
 गज मनिमाल वीच भ्राजत कहि  
 जाति न पदिक-निकाई ।

जनु उडुगन-मंडल वारिद पर  
 नव ग्रह रची अथाई ॥  
 कुंचित कच सिर मुकुट भालपर  
 तिलक कहीं समुभाई ।  
 अलप तड़ित जुगरेख दंडु महं  
 रहि तजि चंचलताई ॥

5. What are the prominent features of Hindu society and culture as painted by Tulsidas? In what respect do they run counter to modern ideals?

6. Account for the variety of dialects adopted by Tulsidas in his poems. Point out and compare his linguistic and metrical peculiarities with those of his contemporaries.

7. Translate *any two* of the following passages into English :—

(4) पुर तें निकसी रघुवीर बधू  
 धरि धीर दये मग में हुग है ।  
 भूलकीं भरि भाल कनी जल की,  
 पुट सूखि गये मधुराधर वै ।  
 फिरि ब्रूभति हैं “चलनो अब केतिक,  
 पर्ण कुटी करिही कित है” ?  
 तिय की लखि आतुरता पिय की  
 अंखियां अति चार चलीं जल रवै ॥  
 “जल को गए लकखन हैं लरिका,  
 परिलौ, पिय, छाह धरीक है ठाढ़े ।  
 पोंछि पसेउ बयारि करौं, अरु पायं  
 पखारि हौं भूभुरि डाढ़े” ॥

तुलसी रघुवीर प्रिया स्नम जानि कै  
वैठि बिलंब लौं कंटक काढ़े ।

जानकी नाह को नेह लख्यौ,  
पुलको तनू धारि बिलोचन बाढ़े ॥

(b) रानी अकुलानी सब डाढ़त परानी जाहिं  
सकैं ना बिलोकि वेष केसरी कुमार को ।

मींजि मींज हाथ, धुनैं माथ दसमाथ तिय,  
तुलसी तिलौ न भयो बाहर अंगार को ॥

सब असबाब डाढ़ो, मैं न काढ़ो तैं न काढ़ो,  
जिय की परी संभार, सहन भंडार को ?

खीभक्ति मंदो वै सविषाद देखि मेघनाद,

“बयों सुनियत सब याही दाढ़ी जार को” ॥

ओभरी की ओरी कांधे, आंतनि की सेहरी  
बांधे सूड़ के कमंडलु खपर किये कोरि कै ।

ओगिनी भुंढुग भुंढ भुंढ बनी तापसी सी  
तीर तीर बैठीं सों समर सरि खोरि कै ॥

सोनित सों सानि सानि गूदा खात सतुआ से  
प्रेत एक पियत बहोरि घोरि घोरि कै ।

तुलसी चैताल भूत साथ लिए भूतनाथ  
हेरि हेरि हंसत हैं हाथ हाथ जोरि कै ॥

(c) राम कहत चबु, राम कहत चबु

राम कहत चबु भाई रे ।

नाहि तो भव वेगारि मंह परि ही

छूटत अति कठिनाई रे ।

बाँस पुरान बाज सब अटखट

सरल तिकोन खटोला रे ।

हमहिं दिहल करि कुटिल करम चंद

मंद मोल बिनु डोलारे ।

बिषम कहोर मार मदमाते,

चलहिं न पाउं बटोरा रे !

मंद विलंद अभेरा दलकन

पाइय दुःख भकभोरा रे ।

काट कुराय लपेटन लोटन

ठांबहि ठांउं बफाऊ रे ।

जस जस चलिय दूरि तस तस

निज वास न भेंट लगाऊ रे ।

मारग अगम संग नहिं संबल

नाउं गांउं कर भूलारे ।

तुलसिदास भव बास हरहु

अब होहु राम अनुकूलारे ॥

(d) बहुरि बंदि खलगन सति भाए ;

जे विनु काज दाहिनेहु वांए ।

परहित हानि लाभ जिन केरे ।

उजरे हरष बिषाद बसेरे ।

हरिहर जस राखेस राहु से ।

पर अकाज भट सहष बाहु से ।

जे पर दोष लखहिं सइ साखी,  
 परहित धृत जिनके मन माखी ।  
 तेज कृसानु रोष महिषेसा,  
 अछ अवयुन धन धनी धनेसा ।  
 उदय केतु सम हित सबही के ;  
 कुंभकरन सम सोवत नीके ।  
 पर-अकालु लागि तनु पर हरहीं,  
 जिमि हिम-उपलकृषी दलि गरहीं ।  
 वंदउं खल जस सेष सरोषा ;  
 सहस बदन बरनइ परदोषा ।  
 पुनि प्रनवउं पृथुराज समाना,  
 पर अछ सुनइ सहस दस काना ।  
 बहुरि सक्र सम बिनवउं तेही ;  
 संतत सुरानोक हित जेही ।  
 बचन-बध्न जेहि सदा पियारा ।  
 सहस नयन परदोष निहारा ॥  
 उदासीन अरि मोत हित बुनत जरहिं खल रीति ।  
 जानु पानिजुग जोरि जन विनती करउं समीति ॥  
 (९) सोइये लाल लाडिले रघुराई ।  
 मगनमोद लिये गोद सुमित्रा  
 बार बार बलि जाई ॥  
 हंसे हंसत, अनरसे अनरसत,  
 प्रतिबिंबनि क्यों भाई ।

तुम सब के जीवन के जीवन,  
 सकल सुमंगलदाई ॥  
 मूल मूल, मुर बीयि-बेलि,  
 तम तोम सुदटा अधिकाई ।  
 नखत सुमन, नभ बिटप बौंडि,  
 मानो कृपा छिटकि कृषि छाई ॥  
 हौं जंभात, अलसात, तात ।  
 तेरी बानि जानि मैं पाई ।  
 गाइ गाइ लहराइ बोलि हौं  
 मुख नींदरी सोहाई ॥  
 बरु कबीलो कृगन मगन मेरे  
 कटति मरहाइ मरहाई ।  
 शानुज हिय दुलसति तुलसी के  
 प्रभु की ललित लरिकाई ॥

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THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[The questions are of equal value. Select any five.]

1. Discuss H. Hale's theory on the diversity of languages in certain areas, in the light of the influence exerted by the child in the formation of language.

2. Give a brief account of the origin of linguistics as a science and of the history of its development to the end of the 19th century, confining yourself to the Indo-European family.

3. Indicate the more important factors which bring about change in language. Give illustrations from Indo-Aryan.

4. Discuss the phenomena of *Irradiation* and *Polyse-mia* in speech.

5. Write short notes on *four* of the following : (i) *tabu*, (ii) *pidgin*, (iii) *Substratum in speech*, (iv) *Blendings*, (v) *Structure of Chinese*, (vi) *Tokharian*, (vii) *Arestan*, (viii) *Guna and Vṛddhi*.

6. Indicate (with illustrative words and forms) the stages through which the Old Indo-Aryan speech (as in the Rīgveda) has passed up to the Apabhramśa stage.

7. Discuss the character of Classical Sanskrit. How far was it a spoken dialect ?

8. What exactly is connoted by the term *Apabhramśa* in discussing the history of Indo-Aryan ? Write a note on the *Apabhramśa* which is connected with Hindi.

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#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—(1) *All questions are of equal value : answer five questions only of which three must be from Group A, and one each from Groups B and C.*

(2) *Questions may be answered either in Hindi or in English.*

#### A.

1. Discuss the sources for the history of Hindi literature. To what extent have they been utilized in the available works on the subject ?

2. Trace the history of the Romantic school of Hindi poetry. Point out the causes of its comparative unpopularity and ultimate disappearance.

3. What are the reasons for the spirit of the teachings of Kabir not permeating the masses of Hindostan proper, while it captured the imagination of the people of the Punjab ? Whom do you regard a true representative of the gospel of Ramanand—Kabirdas or Tulsidas—and why ?

4. "History of Hindi literature shows that it owes much to various religious movements both for its quantity and quality."

How far does the above statement hold good in case of Hindi prose?

5. Discuss the contribution of any three prominent writers to Hindi poetics under the heads *Rasa*, *Alankar*, and *Chhanda*.

6. Survey the development of Hindi literature in its various branches in the first quarter of the 20th century, drawing attention to its immediate future needs.

### B.

7. Trace the different phases in the characterisation of Krishna in the literature of Northern India, giving prominence to the phase which is to be found in the Brajhasha literature.

8. How far can the religious view of Tulsidas be traced to earlier phases of the Indo-Aryan religion beginning with the Rigveda?

9. It is held by some that the influence of the degenerated form of the Rama cult has been more baneful to the Hindi speaking people than that of the later developments of the Krishna cult. Give your opinion on the point with full reasons.

### C.

10. Fully discuss the possibility of the modern literary Urdu and Hindi forms margining their individuality in a common literary language to be used by all the educated people of the upper Gangetic valley.

11. Write brief notes on the following forms of Urdu poetry, mentioning the name of at least one important writer in each case:—

(Ghazal, *Ha jo*, *Qasida*, *Masnavi*, and *Marsiya*.)

12. Briefly trace the rise, development, and fall of the Delhi School of Urdu poetry.

**M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.****HINDI.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.*

*Answer Questions 7 and 8, and four others. Except where otherwise specified, answers may be given either in Hindi or in English.*

1. What are the chief elements of the poetry of Mirabai ? How does it differ from that of Nandadas ?

2. Write a detailed account of the life and work of Vidyapati.

3. (a) Why is Surdas considered a better poet than Vidyapati ?

*Or,*

(b) Estimate the importance of the Rama poems of Surdas.

4. Discuss the literary merits of the Bhaktamal. How is it superior to other books of this type ?

5. What are the chief characteristics of sixteenth century Krishna Kavya ? How does it differ from the poetry of Tulsidas ?

6. Write critical notes on the work of any three of the following poets :—

Matiram, Gwal, Brajbasi Das, Harishchandra, Satya Narayan.

7. Explain in Hindi, with context and notes, any three of the following passages :—

(a) चैता काव्य निबंध करी शतकोटि रमायण ।

इक अष्टर उखरे ब्रह्महत्यादि परायण ॥

अब भक्तन मुख देन बहुरि लीला बिस्तारी ।

राम चरण रसमस्त रटत अहनिशि व्रतधारी ॥

संसार पार के पार को सुगमरूप नौका लयो ।  
कलि कुटिल जीव निस्तार हित बालमीकि  
तुलसी भयो ॥

- (b) जब दिनमनि श्रीकृष्ण दृगनितें दूरि भए दूरि ।  
पसरि पर्यो अंधियार सकल संसार घुमड़ि  
घुरि ॥

तिमिर ग्रसित सब लोक ओक लखि दुखित  
दयाकर ।

प्रगट कियो अदभुत प्रभाउ भागवत विभाकर ॥

- (c) देखो सखि अद्भुत रूप अतूथ ।  
एक अंबुज मध्य लखियत बीस उदधि सुत भूथ ॥  
एक सुक द्वै चपल जलचर उभय अर्क अनूप ।  
पंच राजे एक ही ढिग कहो कौन स्वरूप ॥  
सिसुता में सोभा भई करौ अर्थ विचारि ।  
सूर ओगोपाल की छवि राखिये उर धारि ॥

- (d) कनकलता अरबिन्दा ।

दमना मांझ उगल जनि चन्दा ॥

केहु कहे सैबल रूपला ।

केहु बोले नहि नहि मेचे रूपला ॥

केहु कहे भमए भमरा ।

केहु बोले नहि नहि चरए चकोरा ॥

संसय परल सब देखी ।

केहु बोलए ताहि जुगुति बिसेखी ॥

भनइ विद्यापति गाये ।

बड़ पुन गुनमति पुनमत पावे ॥

(e) इन सखरिया पाल मीरा बाई सांपड़े ।

सांपड़ किया अक्लान सुरज स्वामी  
जप करे ॥

होय बिरंगी नार डगरा बिच कूं खड़ी ।

काईं थारो पीहर दूर घरां सासू लड़ी ॥

8. Translate into English *any two* of the following passages, adding explanatory notes where necessary :—

(a) दारुमई तरवार सारमई रची भुवन की ।

देवा हित सितकेश प्रतिज्ञा राखी जन की ॥

कमधुज के कपि चारु चिता पर काठ जु लाए ।

जैमल के जुध माहिं अश्व चढ़ि आपुन धाए ॥

घृत सहित भैंस दइ चौगुनी श्रीधर संग सायक  
धरन ।

चारौं जुग चतुर्भुज सदा भक्त गिरा सांची करन ॥

(b) जन्म जन्म जब जब जिहि जिहि जुग जहां  
जन जाइ ।

तहां तहां हरि वरन कमल रत जो दूढ़ होय  
रहाइ ॥

अवन सुजस सारंग नाद बिधि वातक बिधि  
मुख नाम ।

नैन चकोर संत संतति ससि करि अर्चन अभि-  
राम ॥

सुमति स्वरूप सखे सर घालौ उर अंबुज  
अनुराग ।

नित प्रति अलि जिमि गुंज मनोहर आवत  
प्रेम पराग ॥

औरौ सकल सुकृत अपति हित तन मन रहत  
सुप्रोति ।

नाक निरय सुख दुख न सूरप्रभु जिहि के भजन  
प्रतोति ॥

- (c) जो उनके गुन नाहि और गुन भये कहां ते ।  
बीज बिना तर जमै मोहि तुम कहो कहां ते ।  
वा गुन को पर छांहरी माया दर्पन बीच ।  
गुनते गुन न्यारे भये अमल बारि जल कोच ।  
सखा सुन स्याम के॥

#### SECOND PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

NOTE 1.—Answer six questions only—of these Nos. 1, 5, and 8 must be attempted. All questions are of equal value.

NOTE 2.—Questions may be answered either in Hindi or English.

1. (a) Describe the five elements of the plot of a drama.

(b) Discuss with reasons the actions which are not permissible on the stage.

2. Discuss the lyric element in the dramas of Harishchandra. Comment on its use in the Sanskrit drama.

3. Critically compare the depiction of the स्वयम्बर of प्रेममोहिनी with that of सीय-स्वयम्बर.

4. Discuss the merits and demerits of **चन्द्रकला** **भानुकुमार** as a drama.

5. Trace the development of drama in Hindi from the beginning of the 19th century.

6. Compare the language and style of **सदल मित्र**, **लख्खु लाल**, and **ईशा अल्लाहख़ा**.

7. Write a critical review of modern Hindi prose.

8. (a) Write brief sketches on *any four* of the following characters :—

**दुष्यन्त**, **नीलदेवी**, **भूरिवसु**, **भीष्म**, **चन्द्रावली**, **मालती**, and **देवनन्दन** ।

(b) Write short notes on the style of the *three* following authors :—

**गोकुल नाथ**, **बालकृष्ण भट्ट**, **महावीरप्रसाद द्विवेदी**, **लक्ष्मण सिंह**, **सत्यनारायण**, and **जयशङ्करप्रसाद** ।

9. Write brief notes on **प्रकरण**, **भाग**, and **प्रहसन** and also point out the difference between **प्रकरण** and **नाटक** ।

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

**N.B.**—*Attempt five questions only. The answers should be full and supported by copious illustrations. All questions are of equal value.*

1. Trace the origin of the Hindi Passive verb and compare it carefully with the *Prakrit* Passive.

2. How do you form the causal verb in Hindi? Trace its origin and show the development through the *Prakrits*.

3. Which is your own dialect? If it be other than Hindustāni write brief notes on its pronunciation, comparing it carefully with that of Hindustāni.

4. Trace back the following sentences to their original Primitive Indo-Aryan correspondents :—

(a) गोपाल का नाती मर गया ।

(b) “ हम तौ आजु जनमफल पावा ” ।

(c) “ होइहि वहइ जो राम रच राखा ” ।

(d) उन घोड़ों में कोई गुण नहीं है ।

5. Compare the Primitive Indo-Aryan verb with the Hindi verb in its general structure.

6. Clearly show why the Hindi verb generally observes a distinction of gender while the Sanskrit verb does not.

7. Clearly show the position of Western Hindi in a scheme of the classification of modern Indo-Aryan languages

8. Trace the origin of the Nominative post position *nā* and in this connection show clearly as to why this is used after some nominatives and not after others. Also compare the corresponding usage in Panjabi and Gujarati.

9. What part, if any, does accent play in Hindustani? In this connection indicate the influence of the earlier Indo-Aryan accent on Hindi words.

#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours*

Write an essay on one of the following subjects :—

(a) “ 'Tis good to have translations, because they serve as a comment, so far as the judgment of the man goes.”

(b) The days that make us happy make us wise.

(c) Satire in Hindi fiction and drama.

(d) Tulsidas and Surdas—a comparative study of their thought and influence.

(e) “ एको रसः कश्चि एव ”

**M.A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.****URDU.****FIRST PAPER.***Time — Three hours.**N.B.—Answers must be in Urdu unless otherwise directed.*

1. Explain fully the following with reference to the context :—

از راہ کمال مہربانی  
 اس گھر سے ہوئی یہ میہمانی  
 رکھ کر مے و شیر کو مقابل  
 اُس صاحب ذوق کا لیا دل  
 اک رنگ میں لالہ ایک نسوین  
 اک ذوق میں تلخ ایک شیریں  
 گُلگُلون مے ناب مہر پیکر  
 کھسار طرب کے لعل احمر  
 اکسیہ رطراوت نفس کی  
 یا روح کھچھی ہوئی ہوس کی  
 وہ شہید رطیف ماہ تابان  
 شیرینہ بی درد کاش جان  
 جان بخشی دور عالم عشق  
 بالائی اک آمد غم عشق  
 کی رغبتِ قلب نے جو تاثیر  
 مقبول بشیر ہو گیا شیر  
 چرکا سر مے پہ تیغ نے کا  
 انگور کے زخم پر نمک تھا

2. Write characteristics of the period in which **میر حسن** lived and point out distinctive features of his **مثنوی**. Account for its popularity.

3. Explain the following two pieces composed by two different poets, depicting the break of dawn, and examine them comparatively to show which of the two poets has succeeded more as a poet of nature in his description. Give your reasons for preferring either of the two:—

اُڑا جب خلق سے زاغ شب تار  
کیا مرغ سحر نے سب کو بیدار  
شمیم گل ہوئی رخصت چمن سے  
چلی سوے فلک شبِ بنم وطن سے  
قمر نے ساتھ لی فوجِ کواکب  
ہوا سر منزل دنیا سے غائب  
تماشا بین عالم چشم بیدار  
سفر پر کاروانِ خواب تیار  
ہوئی چوکی نگہبانوں سے رخصت  
چراغ و شمع پروانوں سے رخصت  
پڑی آنکھ اپنی جب نور سحر پر  
تو ہم نے بھی کھر باندھی سفر پر  
ظلمت کا چراغ بے ضیا ہے  
انجم کا ستارہ توبتا ہے  
مہتاب کی چاندنی تھلی ہے  
مریخ کی سست مشتوی ہے  
روپوشِ دبیدار چرخِ اخضر  
ظلمت کا سیاہ کر کے ابتر

اہل در کھکشان ہے سفرور  
 پروانہ نویس شہ---ح کافور  
 زھرہ کا سفید ہوگیا رنگ  
 نظم پروین کا قافیہ---ہ تنگ  
 ہے فکـر سپہر رات بھر کی  
 کیا بات ہے مطلع سحر کی

4. Explain *any two* of the following extracts, elucidating figures of speech and allusions contained therein :—

(a) مشیت نے ملاکر کات سے فون  
 کئے پیدا هزاروں تازہ مضمون  
 عجب دو حرفوں کا دیکھا معما  
 کہ نکلے ماسوا کے جس سے ایما  
 زبانِ ہر سر مو ہو جو ناطق  
 نہ ہو شکر ایک نعمت کے موافق

(b) وہ مرجع کار و کارساز  
 وہ سر نیاز بے نیازی  
 آنکھوں کو تلاش جلوۂ رب  
 کانون میں صدائے نعن اقرب  
 آیا سوے بزمِ لبی مع اللہ  
 آئینے میں جیسے پرتو ماہ

(c) جس کف میں وہ گل ہوا داغ ہو جاے  
 جس گھر میں ہو گل چراغ ہو جاے  
 بولی وہ بکاولی کہ افسوس  
 غفلت سے یہ پھول پر پڑی اوس

آنکھوں سے عزیز گل مرا تھا  
بتلی وہی چشم حوض کا تھا  
نام اُس کا صبا نہ لیتی تھی میں  
اُس گل کو ہوا نہ دیتی تھی میں  
کروں اُس کے رتبے کا کیا میں بیان  
کھڑے ہوں جہاں باؤدھ صف مرسلان

(d) مسیح اُس کے خرگاہ کا پارہ دوز  
تجلی طور اسکی مشعل فروز  
خلیل اُس کے گلزار کا باغبان  
سلیحان سے مہر دار اُس کے وان  
خضر اُسکی سرکار کا آب-دار  
زرہ ساز داؤد سے وان ہزار

5. The *مثنوی* is said to supply the place of an epic and drama but falls short of the requirements of those two. Discuss this statement.

6. Scan the first lines of *any two* extracts contained in Question 4 and name the metre.

#### SECOND PAPER.

*Time — Three hours.*

*Answers must be written in Urdu, unless otherwise stated.*

1. Compare *نو طرز مرصع* with *بہار و باغ* in points of language, style, and treatment.

2. Does Sâdur (سرور) succeed in making his characters real? Discuss this statement with reference to the characters of *جان عالم* and *انجمن آرا*.

3. Estimate the part played by *Afsana* writers in the development of Urdu language.

4. Assign the position of Fiction in Urdu literature.  
 5. Comment on the description of Lucknow by Sûrur as given in فسانہ عجائب.

6. Explain the following, adding explanatory notes on the words underlined :—

گرہ کشایان سلسلہ سخن و تازہ کنندگان فسانہ  
 کہن یعنی محرران رنگین تحریر و مورخان جادو  
 تقریر نے اشہب جہندہ قلم کو میدان وسیع بیان  
 میں با کرشمہ سحر ساز و لطیفہ ہائی حیرت پرواز  
 گرم عنان و جولان یوں کیا ہے کہ سر زمین ختن  
 میں ایک شہر تھا مینو سواد - بہشت نژاد - پسند  
 خاطر محبوبان جہان - قابل بود و باش خوبان  
 زمان - شمیم صفت اسکی معطر کن دماغ جان -  
 مسکن التهاب قلب و دافع خفقان - زمین اسکی رشک  
 چرخ برین - رفعت و شان چشمک زن بلندی فلک  
 ہفتمین - گلی کوچہ خجالت دہ گلشن - آبادی گلزار بسان  
 تختہ چمن - بازار ہر ایک بے آزار - مصفا ہموار -  
 دوکانیں نفیس مکان و نازک پائدار - خلق خدا با  
 خطر شاد - اُسے کہتے تھے فسحت آباد -

7. Re-write the following passage in modern Urdu. Point out the archaic expressions in the passage :—

ناگاہ دونو جوان کو دیکھا کہ لباس عجم کا  
 پہنے اور ہاتھ پکڑے چلے آتے ہیں - اُن کو دیکھ کر  
 خوش ہوا کہ یہ اپنے ملک کے انسان ہیں شاید

اشنا صوت ہوں - اُن سے اپنا احوال کہوں گا -  
 جب نزدیک آئے تو وہ میرے دونوں برادر  
 حقیقی تھے - دیکھ کر نپٹ شاد ہوا اور خدا کا  
 شکر کیا کہ خدا نے آبرورکھ لی کہ غیر کے آگے  
 ہاتھ نہ پسارا - نزدیک جاکر سلام کیا اور بڑے  
 بھائی کا ہاتھ چوما - انہوں نے دیکھتے ہی مجھے  
 غل و شور کیا - منجھلے بھائی نے طمانچہ مارا  
 کہ میں لڑکھڑا کر گر پڑا - بڑے بھائی کا دامن  
 پکڑا کہ شاید یہ حمایت کریگا - اس نے بھی لات  
 ماری - غرض دونوں نے مجھے خور و خام کیا اور  
 حضرت یوسف کے بھائیوں کا سا کام کیا -

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answers must be written in Urdu.*

1. (a) What are the principal characteristics of the poetry of Aziz and whose influence do they mainly show?

(b) How does the poet sometimes mar the beauty of his style by overdoing them?

Illustrate both (a) and (b) by quotations from the *Gulkada*.

2. What are the main peculiarities of (i) Style, and (ii) thought, which distinguish the poetry of Iqbal? Has his poetry any lasting value, and if so, why? Give quotations in support of your answer.

3. Explain the sense of each verse in your own words, expressing every thought in the original, and write explanatory notes on such words and phrases as require them:—

اپنے مسرور کی طرے مائل پرواز تھا حسن  
 بھولتا ہی نہیں عالم تری انگڑائی کا

بیان حرمت صہبا سہی مگر اے شیخ  
 قری زبان سے اس کا مہر نہی۔۔۔ جاتا  
 اے کہ تجھ کو کھا دیا سرمایہ دار حیلہ گر  
 شاخ آہو پر رہی صدیوں تاک تیری برات  
 ساحر الموط نے تجھ کو دیا برگ حشیش

اور تو اے بیخبر سمجھا اسے شاخ نبات  
 سدھارین شیخ کعبہ کو ہم انگلستان دیکھینگے  
 وہ دیکھیں گھر خدا کا ہم خدا کی شان دیکھینگے  
 جنازہ ہند کا در سے تیرے نکلتا ہے  
 سہاگ قوم کا تیری چتا پہ چلتا ہے  
 اذان دیتے ہیں بت خانہ میں جاکر شان مومن سے  
 حرم میں نعرۂ ناقوس ہم ایجاں کرتے ہیں  
 اپنے منقاروں سے پھندا کس رہے ہیں جاں کا  
 طائروں پر سحر ہے صیدان کے اقبال کا

4. What do you think of Akbar as a philosopher, religious-thinker, and mystic ?

5. How far is the poetry of Chakbast a reflection of the social and national movements of his times ? How will you characterise the qualities of his patriotic verse ?

6. Explain and illustrate عیوب قافیہ in Urdu poetry

#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time — Three hours.*

*Answers must be written in Urdu.*

**N.B.— Question 4 and any other five questions to be attempted.**

1. Is it justified to say that Ghalib is more a philosopher than a poet ? If so, to what extent can this statement be tolerated ?

2. What is the message of Ghalib as a poet and what are the ways which he has adopted to establish his position as a teacher?

3. (a) Says Wordsworth seeing that, the moon is setting :

“O Mercy, to myself I cried

If Lucy should be dead.”

Compare and contrast these lines with those of Ghalib :

گر نہ اندوہ شب فرقت بیان ہو جائے گا  
بے تکلف داغ مہ مہر دہان ہو جائے گا

(b) Make a contrast between Ghalib and Nasikh in the light of the following couplets :—

مرا سینہ ہے مشرق آفتاب داغ ہجران کا  
طلوع صبح معشر چاک ہے میرے گریبان کا (ناسخ)  
دکھاؤں گا تہاشا دی اگر فرصت زمانے نے  
مرا ہر داغ دل اک تخم ہے سرو چراغان کا

4. Explain the following extracts in Urdu and criticise the underlined expressions :—

(a) معلوم نہیں ہے توہی نواہای راز کا  
یان ورنہ جو حجاب ہے پردہ ہے ساز کا  
رنگ شکستہ صبح بہار نظارہ ہے  
یہ وقت ہے شگفتن گلہای ناز کا  
تو اور سوے غیر نظرہای تیز تر  
میں اور دکھ تری مژہ ہای دراز کا  
صرفہ ہے ضبط آہ میں میرا وگر نہ میں  
طعمہ ہوں ایک ہے نفس جانگداز کا

کاوش کا دل کرے ہے تقاضا کہ ہے ہنوز  
 ناخن پہ قرض اُس گرہ نیم باز کا  
 کب وہ سنتا ہے کہانی میری (b)  
 اور پھر وہ بھی زبانی میری  
 خلش غمزدہ خونریز نہ یوچہہ  
 دیکھہ خونابہ فشانی میری  
 ہوں ز خود رفتہ بیدار خیال  
 بھول جانا ہے نشانی میری  
 متقابل ہے مقابل میرا  
 رک گیا دیکھہ روانی میری  
 کر دیا ضعف نے عاجز غالب  
 فنگ پیری ہے جوانی میری

5. Criticise the following statements and quote verses to illustrate your answer :—

(i) Ghalib is a Persian poet in Urdu garb.

(ii) Ghalib propounds his own creed of mysticism.

(iii) Ghalib has enriched Urdu language by introducing scientific expressions coined by himself.

6. "As a prose-writer the Ruqat of Ghalib are the best specimens of clear and forceful style." Discuss this statement.

7. How far is the creed of Ghalib acceptable in the light of Islam? Is it a fact as an عارف, he is not inferior to any Urdu poet.

8. Is Ghalib's poetry a mirror of the society of his times? Quotations should be given to support the answer.

**M.A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.****URDU.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.**The answers should be in Urdu.*

1. Write a critique on Fasāna-e-Azad (explaining the peculiarities of style and the merits and drawbacks of the book as a novel).

2. What is the position of Ghalib in Urdu literature as a prose writer ?

State briefly the characteristic features of his letters.

3. Estimate the literary value of Umrao Jan and show what place it occupies among Urdu novels.

4. Explain with examples :—

(a) نثر عاری ، نثر مسجع ، نثر موجز ، سہل  
مہینح ، توارد :

(b) The difference in the meanings of 'غلو' ، 'مبالغہ' ، 'اغراق'.

5. Comment on :—

(a) ایک بات حضرت کو معلوم رہے کہ ہندی فارسی والوں نے کمال کو وہم میں منحصر رکھا ہے ( غالب ) -

(b) افسوس ہے کہ نوجوان نو خیز انگیا اور چوٹی اور مویات اور سوسے میاں پر اس درجے لٹو ہیں کہ فن شاعری کے پنتھر بگاڑ دئے ، اکذبہ ، احسنہ ، نے کہیت وحشت پر اور بھی کوزا جھایا ۔

6. Explain the following passages :—

(a) حال کے معقولات کا قیاس پچھلے معقولات پر کرنا حقیقت میں قیاس مع الفارق ہے ۔  
 (b) جو لوگ عقل کو حسن و قبح اشیا کی تحقیق سے معطل جانتے ہیں اُنکو وہ اختلاف جو مذہبی باتوں اور عقلی تحقیقاتوں میں ہے اس خیال پر داعی ہوا ہے ۔ مگر اُنسے دو غلطیاں ہوئی ہیں ۔ ایک تو اُنہوں نے شخصی اور جزی عقل کو پیش نظر رکھا اور عقل انسانی اور عقل کلی کو چھوڑ دیا ۔ دوسرے ظاہری اختلاف شرع اور عقل کو اپنی عقل کے نقصان کے سبب سے دور نہ کر سکے اور تحقیق و تسلیم میں جو فرق ہے اس سے بھی واقف نہ ہوئے ۔

(c) طاثر کلامک نسوین ساک توصیف بزم طرب میں خس بدندان ہے ۔

## SECOND PAPER.

### Group D.

Time—Three hours.

N.B. — Answers must be in Urdu unless otherwise mentioned.

1. Comment upon the following statement :—

“ Anis was a poet of nature, Dabir was an elegy writer.”

2. Determine the place of رشید among the writers of Marsia

3. Write notes upon the following personages :—

عباس رضہ ، علی اکبر رضہ ، حبیب رضہ ابن مظاهر ،  
 حر رضہ ، ہند ، شیریں ۔

4. Define and illustrate :—

تنسيق الصفات , مراعات النظير , ترصيح , رجوع -

5. How do you distinguish a سلام from a قصيده ؟

6. Explain any five out of the following extracts, elucidating the allusions and beauties of rhetoric :—

- (1) ہاں اے محیط طبع روانی دکھا مجھے  
پیری میں زور و شور جوانی دکھا مجھے  
ہاں اے زبان سیف زبانی دکھا مجھے  
اے نطق آج سحر بیانی دکھا مجھے  
تلوار کھنچ گئی دم تیغ آزمائی ہے  
آفت کا معرکہ ہے غضب کی لڑائی ہے
- (2) پیدا ہے زلف و روئے منور سے شان رب  
نکلا ہے آفتاب میدان سواد شب  
یہ لطف صبح عید و شب قدر میں ہے کب  
ہے اک طرت تو چین و خطا بیچ میں حلب  
رستا نہ بھول جائے مسافر ہجوم میں  
اک شب کا فاصلہ ہے فقط شام و روم میں
- (3) چم خم وہ تیغ کا وہ لگاوت وہ آب و تاب  
آتش کسی جگہ کہیں بجلی کہیں سحاب  
سیلی تھی اک پری کے شکم پر کہ اُسکی ناب  
تیزی زبان میں وہ کہ فرشتے کو دے جواب  
جوہر سے اُسکا جسم جواہر نگار تھا  
گویا گلے میں حور کے ہیرے کا ہار تھا
- (4) نو دس برس کے ہیں ابھی بچوں کا کیا ہے سن  
راتیں یہ غفلتوں کی ہیں یہ کھیلنے کے دن  
یہ تو وہ معرکہ ہے کہ ہیں مضطرب مَس  
لیکن کنیز انکی طرت سے ہے مطمئن

- گھوڑے اور آ اور آ کے جو فوجوں پہ جائنگے  
 اتنا میں جانتی ہوں کہ پھر کر نہ آئنگے
- (5) پردہ اُٹھا کے دیورہی سے زینب نے کی نظر  
 دیکھا سلاح بانقتمے ہیں شاہ بھر و بر  
 بے ساختہ پکاری بہن صدقے آپ پر  
 حقدار امیدوار کھڑے ہیں ادھر ادھر  
 آقا ہر اک غلام کے جوہر شناس ہیں  
 دو نیمچے بھی تیغ حسینی کے پاس ہیں
- (6) شمع و چراغ و آئینہ و صبح و آفتاب  
 باغ و بہار و یاسمن و لالہ و گلاب  
 ناہید و بدر و مشتوی و قطب و ماہتاب  
 آبِ حیات لعل بدخشان در خوش آب  
 یوسف اور اُنکے سارے خریدار اک طرف  
 سب اکطرف یہ روئے ضیا بار اک طرف
- (7) یوں منزل قلم سے ستارے ہوئے رواں  
 چن لے چمن سے پھولوں کو جس طرح باغباں  
 آئی بہار میں گل مہتاب پر خزاں  
 مَر جھا گئے تھے سب نثر شاخ کھکشاں  
 دکھلائے طور باد سحر نے سموم کے  
 پڑسودہ ہو کے رہ گئے غنچے نجسوم کے

## THIRD PAPER.

Time—Three hours.

Only five questions need be attempted.

1. Discuss the different theories of the origin of the Urdu language.

2. How far are the grammatical forms of the Urdu language derived from the Persian and Arabic languages.

3. Does the growth of Urdu literature owe more to courtly patronage or religious zeal in its early stages ?

4. " Urdu poetry possesses no originality." Discuss.

5. Write a short essay on the development of the "Masnavi" in Urdu.

6. Compare the poetry of Momin with that of Zauq. Illustrate your answer with quotations.

7. What facts can you gather about the social and political life in India about the end of the eighteenth century from the poems of Mir and Sauda ?

8. Write a critical appreciation of Muhammad Husain Azad as a prose stylist.

9. Give an account of the important story writers and of the development of story writing till western forms began to influence Urdu.

10. What was the Bhakti movement ? How did it influence Hindi literature ? Name some of the important Hindi writers connected with this movement.

#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

Write an essay, in Urdu, on *any one* of the following subjects :—

- (i) ' Great poets are teachers.'
- (ii) Functions of a literary critic.
- (iii) The development of prose literature in Urdu.

# M.A. AND M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATIONS.

## MATHEMATICS.

### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[N.B.—Attempt any six questions.]

1. Explain the method of finding maximum or minimum values of a function  $U$  of  $n$  variables  $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$  which are connected by  $m$  relations

$$f_1(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0, f_2(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0, \dots$$

$$f_m(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = 0,$$

$n$  being greater than  $m$ .

Find the maximum and minimum values of

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2,$$

subject to the following conditions:—

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy = 1$$

and

$$lx + my + nz = 0.$$

2. State and prove the *Mean Value Theorem* of the Differential Calculus, carefully mentioning the conditions under which the theorem holds.

Making use of this theorem and assuming that the derivatives which occur are continuous, prove that if

$$\phi(x) = F\{f(x)\},$$

then  $\phi(x)$  has a derivative

$$\phi'(x) = F'\{f(x)\}f'(x)$$

3. (a) The position of a point in a plane is defined by the length  $\gamma$  of the tangent from it to a fixed circle of radius  $a$  and the inclination  $\theta$  of the tangent to a fixed line. Show that the equation

$$\frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

transforms into

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \gamma^2} + \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \gamma} + \frac{1}{\gamma^2} \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \theta^2} + \frac{a^2}{\gamma^2} \left( \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\gamma^2} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \gamma} \right) \\ - \frac{a}{\gamma^2} \left( 2 \frac{\partial^2 \phi}{\partial \gamma \partial \theta} - \frac{1}{\gamma} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

(b) Putting  $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ ,  $v = x + y + z$ ,  $w = xy + yz + zx$ , the Jacobian  $\frac{\partial(u, v, w)}{\partial(x, y, z)}$  vanishes identically. Find the relation which exists between  $u, v, w$ .

4. Define *deficiency* of a curve and show that when a curve has its full number of double points, the current co-ordinates can each be expressed as rational algebraic functions of some single parameter.

Prove that the deficiency of a curve is the same as that of its reciprocal.

5. (a) Define Gamma and Beta functions and show

$$B(m, n) = \frac{\Gamma(m) \Gamma(n)}{\Gamma(m+n)}.$$

(b) Evaluate *any two* of the following definite integrals:—

$$(i) \int_0^1 \frac{z^a - z}{1-z} dz, \quad 0 < a < 1$$

$$(ii) \int_0^\infty \frac{\log x}{1-x^2} dx.$$

$$(iii) \int_{-x}^\infty \cos \frac{\pi x^2}{2} dx.$$

6. State and prove Dirichlet's Theorem about multiple integrals.

Find the value of

$$\iiint \dots \dots \dots \frac{dx_1 dx_2 dx_3 \dots \dots dx_n}{\sqrt{1 - x_1^2 - x_2^2 - \dots - x_n^2}},$$

the integral being extended to all positive values of the variables for which the expression is real.

7. Show that the volume cut off from the paraboloid.

$$x^2 + y^2 = 4az$$

by the plane

$$x + y + z = a,$$

is  $16\pi a^3$ .

8. Obtain a Fourier expansion for the function  $f(x)$  which is periodic with period  $2l$ , and is

$$= \frac{l}{4} \text{ from } -l \text{ to } -\frac{l}{2}; = \frac{x^2}{l} \text{ from } -\frac{l}{2} \text{ to } +\frac{l}{2}; = \frac{l}{4} \text{ from } \frac{l}{2} \text{ to } l.$$

Draw the graph of the function, for  $-l \leq x \leq l$ .

9. Solve the following equations:—

$$(i) \quad p^3 - 4xyp + 8y^2 = 0.$$

$$(ii) \quad \frac{d^4 y}{dx^4} + \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + y = ax^3 + be^{-x} \sin 2x.$$

$$(iii) \quad x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} - 2x^2 + x \frac{dy}{dx} + (x^2 + 2x + 2)y = 0.$$

10. (a) Obtain the primitive and the singular solution, if any, of the following equation, and explain the nature of the other loci which occur along with the solutions:—

$$p^2 y^2 \cos^2 a - 2p x y \sin^2 a + y^2 - x^2 \sin^2 a = 0.$$

(b) Find a first integral of

$$x^3 \frac{d^3 y}{dx^3} + 4x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} + 2 \frac{dy}{dx} + 3x^2 y = 2x.$$

11. Explain the method of the *variation of parameters*. Apply this method to solve the following differential equation:—

$$x^2 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + x \frac{dy}{dx} - y = x^2 e^x.$$

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Not more than six questions to be attempted, of which not more than four should be from Group A, and not more than three from Group B.*

## Group A.

1. Prove that every cartesian equation of the second degree represents a conic.

Find the nature and position of the conics given by

$$(i) x^2 - 5xy + y^2 + 8x - 20y + 15 = 0.$$

$$(ii) 36x^2 + 24xy + 29y^2 - 72x + 126y + 81 = 0.$$

2. Express the co-ordinates of any point in the plane of the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

in terms of the axes of the conics through it confocal with the ellipse.

Show that if  $\psi$  be the angle which the tangents from  $P$  to the ellipse

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$$

make with the tangent at  $P$  to the confocal ellipse through  $P$ , then

$$\sin \psi = \sqrt{\frac{\lambda_1}{\lambda_1 - \lambda_2}},$$

where  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  are the parameters of the confocal ellipse and hyperbola respectively.

3. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree may represent a pair of parallel planes.

Prove that if

$$a^3 + b^3 + c^3 = 3abc,$$

$$ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2ayz + 2bzx + 2cxy + 2ux + 2vy + 2wz + d = 0,$$

represents either a parabolic cylinder or a hyperbolic paraboloid.

4. (a) Show that the shortest distance between any two opposite edges of the tetrahedron formed by the planes

$$y + z = 0, \quad z + x = 0, \quad x + y = 0, \quad x + y + z = a$$

$$\text{is } \frac{2a}{\sqrt{6}}$$

and that the three lines of shortest distance intersect at the point  $x=y=z=a$ .

(b) The lengths of two opposite edges of a tetrahedron are  $a, b$ , their shortest distance is equal to  $d$ , and the angle between them is  $\theta$ ; prove that the volume is

$$\frac{abd \sin \theta}{6}$$

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5. Find the condition that three planes may have a common line of intersection.

Prove that the planes

$$x = cy + bz, \quad y = az + cx, \quad z = bx + ay$$

pass through one line if

$$a^2 + b^2 + c^2 + 2abc = 1.$$

6. Find the magnitude and direction of the axes of any plane section of a central conicoid.

Prove that the radius of the circle in which the plane

$$\frac{x}{a} \sqrt{a^2 - b^2} + \frac{z}{c} \sqrt{b^2 - c^2} = \lambda$$

cuts the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

is

$$b \sqrt{1 - \frac{\lambda^2}{a^2 - c^2}}.$$

7. (a) Prove that the locus of lines which intersect three lines no two of which are in the same plane is a hyperboloid of one sheet.

(b) If three generating lines of the same system on a hyperboloid be mutually at right angles, prove that the shortest distance between any two will lie on a generating line.

### Group B.

8. Prove that the product of two determinants of the third order is also a determinant of the same order.

Prove, without expanding the left-hand determinant, that

$$\begin{vmatrix} 2bc - a^2 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & 2ac - b^2 & a^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & 2ab - c^2 \end{vmatrix} = (a^3 + b^3 + c^3 - 3abc)^2.$$

9. Show that all the roots of the equation

$$x^n + p_1 x^{n-1} + p_2 x^{n-2} + \dots + p_{n-1} x + p_n = 0$$

can be obtained when they are in arithmetical progression.

For the general equation of the  $n$ th degree, calculate  $\sum a_1^2 a_2^2$  and  $\sum \frac{1}{a_1 a_2}$  in terms of the coefficients,

$a_1, a_2, \dots$ , being the roots of the equation.

10. If the linear substitution  $x = ky + p$  reduces the biquadratic

$$ax^4 + 4bx^3 + 6cx^2 + 4dx + e = 0,$$

to the reciprocal form, express  $k$  and  $p$  in terms of  $a, \beta, \gamma, \delta$  the roots of the biquadratic and interpret  $k$  and  $p$  geometrically.

11. If  $a, \beta, \gamma$  be the roots of the equation  $x^3 + qx + r = 0$ , prove that the equation of which the roots are the ratios of the roots of the above equation is

$$r^2(x^3 + x + 1)^3 + q^3 x^2(x + 1)^2 = 0.$$

Hence or otherwise find the equation whose roots are

$$\frac{\beta}{\gamma} + \frac{\gamma}{\beta}, \frac{\gamma}{a} + \frac{a}{\gamma}, \text{ and } \frac{a}{\beta} + \frac{\beta}{a}.$$

12. Explain Horner's method of solving numerical equations.

Find all the roots (correct to three places of decimals) of the cubic equation

$$20x^3 - 24x^2 + 3 = 0.$$

THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[N.B. — Full marks for any six questions.]

1. Explain the reduction of any number of non-coplanar forces to a wrench and obtain the equations of the central axis.

Forces  $X, Y, Z$  act along the three straight lines

$$y=b, z=-c; z=c, x=-a; \text{ and } x=a, y=-b,$$

respectively; shew that they will have a single resultant if

$$a/X + b/Y + c/Z = 0;$$

and that the equations of its lines of action are any two of the three

$$\frac{y}{Y} - \frac{z}{Z} - \frac{a}{X} = 0, \frac{z}{Z} - \frac{x}{X} - \frac{b}{Y} = 0, \frac{x}{X} - \frac{y}{Y} - \frac{c}{Z} = 0.$$

2. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a uniform inextensible string lying in a plane under the action of a central force, the centre of force being situated in the plane and the law of force being any function of the distance. If the string lie in the form of a rectangular hyperbola of which the centre is the centre of force, prove that the force is a constant attractive force.

3. Carefully state the principle of virtual work and deduce the conditions of equilibrium of a rigid body.

Two masses rest on the convex side of a smooth parabola whose axis is vertical and are connected by a string which passes over a smooth peg at the focus; show that equilibrium is impossible unless the weights are equal.

4. A solid homogeneous hemisphere of radius  $r$  has a solid right cone of the same substance constructed on its base; the hemisphere rests on the convex side of a fixed sphere of radius  $R$ , the axis of the cone being

vertical. Shew that the greatest height of the cone consistent with stability for a small rolling displacement is

$$r \left[ \sqrt{(3R+r)(R-r)} - 2r \right] / (R+r).$$

5. Prove that the motion of a heavy particle constrained to describe a smooth cycloid with axis vertical and vertex lowest is simple harmonic and determine its pressure on the curve.

A heavy bead slides on a smooth fixed vertical circular wire of radius  $a$ ; if it be projected from the lowest point with velocity just sufficient to carry it to the highest point, shew that the radius to the bead is at time  $t$  inclined to the vertical at an angle

$$2 \tan^{-1} \left[ \sinh \sqrt{\frac{g}{a}} t \right].$$

6. Obtain in any form the differential equation of a central orbit when the law of force is given.

A particle is acted on by a central repulsive force which varies as the  $n^{\text{th}}$  power of the distance; if the velocity at any point of the path be equal to that which would be acquired in falling from the centre to that point, shew that the equation to the path is of the form

$$\frac{n+3}{r^2} \cos \frac{n+3}{2} \theta = \text{constant}.$$

7. A particle of mass  $m$  is projected vertically upwards under gravity, the resistance of the air being  $mk$  times the velocity; shew that the greatest height attained by the particle is

$$\frac{V^2}{g} (\lambda - \log(1+\lambda)),$$

where  $V$  is the terminal velocity of the particle and  $\lambda V$  its initial vertical velocity.

8. Define *principal axis of inertia* and shew that there always exist three principal axes at any point.

Determine the principal axes at the vertex of a triangular lamina right-angled at the vertex.

9. Carefully explain D'Alembert's principle and its use in Rigid Dynamics.

A rod, of length  $2a$ , is suspended by a string, of length  $l$ , attached to one end; if the string and rod revolve about the vertical with uniform angular velocity, and their inclinations to the vertical be  $\theta$  and  $\phi$  respectively, shew that

$$\frac{3l}{a} = \frac{(4 \tan \theta - 3 \tan \phi) \sin \phi}{(\tan \phi - \tan \theta) \sin \theta}.$$

10. Obtain the equations of motion of a rigid body in two dimensions under finite forces.

A uniform rod is held at an inclination  $\alpha$  to the horizon with one end in contact with a horizontal table whose coefficient of friction is  $\mu$ . If it be then released, shew that it will commence to slide if

$$\mu < \frac{3 \sin \alpha \cos \alpha}{1 + 3 \sin^2 \alpha}.$$

#### FOURTH PAPER (a).

*Time—Three hours.*

[Only six questions should be attempted.]

1. Two sides and the included angle of a spherical triangle are given. Obtain the formula which expresses one of the remaining angles in terms of the given elements.

If  $P$  is taken in  $AB$ , a side of the spherical triangle  $ABC$ , such that  $AP$  equals  $AC$ , show that

$$\sin c \cos CP = \cos a \sin b + \cos b \sin (c - b).$$

2. (a) Find an expression for the spherical excess of a triangle in terms of the sides.

(b) If a great circle intersect the sides of a triangle  $ABC$  in  $L, M, N$ , prove that

$$\frac{\sin BL}{\sin LC} \cdot \frac{\sin CM}{\sin MA} \cdot \frac{\sin AN}{\sin NB} = -1.$$

3. Describe the construction and mounting of a telescope suitable for astronomical photography. How would such a telescope be used for photographing faint nebulae?

When the planet Mars is 20 seconds in apparent diameter, how large will its image be on a photograph taken with a refractor of 19.36 meters focal length?

4. Establish the formula which gives us mean time when the sidereal time is known.

If the latitude is known, how can the local sidereal time be determined by measuring a single altitude of a known star? Prove that an error in the observed altitude will have the least effect on the calculated time, when the star observed is on the prime vertical.

5. Obtain an expression for the dip of the horizon.

The meridian altitude of the moon's lower limb is observed on a ship at sea to be  $45^{\circ} 0'$ , the moon being south of the zenith. Its declination is  $+4^{\circ} 11'$ , its semi-diameter  $15' 0''$  and its horizontal parallax  $55' 2''$ ; the height of the observer's eye above sea level is 30 feet and the refraction at the observed altitude is  $1' 0''$ . Find the latitude of the ship.

6. In the absence of an accurate knowledge of the time, how would you proceed to determine, as correctly as possible, the meridian line with the help of (a) a vertical gnomon and (b) a theodolite?

How is the variation of the compass determined at sea?

7. On the assumption that the atmosphere is homogeneous, prove that the refraction in zenith distance  $z$  is  $k \tan z$ , where  $k$  is independent of  $z$ .

If  $\delta$  is the declination of a star, show that, if the horizontal refraction be  $r'$ , the time of a star's rising at a place in latitude  $\phi$  is changed approximately by a number of seconds equal to

$$\frac{r}{15} \left\{ \cos^2 \delta - \sin^2 \phi \right\} \frac{1}{2}.$$

8. Show that, on account of annual parallax, the apparent path of a star with respect to the very faint stars in the back-ground is an ellipse.

If the major axis of the ellipse described by a star is  $O'l$ , how many miles away is it?

9. Explain why, on account of precession, the intervals between the passages of the meridian through the same star differ from a mean sidereal day.

If the colatitude of the star be less than that of the pole, this difference will vanish when the difference of longitudes of the pole and star is

$$\cos^{-1} \frac{\tan(\text{colat. of star})}{\tan(\text{colat. of pole})}.$$

10. How many eclipses can happen when the sun is passing through a node of the moon's orbit? Give reasons for your answer.

If  $\theta$  be the circular measure of the inclination of the moon's relative orbit to the ecliptic,  $n^2$  the angle between its line of nodes and the axis of the earth's shadow,  $\mu^2$ ,  $\sigma^2$  the semi-diameters of the moon and the section of the umbra; show that, roughly, the duration of the eclipse is

$$+ \left\{ (\sigma + \mu)^2 - n^2 \sigma^2 \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

hours, and that  $(\sigma + \mu - n\theta) 2\mu$  of the moon's diameter are eclipsed.

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#### FOURTH PAPER (b).

*Time—Three hours.*

**N.B.—** *You are permitted to attempt six questions only.*

1. If there is no electric charge inside a spherical conductor, show that the law of force must be that of inverse square.

2. If there are three electrified points  $A, B, C$  in a straight line, such that  $AC=f$ ,  $BC=\frac{a^2}{f}$ , and the

charges are  $e, \frac{-ea}{f}$  and  $Va$  respectively, shew that there is always a spherical equipotential surface, and discuss the position of the points of equilibrium on the line  $ABC$  when

$$V = e \frac{f+a}{(f-a)^2} \text{ and when } V = e \frac{f-a}{(f+a)^2}.$$

3. Find the surface density of charge induced at any point on an uninsulated spherical conductor due to an electric charge at an external point. Find also the ratio in which the induced charge is divided between the part of the surface in direct view of the external charge and the remaining part.

4. Shew how the loss of energy in a conductor carrying a current depends upon the current and the resistance of the conductor.

A battery of  $mn$  equal cells is arranged in  $m$  files, in parallel, each containing  $n$  cells in series. The electromotive force of each cell is  $E$ , and its internal resistance is  $r$ . The battery supplies current to a circuit of external resistance  $K$ . Find the relations between  $m$  and  $n$  which give (a) the maximum current through  $K$ , or (b) twice as much energy expenditure in the external circuit as that wasted within the battery.

5. A wire forms a regular hexagon and the angular points are joined to the centre by wires each of which has a resistance  $\frac{1}{n}$  of the resistance of a side of a hexagon. Shew that the resistance to a current entering at one angular point of the hexagon and leaving it by the opposite point is  $\frac{2(n+3)}{(n+1)(n+4)}$  times the resistance of a side of the hexagon.

6. A direct current and the return current flow in long parallel wires. Shew that the lines of magnetic force due to them are all circles.

Two parallel straight infinite wires convey equal currents of strength  $i$  in opposite directions, their distance apart being  $2a$ . A magnetic particle of strength  $\mu$  and moment of inertia  $mK^2$  is free to turn about a

pivot at its centre, distant  $c$  from each of the wires. Shew that the time of a small oscillation is that of a pendulum of length  $l$  given by  $4\pi a l \mu = mg K^2 c^2$ .

7. Explain the principle of the tangent galvanometer.

A given current sent through a tangent galvanometer deflects the magnet through an angle  $\theta$ . The plane of the coil is slowly rotated round the vertical axis through the centre of the magnet. Prove that if  $\theta < \frac{1}{2}\pi$ , the magnet will describe complete revolutions, but if  $\theta > \frac{1}{2}\pi$ , the magnet will oscillate through an angle  $\sin^{-1}(\tan \theta)$  on each side of the meridian.

8. Regarding the earth as a uniformly and rigidly magnetised sphere of radius  $a$ , and denoting the intensity of the magnetic field on the equator by  $H$ , shew that a wire surrounding the earth along the parallel of south latitude  $\lambda$ , and carrying a current  $i$  from west to east, would experience a resultant force towards the south pole of the heavens of amount  $6\pi a i H \sin \lambda \cos^2 \lambda$ .

9. Find the attraction of the uniform solid right circular cylinder at a point on its axis, the law of force being that of inverse square.

Find the ratio of the radius of the base to the height of a right circular cylinder of given volume so that the attraction at the centre of one of the circular ends may be greatest possible.

10. A solid homogeneous sphere is divided by a plane through its centre into two hemispheres. These being placed with their plane faces coincident, show that the force required to pull them apart is  $\frac{3M^2}{16a^2}$ , when  $M$  is the mass of the sphere and  $a$  its radius.

# M.A. AND M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATIONS.

## MATHEMATICS.

FIRST PAPER,

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—*Not more than six questions should be attempted.*

1. (i) Define the limit of an unending sequence of numbers, real or complex. Obtain the *necessary* and *sufficient* condition for the existence of a limiting value of a sequence of numbers, real or complex.

(ii) Shew that if the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n$  is convergent, then

it is *necessary*, but not *sufficient*, that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} u_n = 0$

2. (i) Prove that a real function of a real variable, continuous in a closed interval, attains all values between its upper and lower bounds.

(ii) Shew that if

$$f(x) = \frac{1}{x-a} \operatorname{cosec} \frac{1}{x-a},$$

then  $f(x)$  has an infinite discontinuity of the second kind at the point  $x=a$ .

3. (i) Shew that every continuous function of a real variable is the differential coefficient of another continuous function.

(Give an example to show that continuity of a function at a point does not necessarily involve its differentiability at the point.)

(ii) If  $f(x)$  be defined as follows

$$f(x) = x^2 \sin \frac{1}{x}, \quad f(0) = 0.$$

then shew that  $f'(x)$  exists for every value of  $x$ , and is finite.

Also shew that at the point  $x=0$ ,  $f'(x)$  is zero, but has a discontinuity of the second kind.

4. (i) Prove that the series  $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} e^{in\alpha} \cdot n^{-s}$ , where  $s$  and  $\alpha$  are real, and  $0 < \alpha < 1$ , is convergent if  $s > 1 - \alpha$ .

(ii) Give an example to show that it is not necessary for the convergence of

$$\int_a^{\infty} f(x) dx \text{ that } f(x) \rightarrow 0 \text{ as } x \rightarrow \infty.$$

5. (i) Prove that in order that the infinite product

$$(1 + a_1)(1 + a_2)(1 + a_3) \dots$$

may be absolutely convergent, it is both necessary and sufficient that the series  $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots$  should be absolutely convergent.

(ii) Prove that

$$\sin z = z \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{\pi^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{2^2\pi^2}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z^2}{3^2\pi^2}\right) \dots$$

$z$  being complex; and show that the infinite product is absolutely convergent.

6. If  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  be a power series, whose radius of convergence is unity, and  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$  is convergent, then show that

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \left( \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n \right) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \quad (0 < x < 1).$$

Give an example to show that the existence of the limit of  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n x^n$  as  $x \rightarrow 1 - 0$ , does not necessarily

imply the convergence of  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n$ .

7. Discuss the transformation.

$$s = \log \frac{1}{z},$$

where  $s = \sigma + it$ , and  $z = re^{i\theta}$ .

If that value of the logarithm is chosen whose imaginary part lies between  $-\pi$  and  $\pi$ , then show that the curve  $C$

$$r = \frac{1}{\left(\cos \frac{\theta}{a}\right)^a}, \quad \left( \left| \theta \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} a \right),$$

where  $0 < a < 2$ , in the  $z$ -plane corresponds to the curve  $\Sigma$

$$\sigma = a \log \cos \frac{t}{a}, \quad \left( \left| t \right| < \frac{\pi}{2} a \right),$$

in the  $s$ -plane, and that the portion of the  $z$ -plane lying to the left of  $C$  corresponds to the portion of the  $s$ -plane lying to the right of  $\Sigma$  and included in the strip  $|t| < \pi$ .

8. Prove carefully that if a function  $f(z)$  is analytic within a closed curve and also on the curve itself, the integral

$$\int f(z) dz,$$

taken round that curve, is equal to zero.

Give an example to show that if  $f(z)$  is analytic on a closed curve  $C$ , and

$$\int_C f(z) dz = 0,$$

then it does not necessarily follow that  $f(z)$  is analytic within  $C$ .

9. State and prove Laurent's Theorem.

Show that

$$uz + \frac{v}{z} = a_0 + a_1 z + a_2 z^2 + \dots + \frac{b_1}{z} + \frac{b_2}{z^2} + \dots,$$

where  $a_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{(u+v) \cos \theta} \cos \{(u-v) \sin \theta - n\theta\} d\theta$ .

and 
$$b_n = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} e^{(u+v)\cos\theta} \cos\left\{(v-u)\sin\theta - n\theta\right\} d\theta.$$

10. (i) If  $Q(z) \rightarrow 0$  uniformly with regard to  $\arg z$  as  $|z| \rightarrow \infty$ —when  $0 \leq \arg z \leq \pi$ , and if  $Q(\cdot)$  is analytic when both  $|z| > c$  (a constant) and  $0 \leq \arg z \leq \pi$ , then

$$\lim_{\rho \rightarrow \infty} \left( \int_F^{\rho i} Q(z) dz \right) = 0,$$

where  $F$  is a semi-circle of radius  $\rho$  above the real axis with centre at the origin, and  $m$  is real and positive.

(ii) By integrating the function

$$\frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x}$$

along the boundary of the rectangle formed by the straight lines  $y = 0$ ,  $y = 2\pi$ ,  $x = R$ ,  $x = -R$ , prove that

$$\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{e^{ax}}{1+e^x} dx = \frac{\pi}{\sin a\pi},$$

where the real part of  $a$  is less than unity.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[N.B.—You are to attempt not more than six questions.]

1. Making use of the Areal co-ordinates, show how to find the foci and the asymptotes of

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Fyz + 2Gzx + 2Hxy = 0.$$

A conic circumscribes a given triangle and one of its asymptotes passes through a fixed point; show that the other asymptote touches a fixed conic inscribed in the triangle.

2. Show that the equation of a conic with respect to which the triangle of reference is self-polar is of the form

$$ua^2 + v\beta^2 + w\gamma^2 = 0,$$

and prove that if this conic is a circle, its equation is

$$a \cos A. a^2 + b \cos B. \beta^2 + c \cos C. \gamma^2 = 0.$$

If the lines

$$l_1x + m_1y + n_1z = 0, \quad l_2x + m_2y + n_2z = 0, \quad l_3x + m_3y + n_3z = 0$$

form a triangle self-polar with respect to a conic for which the triangle of reference is self-polar, then prove that

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{1}{l_1} & \frac{1}{m_1} & \frac{1}{n_1} \\ \frac{1}{l_2} & \frac{1}{m_2} & \frac{1}{n_2} \\ \frac{1}{l_3} & \frac{1}{m_3} & \frac{1}{n_3} \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

3. Obtain the equation of a conic, referred to two tangents and their chord of contact, and show how the position of a point can be expressed by a single variable parameter. Find the equation of the tangent at any point.

Show that the envelope, of the base of a triangle, inscribed in a conic, and whose two sides pass through fixed points, is of the form

$$LM = \frac{(a+b)^2}{4ab} R^2.$$

4. Explain clearly the *tangential* co-ordinates and find the pole of any line  $(l_1, m_1, n_1)$  with respect to the conic whose tangential equation is

$$Al^2 + Bm^2 + Cn^2 + 2Fmn + 2Gnl + 2Hlm = 0.$$

Prove that the conics

$$yz + zx + xy = 0$$

and  $\sin \frac{A}{2} \sqrt{x} + \sin \frac{B}{2} \sqrt{y} + \sin \frac{C}{2} \sqrt{z} = 0$

in *trilinears* are confocal.

5. Investigate the necessary and sufficient condition to ensure that

$$S = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2fyz + 2gzx + 2hxy = 0$$

$$\text{and } S' = a'x^2 + b'y^2 + c'z^2 + 2f'yz + 2g'zx + 2h'xy = 0,$$

are such that a triangle circumscribed to  $S$  may be inscribed to  $S'$  and show that when there is one such triangle, there is an infinite number.

6. Explain briefly the terms: *principal normal*, *binormal*, *curvature*, and *torsion* as applied to a curve and find an expression for the radius of curvature.

A curve is projected on a plane the normal to which makes angles  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  with the tangent and binormal. If  $\rho_1$  is the radius of curvature of the projection, prove that

$$\rho = \frac{\rho_1 \cos \beta}{\sin^2 \alpha}.$$

7. Obtain the differential equations of the *lines of curvature* on any surface. If three series of surfaces intersect at right angles at all their common points, show that the curve of intersection of any two is a line of curvature on each.

Prove that at a point on a line of curvature of the ellipsoid

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1,$$

$$\frac{x}{dx} (b^2 - c^2) + \frac{y}{dy} (c^2 - a^2) + \frac{z}{dz} (a^2 - b^2) = 0,$$

and show that the co-ordinates of any point of the curve of intersection of the ellipsoid and the confocal

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2 + \lambda} + \frac{y^2}{b^2 + \lambda} + \frac{z^2}{c^2 + \lambda} = 1,$$

verify this equation.

8. Define a developable surface and show that a developable surface can be found to pass through two given curves.

Show that the developable surface which passes through the two circles whose equations are

$$x^2 + y^2 = a^2, z=0, \text{ and } x^2 + z^2 = c^2, y=0,$$

passes also through the rectangular hyperbola whose equations are

$$z^2 - y^2 = \frac{a^2 c^2}{a^2 - c^2} \text{ and } x=0.$$

9. (a) Prove that the locus of the centres of curvature of sections of the surface

$$2z = \frac{x^2}{\rho_1} + \frac{y^2}{\rho_2} + \dots$$

which pass through the origin is the surface given by

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \left( \frac{x^2}{\rho_2} - \frac{y^2}{\rho_1} \right) = z(x^2 + y^2).$$

(b) Prove that the only real surface for which every point is an umbilic is the sphere.

10. Explain Geodesics. Prove that at any point of a geodesic on a central conicoid, the rectangle contained by the diameter parallel to the tangent at that point and the perpendicular from the centre on the tangent plane at the point is constant.

Prove that the point of intersection of two geodesic tangents to a given line of curvature, which intersect at right angles, is on a sphere.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Only six questions should be attempted: three from Group A and three from Group B.]

#### Group A.

1. Solve (i) the simultaneous equations

$$\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} - 3x - 4y = 0,$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + x + y = 0;$$

(ii) the equations

$$\frac{x dx}{z^2 - 2yz - y^2} = \frac{dy}{y+z} = \frac{dz}{y-z}.$$

2. Prove that the general integral of the Riccati equation

$$\frac{dy}{dx} + Xy^2 + X_1y + X_2 = 0,$$

where  $X, X_1, X_2$ , are functions of  $x$ , is a rational function of the first degree in the constant of integration. Show that the converse proposition, that every differential equation of the first order which has this property is a Riccati equation, is also true.

If three particular integrals of a Riccati equation are known, how can the general integral be found without any quadrature?

3. Solve the partial differential equations

$$(1) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = (2x^2 + xy - y^2) \sin xy - \cos xy,$$

$$(2) x^2 r - y^2 t - x p + y q = xy,$$

where the symbols have their usual meanings.

4. If  $V = F(r, \theta, \phi)$  is a solution of Laplace's equation, show that

$$V = \frac{1}{r} F\left(\frac{1}{r}, \theta, \phi\right)$$

is also a solution.

If  $r^n (\cos m\phi) v$  is a solution of Laplace's equation, determine  $v$  in terms of the solution of Legendre's equation.

5. Prove that the primitive of the equation

$$(1-x^2) \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - 2(m+1)x \frac{dy}{dx} + (n+m+1)(n-m)y = 0$$

is given by

$$y = A \frac{d^m P_n}{dx^m} + B \frac{d^m Q_n}{dx^m}$$

provided  $m$  be not greater than  $n$ ; and that the primitive of

$$x^4 \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} + e^{\frac{2}{x}} y = 0$$

is  $y = x \left\{ A J_0 \left( \frac{1}{e^x} \right) + B Y_0 \left( \frac{1}{e^x} \right) \right\}.$

6. Find a method for obtaining the primitive of the equation

$$Pdx + Qdy + Rdz = 0$$

when the condition of integrability is satisfied, and illustrate the method by solving the equation

$$(y^2 + yz)dx + (xz + z^2)dy + (y^2 - xy)dz = 0.$$

### Group B.

7. Examine the effect of a small tangential impulse on the orbit of a planet.

Deduce that the effect of a resisting medium is to make the orbit continually smaller, and the angular velocity, as well as the mean kinetic energy, continually larger.

8. A heavy particle moves in a smooth surface of revolution, the axis of which is vertical. Obtain the equations which determine the motion and the reaction.

A particle of mass  $m$  is projected horizontally along the smooth inner surface of a prolate spheroid of eccentricity  $e$  having its axis vertical, from a point at the level of the centre. When it is moving horizontally again it is at the level of the lower focus. Show that its pressure on the surface there is

$$mg \frac{(2 - e^2)(1 + e^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}{e(1 - e^2)}.$$

9. Obtain Lagrange's equations in generalised co-ordinates for the motion of a system of rigid bodies.

If an inclined plane is just rough enough to insure the rolling of a homogeneous cylinder, show that a thin hollow drum will roll and slip, the rate of slipping at any instant being one half the linear velocity.

10. Explain how the small oscillations of a rigid body about a position of equilibrium can be investigated.

A homogeneous hemisphere rests on an inclined plane, rough enough to prevent any sliding, which is inclined at an angle  $A$  to the horizon. It is slightly displaced in such a way that the vertical plane through the centre of gravity and the point of contact cuts the inclined plane in a line of the greatest slope. Show that its time of oscillation is the same as that of a pendulum of length

$$\frac{2a}{5} \left[ \frac{28 - 40 \sin^2 a}{\sqrt{9 - 64 \sin^2 a}} - 5 \cos a \right],$$

where  $a$  is the radius of the hemisphere.

11. Discuss the motion of a top, with a sharp peg, spinning on a rough horizontal plane.

Explain why the common top, when spun and placed upon a rough horizontal plane, at an angle to the vertical, gradually assumes an upright position.

12. Explain how the solution of certain problems involving impulses or initial stresses are facilitated by the use of the principle of virtual work.

A cube, the edges of which are twelve equal uniform rods hinged together, is hung up by one corner, the cube form being maintained by a string joining this corner with the lowest corner. Find the initial change of stress at the point of support when the string is cut.

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#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Full credit for any six questions, of which not more than four should be from any one group.*

#### GROUP A.

1. A plane area immersed in a liquid revolves in its own plane about a fixed point; find the locus of its centre of pressure.

A segment of a parabola bounded by the curve and the latus rectum is immersed in water such that the

tangent at one end of the bounding ordinate lie in the surface. If the liquid rise, the parabola remaining stationary, shew that the centre of pressure describes a straight line.

2. Obtain formulæ for finding the resultant pressure on any surface of a fluid at rest under the action of any given forces.

A hemisphere, radius  $A$ , is entirely submerged in a liquid of density  $\rho$  so that its base makes an angle  $\theta$  with the horizontal and has its centre at a depth  $h$ . Prove that the resultant force on the curved surface is

$$\pi a^2 \rho g \left\{ \frac{1}{3} a^2 + h^2 \pm \frac{1}{3} a h \cos \theta \right\}^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

3. State and prove the conditions for stability of a body floating freely in a homogeneous liquid.

A paraboloid of revolution floats with its axis vertical and vertex downwards in a liquid, the density of which varies as the depth; prove that the equilibrium will be stable or unstable according as

$$4c < \text{or} > 3(m+a).$$

where  $c$  is the length of the axis,  $a$  the length immersed, and  $m$  the latus rectum of the generating parabola.

4. A sphere floats half-immersed within a cylinder of twice its radius partly full. If it be subjected to a small vertical displacement, show that the time of a complete oscillation is

$$2\pi (a/2g)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

where  $a$  is the radius of the sphere: the alteration of pressure, produced by the water being in motion, may be neglected.

5. Assuming that the internal potential of a homogeneous ellipsoid of density  $\rho$  and semi-axes  $a, b, c$ , is

$$\pi \rho a b c \left\{ \psi + \frac{x^2}{a^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial a} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial b} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial c} \right\},$$

$$\text{where } \psi = \int_0^\infty \frac{d\lambda}{\sqrt{(a^2 + \lambda)(b^2 + \lambda)(c^2 + \lambda)}}$$

find the equations for determining the relations between the axes and the angular velocity about the least axis of

Jacobi's ellipsoid in the case of equilibrium of revolving liquid.

### GROUP B.

6. In a certain two-dimensional motion of a liquid the velocity at any point is given by two components  $v, v'$  along the directions which pass through two fixed points distant  $a$  from one another. Shew that the equation of continuity is

$$\frac{dv}{dr} + \frac{dv'}{dr'} + \frac{r^2 + r'^2 - a^2}{2rr'} \left( \frac{dr}{dr'} + \frac{dr'}{dr} \right) + \frac{r}{r} + \frac{r'}{r'} = 0,$$

where  $r, r'$  are the distances of any point of the liquid from the fixed points.

7. A solid sphere of radius  $a$  is surrounded by a mass of liquid whose volume is  $4\pi c^3/3$ , and its centre is a centre of attractive force varying directly as the square of the distance. If the solid sphere be suddenly annihilated, show that the velocity of the inner surface when its radius is  $x$ , is given by

$$x^2 \dot{x}^3 \left\{ (x^3 + c^3)^{\frac{1}{3}} - x \right\} = \left\{ \frac{2\Pi}{3\rho} + \frac{2}{9}\mu c^3 \right\} (a^3 - x^3)(c^3 + x^3)^{\frac{1}{3}},$$

where  $\rho$  is the density,  $\Pi$  the external pressure, and  $\mu$  the absolute force

8. Enunciate and prove Kelvin's extension of Green's Theorem.

Prove that if the bounding surface of a liquid which was originally at rest, be made to vary in a given arbitrary manner, the kinetic energy of the liquid at each instant, will be less than it would be if the liquid had any other motion consistent with the given motion of the bounding surface.

9. Shew that the motion of an incompressible fluid through which a sphere of radius  $a$  is moving with uniform velocity  $V$ , is given by the velocity-potential

$$\phi = \frac{1}{2} V \frac{a^3}{r^2} \cos\theta$$

the origin being at the centre of the sphere, and  $\theta$  being measured from the direction of motion.

Prove that the energy of the fluid motion is  $\frac{1}{2} M' V^2$  where  $M'$  is the mass of the displaced fluid and that the acceleration of a particle of fluid at  $(r, \theta)$  is

$$3V^2 \left( \frac{a^3}{r^4} - \frac{a^6}{r^7} \right).$$

10. A tube open at both ends is divided into two parts of lengths  $l, l'$  by a thin piston of mass  $M$  attached to a spring such that  $2\pi/m$  is its natural period of vibration. When the air waves are taken into account prove that the period of vibration is  $2\pi/n$  where

$$M(m^2 - n^2) = \rho a n \left[ \tan \frac{nl'}{a} + \tan \frac{nl}{a} \right].$$

### FIFTH PAPER (3).

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—Attempt **six** questions. The questions are all of **equal** value.

1. (a) Reproduce Dedekind's definition of a real number and explain what is meant by the sum of two real numbers, according to this definition. Shew that a convergent sequence of rational numbers can always be found to correspond to a section in Dedekind's theory.

(b) Define a limit and a convergent sequence. Is it legitimate to define a convergent sequence as one possessing a limit? Give full reasons for your answer.

2. (a) Define a measurable set and its measure; and prove that every bounded open set, and every bounded closed set, is measurable.

(b) Define the content of a set and prove that in the case of a non-dense linear closed set, which is unenumerable, the content may be zero or may have any value less than the length of the interval in which the set is contained.

3. A function  $f(x)$  is defined as follows:—

$$f(x) = (x-a)(x-\beta)^2(x-\gamma)^3 \sin \frac{p}{(x-a)} \sin \frac{q}{(x-\beta)} \sin \frac{r}{(x-\gamma)}$$

for all values of  $x$ , except  $a, \beta$ , and  $\gamma$ , and  $f(a) = f(\beta) = f(\gamma) = 0$ .

Is the function  $f(x)$  continuous at any of the points  $a, \beta, \gamma$ ? Does the differential coefficient of  $f(x)$  exist at any of these points? If so, is the differential coefficient continuous?

A function  $\phi(x)$  is defined to be equal to

$$a - \left| (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right|$$

for  $0 \leq x \leq a$ , and equal to

$$a - \left| \{a^2 - (x - 2a)^2\}^{\frac{1}{2}} \right|$$

for  $a \leq x \leq 2a$ . Shew that, although the curve  $y = \phi(x)$  possesses a tangent at  $x = a$ ,  $\phi'(x)$  does not exist at that point.

4 If  $z = f(x, y)$ , obtain sufficient conditions ensuring that the formula

$$dz = h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + h\rho + k\sigma$$

may hold at a particular point  $(x_0, y_0)$ .

If  $f(x, y) = x \sin \left( 4 \tan^{-1} \frac{y}{x} \right)$  for  $x > 0$  and  $f(0, y) = 0$

for all values of  $y$ , investigate whether the formula holds at the point  $(0, 0)$ .

5. Define a definite integral according to (i) Riemann, (ii) Lebesgue.

Give an example of a function, which is integrable according to Lebesgue but not according to Riemann, stating your reasons in full. Determine whether the following functions are integrable or not according to Riemann and Lebesgue:—

$$(i) \quad f(x) = \frac{1}{q^3} \text{ when } x = \frac{p}{q},$$

where  $p$  and  $q$  are positive integers prime to each other, and  $f(x) = 0$  for irrational values of  $x$ .

$$(ii) \quad \begin{aligned} f(x) &= 1 \text{ for rational values of } x, \\ f(x) &= 2 \text{ for irrational values of } x. \end{aligned}$$

$$6. \text{ If } F(x) = \int_a^x f(x) dx,$$

where  $f(x)$  is a function of  $x$  integrable (R) in  $(a, b)$  prove

$$\text{that } \frac{d}{dx} F(x) = f(x)$$

at a point of continuity of  $f(x)$ . Also prove that  $F(x)$  is absolutely continuous and of bounded variation

in  $(a, b)$  and that any one of the four derivatives  $DF(x)$ , of  $F(x)$ , is integrable  $(R)$ , and has  $F(x)$  for its indefinite integral.

7. State the necessary and sufficient conditions for the convergence of the improper integral

$$\int_0^{\infty} f(x) dx,$$

where  $f(x)$  is a bounded integrable  $(R)$  function of  $x$  in  $(0, \infty)$ , and prove that

$$\int_0^{\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$$

is convergent.

$f(x)$  is a bounded function of  $x$  integrable  $(R)$  in an interval  $(a, b)$ , where  $0 < a < b$ . Determine whether the improper integral

$$\int_0^b \frac{f(x)}{x^k} dx$$

exists or not for the case when (i)  $k$  is positive and greater than unity, (ii)  $k$  is positive and less than unity.

8. Explain any method of condensation of singularities. Construct a continuous function of  $x$  which shall possess a differential coefficient for all irrational values of  $x$ , and which shall not possess a differential coefficient at any rational points, but shall have definite derivatives on both sides.

Examine the function.

$$f(x) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\sin n\pi x}{n^2} [\log \sin^2 n\pi x]$$

and find out whether it is continuous and possesses derivatives or differential coefficients at the rational and irrational points of the domain of definition.

9. Define a uniformly convergent series and shew that in the case of the series  $\sum u_n(x)$ , where  $u_n(x)$  is a continuous function of  $x$  for all values of  $n$ , uniform convergence is a sufficient, but not a necessary condition for the continuity of the sum-function.

$$\text{If } u_n(x) = \frac{2n^2 x}{e^{n^2 x^2}} - \frac{2(n-1)^2 x}{e^{(n-1)^2 x^2}},$$

determine if the series  $\sum u_n(x)$  is uniformly convergent or not in the domain  $(-1, 1)$  and examine the sum-function for continuity.

10. Prove the following theorems :—

(i) If in the finite interval  $(a, b)$ , the functions  $u_n(x)$  are summable and the series  $\sum u_n(x)$  converges uniformly in the interval to the values of  $\zeta(x)$ , then.

$$\int_a^x \zeta(x) dx = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_a^x u_n(x) dx.$$

(ii) If all the functions of the convergent series

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(x)$$

are monotone non-diminishing or all are monotone non-increasing and the series converges in  $(a, b)$  to  $\zeta(x)$ , then  $\zeta'(x)$  exists and is the sum-function of

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n'(x)$$

almost everywhere in  $(a, b)$ .

#### FIFTH PAPER (4).

Time — Three hours.

[N.B.— You are required to attempt the **first** and the **last** questions. Full marks may be obtained by answering these and any **four** of the remaining questions.]

1. State carefully (without proof) the conditions under which Goursat's proof of Cauchy's theorem applies.

Prove that the satisfaction of the Cauchy-Riemann partial differential equations at a point  $z$  does not suffice for the existence of  $f'(z)$ .

2. Evaluate

$$\int_0^{\infty} \cos(x^2) dx \text{ and } \int_0^{\infty} \frac{\sin mx dx}{x(x^2 + a^2)^2}, \text{ where } m > 0, a > 0.$$

3. (a) Shew that a straight line can be drawn in the plane of the complex variable  $z$  which divides the plane into two regions in one of which the function

$$1 - z + \frac{z(z-1)}{2!} - \frac{z(z-1)(z-2)}{3!} + \dots \text{to infinity}$$

is everywhere zero, and in the other of which everywhere infinite.

$$(b) \text{ If } f(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{z^2}{n^2 z^2 + a^2},$$

shew that  $f(z)$  is finite and continuous for all real values of  $z$ , but cannot be expanded as a Maclaurin's series in ascending powers of  $z$ ; and explain this apparent anomaly.

4. If the radii of convergence of the power-series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n, \quad \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n z^n$$

be  $\rho$  and  $\sigma$  respectively, shew that the radius of convergence of the conjoined series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n b_n z^n$$

is  $> \sigma \rho \sigma$ .

Shew further that the singularities of the conjoined series are all included in the points obtained by conjunction of the singularities of the two original series.

Consider as an example the case when

$$a_n = b_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \dots (2n-1)}{2 \cdot 4 \dots 2n}.$$

5. Prove that the region of existence of the function

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} Z^{c_n},$$

where

$$c_n = 1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \dots n,$$

is bounded by a line of essential singularities everywhere dense upon this line.

Investigate the theorem that a function, expressible as a series of rational functions, can be constructed whose region of existence is any arbitrarily given connected finite area.

6.  $F(z)$  is an integral function which does not vanish at the origin,  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n, \dots$  are the zeros of  $F(z)$  arranged so that their moduli

$$r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n, \dots$$

do not decrease, and  $M(r)$  is the maximum value of  $|F(z)|$  on the circle  $|z| = r$ .

Shew that any real positive number  $\omega$  for which

$$\lim M(r) \leq e^{r^\omega},$$

must be at least as great as the exponent of convergence  $\rho$  of the sequence

$$r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n, \dots$$

Deduce that, if

$$e^{g(z)} = \prod_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(1 - \frac{z}{a_n}\right) e^{\lambda_n(z)}$$

is the canonical Weierstrassian product for  $F(z)$ , then  $g(z)$  is a polynomial of degree not exceeding  $\omega$ .

7. Prove that  $f(z)$  is identically zero, if (1)  $f(z)$  is regular inside the angle

$$-\alpha \leq \theta \leq \alpha$$

where  $\alpha \geq \frac{1}{2}\pi$ ; (2)  $|f(z)| \leq Ae^{kr}$ , where  $k < \pi$  throughout this angle; and (3)  $f(n) = 0$  for  $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

By considering a function of the form  $e^{-cz} \sin \pi z$ , prove that the theorem cannot hold for

$$\alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

8. Define the Gamma function  $\Gamma(z)$ . Deduce that

$$\frac{d^2}{dz^2} \Gamma(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(z+n)^2}.$$

Hence, or otherwise, find the asymptotic expansion of the logarithm of the Gamma function.

9. Establish the following properties of Riemann's Zeta-function  $\zeta(s)$ :—

$$(1) \zeta(s) = 2^{s-1} \{ \Gamma(s) \}^{-1} \sec \left( \frac{1}{2}s\pi \right) \zeta(1-s).$$

$$(2) \frac{\zeta'(s)}{\zeta(s)} = - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{A(n)}{n^s},$$

where  $A(n) = 0$  when  $n$  is not a power of a prime, and

$$A(n) = \log p$$

when  $n$  is a power of a prime  $p$ , and the real part of  $s$  exceeds 1.

10. Write an essay on Dirichlet's series.

#### FIFTH PAPER (14)

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—Seven questions carry full marks.

1. Shew that the capacity of a parallel plate condenser in a vacuum is  $\frac{A}{4\pi d}$ , where  $A$  is the area, and  $d$  the distance between the plates.

The plates of a parallel plate condenser are at distance  $h$  apart. Prove that if a slab of dielectric of uniform thickness  $t$  and having a dielectric constant  $k$  is inserted between the plates, the capacity is increased in the ratio

$$1 : \left\{ 1 - \frac{t}{h} \left( 1 - \frac{1}{k} \right) \right\}.$$

2. Shew that the electrostatic energy of a system of insulated conductors is  $\frac{1}{2} \sum EQ$  where  $E$  is the charge on a typical conductor and  $V$  its potential.

Two conductors whose capacities are  $C_1$  and  $C_2$  respectively and which are so far apart that their influence on one another can be neglected, have charges  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  respectively. Show that the loss of energy when the conductors are joined by a wire is  $(E_1 C_2 - E_1 C_1)^2 / 2 C_1 C_2 (C_1 + C_2)$ .

3. A conducting sphere of radius  $a$  is in contact with an infinite conducting plane. Shew that if a unit point charge be placed beyond the sphere and on the diameter through the point of contact at distance  $c$  from that point, the charges induced on the plane and sphere are

$$-\frac{\pi a}{c} \cot \frac{\pi a}{c} \text{ and } \frac{\pi a}{c} \cot \frac{\pi a}{c} - 1.$$

4. If  $\phi + i\psi = f(x + iy)$ , and the curves for which  $\phi =$  constant be closed, shew that the capacity  $C$  of a condenser with boundary surfaces  $\phi = \phi_1$ ,  $\phi = \phi_0$  is  $\frac{k[\psi]}{4\pi(\phi - \phi_0)}$  per unit length, where  $[\psi]$  is the increment of  $\psi$  on passing once round a  $\phi$ -curve.

Using the transformation

$$x + iy = c \cot \frac{1}{2} (U + iV),$$

shew that the capacity per unit length of a condenser formed by two right circular cylinders (radii  $a, b$ ) one inside the other, with parallel axes at a distance  $d$  apart, is

$$\frac{1}{2} \cosh^{-1} \left( \frac{a^2 + b^2 - d^2}{2ab} \right).$$

5. Two dielectrics of inductive capacities  $k_1$  and  $k_2$  are separated by an infinite plane face. Charges  $e_1, e_2$  are placed at points on a line at right angles to the plane, each at a distance  $a$  from the plane. Find the force on the two charges, and explain why they are unequal.

6. Shew that in any system of circuits, there being no accumulation of charge at any point, the rate of generation of heat is a minimum when Krichoff's laws are satisfied.

One of the wires in a network is stretched so that its resistance is increased by a small amount  $\delta r$ . Shew that the resistance of the whole network is increased by  $i^2 \delta r / I^2$ , where  $i$  is the current in the wire stretched and  $I$  the whole current entering and leaving the network.

7. Define magnetic induction at a point inside a magnetisable substance and show that lines of magnetic induction form closed curves.

A solid circular cylinder of soft iron  $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$  is placed in a field of magnetic force whose potential is  $A(x^2 - y^2)$ . Show that the lines of induction in the iron are  $xy = \text{constant}$ ; and in air

$$xy \left\{ 1 + \frac{\mu - 1}{\mu + 1} \cdot \frac{a^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right\} = \text{constant}.$$

8. A wire is wound in a spiral of angle  $\alpha$  on the surface of an insulating cylinder of radius  $a$ , so that it makes  $n$  complete turns on the cylinder. A current  $i$  flows through the wire. Prove that the resultant magnetic force at the centre of the cylinder is

$$\frac{2\pi in}{a(1 + \pi^2 n^2 \tan^2 \alpha)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$$

along the axis.

9. The resistance and self-induction of a circuit (1) are  $R_1$ ,  $L_1$ , and of a circuit (2) are  $R_2$ ,  $L_2$  and  $M$  is their coefficient of mutual induction. An electromotive force  $E \sin nt$  is applied to the first circuit, there being no applied force in the second circuit. Show that the current in the former may be expressed in the form

$$\frac{E}{(R'^2 + n^2 L'^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \sin (nt - \epsilon)$$

$$\text{where } R' = R_1 + \frac{n^2 M^2 R_2}{R_2^2 + n^2 L_2^2}, \quad L' = L_1 - \frac{n^2 M^2 L_2}{R_2^2 + n^2 L_2^2},$$

$$\text{and } \tan \epsilon = \frac{nL'}{R'}.$$

10. Obtain the equation

$$L \frac{d^2 Q}{dt^2} + R \frac{dQ}{dt} + \frac{Q}{C} = E$$

for the oscillation of electricity in a circuit containing a capacity, an electric battery, and a coil with resistance and self-induction.

An electromotive force  $E \cos pt$  acts in a circuit of self-induction  $L$  and resistance  $R$ , which contains a condenser of capacity  $C$ . Find the current produced and prove that its amplitude is a maximum when  $p^2 = (LC)^{-1}$ . Also shew that the amplitude will be increased or diminished by short-circuiting the condenser according as  $p^2$  is less or greater than  $\frac{1}{2}(LC)^{-1}$ .

### FIFTH PAPER.

*Time - Three hours*

**Six questions carry full marks.**

1. Explain 'sun dial.' How will you make a sun dial for your house in Allahabad ?

How will you reduce the time observed in sun dial to mean solar time ? How many times in a year will the observed time be the same as mean solar time ? Give reasons.

2. Explain the cause of eclipses. Find the maximum and minimum number of eclipses in a year.

Explain the method of calculating the duration of a total solar eclipse at a given place. Prove that there are more solar eclipses than lunar eclipses on the average, but that at a given terrestrial station lunar eclipses will be more frequent than solar.

3. Explain different methods for finding the longitude of a place by astronomical observations. Which method do you consider best ?

4. Describe the theory of two star-streams.

How will you find the directions and relative speeds of the two streams ?

Explain Schwazchild's ellipsoidal hypothesis used for determining radial motion.

5. (a) Give a brief theory of "Giant" and "Dwarf" stars.

(b) How will you determine the density law and the luminosity law from investigations depending on counts of stars and on mean parallactic motions ?

6. (a) Obtain the "Normal Error Law" from the principle of the Arithmetic Mean.

(b) The probability of an event happening once in one trial is  $p$ , so that in  $m$  trials the event happens on an average  $mp$  times.

Find the probable error of the number  $mp$ .

7. Find the latitude and longitude of a star if its right ascension and declination are given.

If the right ascension of a star be equal to its latitude, prove that its declination must be equal to its longitude.

8. Describe parallax. How is it used in determining the distances of heavenly bodies?

Describe the effect of parallax in right ascension and declination.

9. Show that three observations are necessary and sufficient to determine the orbit of a planet.

What are the practical difficulties in observations and how will you overcome them?

10. Write an essay on any one of the following subjects :—

(1) The figure of the Earth.

(2) Necessary requisites of an observatory.

(3) Nebular Hypothesis.

**M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.****PHYSICS.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.**Only five questions need be attempted.*

1. State the Law of Gravitation. How can you conclude that the same law which governs the fall of particles near the surface of the earth will also explain the motion of planets round the sun in their orbits?

2. How would you determine the Torsional Rigidity of a wire?

Prove that for a twisted wire of circular cross section, the restituting couple varies as the fourth power of the radius.

3. How does the viscosity of a gas depend on its pressure and its temperature? Give an account of any precision-method of determining the viscosity of air. How far are the conclusions from the theoretical formula verified by experimental data.

4. Explain the action of a mercury diffusion pump. Give a sketch of any one particular type. On what factors does the efficiency of a pump of this type depend?

5. Find the velocity of propagation of ripples on a liquid surface in terms of its surface tension and its density. Describe any experiment which has utilised this principle to determine the surface tension.

6. How would you determine the velocity of sound in Argon? How can you deduce from the velocity that argon is a mon-atomic gas?

7. On what factors does the amplitude of forced vibration depend? Discuss the effect of damping on the sharpness of resonance. Can you describe any experiment which demonstrates the effect of damping?

8. Write short notes on the following :—

(a) Theory of vowel sound.

(b) Combination-tones, and the theory of their origin.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.**Answer any five questions.*

1. Prove that the heat-conductivity  $K$  of a gas given by the formula  $K = \frac{1}{3} C_v \cdot f$ , where  $\eta$  = viscosity,  $C_v$  = specific heat at c.v., and  $f$  is a numerical factor depending on the complexity of the molecule.

How is ' $K$ ' experimentally determined, and how far do the experimental data support the above formula?

2. Give an account of the quantum theory of the specific heat of solids. Deduce a simple relation between temperature and specific heat at low temperatures.

3. Describe briefly the methods of standardisation and the range of usefulness of platinum resistance thermometers; and discuss some of the difficulties of precise resistance measurement and the precautions to be taken to avoid or correct for these.

4. Radiation theory contains two important constants; the constant of total radiation occurs in Stefan's formula and the constant of spectral radiation in Planck's formula. Describe some of the experimental determinations of these two constants.

5. Write an essay on *one* of the follow subject:—

(a) The partition of energy.

(b) Entropy.

(c) Brownian movements.

6. Deduce Clapeyron's equation which expresses the relation between the latent heat of any vapour, the change of volume which it undergoes in being vaporised, and the variation of vapour pressure with temperature. Also deduce therefrom, using certain simple assumptions, Callendar's formula for the vapour pressure of a liquid in the form

$$\log p = A + \frac{B}{T} + C \log T.$$

7. Starting from the Gibbs-Helmholtz equation,

$$A - U = T \left( \frac{dA}{dT} \right)_v$$

give an account of the consequences and significance of the theory that the internal energy ( $U$ ) and free energy ( $A$ ) are identical at the absolute zero of temperature and for a short range immediately above the absolute zero.

8. Write a short and critical account of the methods in use for the determination of the solar constant and its fluctuations. How can you derive from it the temperature of the photosphere of the sun?

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THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Note.—Only six questions to be attempted.*

*All questions carry equal marks.*

1. Give a critical account of interference methods of determining the refractive indices of (a) a gas, (b) a liquid.

2. Define the resolving power of a Spectroscope and find its value for a prism spectroscope.

Account in general terms for the high resolving power of a Fabry and Perot interferometer.

3. Light diverging from a point source passes through a small circular aperture. Discuss the nature of the illumination which will be seen in the field of an eyepiece situated on the axis and pointing towards the aperture. Describe how the appearance will alter as the eyepiece is moved along the axis.

4. Describe the numerical relationships which exist between the members of a typical series spectrum.

Explain also the physical significance of the Ritz principle of combination.

5. Describe experiments of Wood and others on the fluorescence of iodine vapour in monochromatic light,

and give an explanation, accounting also for the effect of adding helium.

6. Account for the form of the interference fringes observed when a plate of biaxial crystal, cut perpendicularly to the bisector of the optic axes, is examined in convergent polarised light.

7. Give a simple derivation of the "Normal" Zeeman effect on the basis of classical electromagnetic theory.

8. Write short notes on *any three* of the following :—

- (a) Zone plate.
- (b) Eagle Mounting.
- (c) Spectrophotometer.
- (d) Stark Effect.
- (e) Double Image Prism.

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#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—*Six questions only to be answered.*

1. Describe any form of electrostatic voltmeter, explaining the principle on which it works. When is such an instrument preferable to any ordinary voltmeter?

2. Explain clearly the difference between 'line of force' and 'line of induction'. Prove that in magnetic field  $\text{div } \mathbf{H} = 0$ , where  $\mathbf{H}$  stands for the intensity of the field.

3. Indicate briefly the method of calculating mutual inductance between two co-axial circular coils.

Describe a method of determining self-inductance, preferably the one in which it is compared with mutual inductance.

4. Define virtual volt, virtual ampere, and power factor.

Find an expression for the power absorbed in an alternating current circuit. Explain the term 'idle current.'

5. Describe three general types of dynamos and state the purpose for which each type is used.

6. Prove that the velocity of electromagnetic waves is  $1/\sqrt{\mu k}$  cems. per sec.

7. Explain the terms (1) Modulation, (2) Carrier wave, (3) Grid rectification, (4) Heterodyne method of reception, used in 'wireless'.

Describe how a triode valve is used for detection of wireless waves.

8. Discuss thermo-electric circuit considered as a heat engine. Show that if  $\pi$  be the heat absorbed at a metallic junction per unit electrical transfer,  $\theta$  the absolute temperature of the junction, and  $E$  the total thermo-electromotive force in the circuit.

$$\pi = \theta \frac{dE}{d\theta}.$$

#### FIFTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N. B.—Only **Six** questions to be attempted.

1. Describe Bucherer's experiments on variation of the mass of an electron with velocity. Indicate the results obtained by him.

2. Explain the theory underlying the mass-spectrograph of Aston.

3. Describe an accurate electrical method of measuring the resonance and ionisation potentials of an element. Explain their importance in connection with the line spectra emitted by the element.

4. What is Compton effect? Give the theory of the phenomenon.

5. Describe Stern and Gerlach's experiments on the magnetic deviation of silver atoms. Explain the physical significance of the results obtained.

6. Describe Townsend's experiment for determining the number of ions produced by collision by a single

negative ion in one cm. of its path. Indicate briefly the theory of the method.

7. Deduce Langevin's equation

$$M = \frac{I}{N} \sqrt{\frac{3RTm_H}{H}},$$

where  $N$  is the number of atoms per mol of a gas,  $M$  the magnetic moment of an atom,  $m_H$  the component magnetic moment per mol of the gas parallel to the inducing magnetic field  $H$ ,  $T$  the absolute temperature, and  $R$  the gas constant.

How has this result been reconciled with the idea of a Bohr magneton?

8. State Einstein's photoelectric equation. How has it been verified experimentally?

## M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATION PHYSICS.

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer five questions.*

1. A periodic electromotive force  $E \sin pt$  acts on—

(a) a circuit containing resistance, inductance, and capacity in series,

(b) a circuit containing capacity in parallel with inductance and resistance in series.

Investigate the currents in each case and show how the phase relationships may be illustrated by vector diagrams. How would you investigate experimentally the form of the current and E.M.F. curves?

2. Give a critical account of the methods used for producing and measuring the intensity of large magnetic fields.

3. What are scalar and vector potentials? Deduce the differential equations they satisfy, and discuss how they are related to the electric and magnetic fields.

4. Draw a diagram, explaining fully the function of each component, of a four valve receiver incorporating the following features:—

(a) One stage of high frequency amplification.

(b) Regeneration.

(c) One stage of resistance capacity coupled low frequency amplification followed by a stage of transformer coupled amplification.

5. What do you mean by matter-waves and how can their wavelength be determined? Describe any experiment you may know of in support of the hypothesis.

6. Deduce an expression for the variation of mass with velocity from the standpoint of the Theory of Relativity.

7. Give a brief account of the experiments which have revealed the structure of the nucleus.

8. Write an essay on *one of the following* :—

(1) Theories of Magnetism.

(2) Thermionics.

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SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

**Five questions should be answered, of which the first and the third are compulsory.**

1. Describe the experimental methods which are adapted for fixing the primary and secondary standards in wavelength measurement.

2. Describe with the aid of energy diagrams and quantum numbers the different excited states of the Sodium atom. How have these states been fixed up, and the quantum numbers assigned to them?

3. What is Pauli's principle of exclusion? How has it been successful in giving a unitary explanation to the periodic classification, to X-ray spectra and optical spectra of elements?

4. Describe an apparatus for measuring the relative intensity of spectral lines. State what results have been obtained from such experiments regarding the intensities of the component lines of a triplet *pd* multiplet.

5. Give a general description of molecular spectra under the headings (1) electron displacement spectra, (2) rotational spectra; (3) vibrational spectra.

6. Are you aware of any method for determining the mass of the luminous centres? If so, describe the apparatus and the experimental arrangements with full mathematical details.

7. How have stars been classified on the basis of their spectra? Give short account of the way in which physical explanation has been offered of the varying spectra of stars.

8. Describe the Zeemann effect of the sodium  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  lines. How have the results been explained on the assumption of magnetic quantum numbers?

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SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Only five questions have to be attempted.*

1. Describe a simple method of producing damped electric oscillations. Solve the differential equation which govern the oscillations in the circuit, and differentiate between the various possible cases.

2. Find out expressions for the electromagnetic field from an open Hertzian oscillator at great distance. Represent the field by a diagram

3. Draw the characteristic curve of a diode. Explain fully the revolutionary consequences of inserting a third electrode between the filament and the plate.

Draw and explain the typical characteristic curves of a triode. What is the general effect on the characteristic curves if the filament temperature is increased?

4. Contrast, giving theoretical details where necessary, between the three methods of detection, viz. (1) anode rectification, (2) cumulative grid rectification, (3) heterodyne method.

5. Give the theory of the maintenance of high frequency electric oscillations by the triode valve, (as in the Hartley circuit) with particular reference to critical conditions and maximum efficiency.

6. Explain briefly what is meant by *any four* of the following :—

(a) Piezo-electric oscillator.

(b) Screen-grid valve.

(c) Fading.

(d) Space charge.

(e) Rejector circuit

(f) Neutrodyne.

(g) Mutual conductance (of a triode).

7. Write an essay on "How short waves reach long distances."

8. Show that two sets of oscillations are present in coupled oscillating circuits. Find their frequencies when the damping is small and the circuits are in tune, in terms of the natural frequency of each circuit. What is the resultant effect of the two sets of oscillations?

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SECOND PAPER.

**X-Rays.**

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer any five questions.*

1. Give an account of recent work on very soft X-radiation, and the methods used for studying its spectrum.

2. Give an account of the analysis of L-characteristic radiation of element, and explain their origin with the aid of structure diagrams.

3. How do you account for deviation from Bragg's law in X-ray reflection? How can you calculate the refractive index of a crystal for X-rays from measurements of the angle of reflection in successive orders?

4. Explain Compton effect. How has it been experimentally verified?

5. Give sketches of the structure of diamond as revealed by X-ray analysis, and explain how it has been arrived at.

6. Describe the main facts regarding the absorption of X-rays by matter.

7. Write notes on *any two* of the following:—

(1) Debye-Scherrer method of crystal analysis.

(2) Generation and intensity of white radiation.

(3) De Broglie's method of magnetic spectra.

**M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.**  
**CHEMISTRY.**

FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*N.B.—Equations should invariably be given where possible*

*Try six questions. Questions 1 and 6 are compulsory.*

1. Give an account of the more important researches associated with the names of *any two* of the following :—

(a) Cannizzaro, (b) Berthelot, (c) Arrhenius, (d) Stas.

2. Describe the position of the radio-active elements in the Periodic system.

3. Write an historical account of the determination of the combining ratio of hydrogen and oxygen with special reference to recent work on the subject.

4. Give the method of preparation, properties, and most characteristic reactions, if any, of the following :—

(1) Oxydimercuric ammonium iodide.

(2) Barium platino cyanide.

(3) Lead tetrafluoride.

(4) Boron nitride.

(5) Hydrazoic acid.

5. (a) How would you analyse gravimetrically a specimen of copper coin containing copper, zinc, and tin.

(b) Give an account of the uses of iodine as an analytical reagent, with special reference to its uses in volumetric analysis.

6. What are the chief mineral sources of vanadium? How would you obtain ammonium vanadate from vanadite? What are the important commercial applications of the element vanadium and of its compounds?

7. Show from the consideration of the properties, both of the elements and of their compounds, (a) that

sulphur and chromium are chemically related, (b) that boron resembles silicon.

Or,

Compare the properties of nickel and cobalt. Discuss their position in the periodic table. State and criticise the different methods that are in use for their qualitative and quantitative separations.

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### SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer the first three questions and three others: six in all.*

1. Write a historical essay on Enzymes.
2. Explain clearly with examples what is meant by the Walden Inversion.
3. (a) Compare ethylamine and aniline.  
(b) State briefly as many methods as you can devise for determining the proportions in a mixture of the above pure substances.
4. Draw a careful comparison between  $\alpha$ -naphthol and  $\alpha$ -naphthylamine on the one hand and the  $\beta$ -isomers on the other.
5. Give a full account of the chemistry of *either* guanidine and its derivatives *or* cyanamide and its derivatives.
6. State briefly the preparation of and the interest that is attached to *either* the phenylmethanes *or* the esters of glycerol.
7. The following are frequently used in the preparation of organic compounds: state how *any three only* are prepared, mentioning the chief impurities liable to be present and the method of use: semicarbazide, carbonyl chloride, ethyl chloroformate, diazomethane.
8. Write a clear account of Liebig's researches in chemistry.

## THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Only six questions are to be attempted of which one should be Question 8.*

1. Define Avogadro's Number and describe how Perrin has determined it, by studying the movements of colloid particles.

2. Cite evidence to show that solvent-solute complexes are often formed. Would you classify a constant boiling mixture, say of water and hydrochloric acid, as a complex of this type? Give reasons in your answer.

3. Write an essay on the electrical properties of colloids, describing incidentally typical experiments to illustrate those properties.

4. What is Surface Tension and how is it determined? Show how by estimating it at different temperatures, the molecular weight of an unassociated pure liquid can be ascertained.

5. A litre of a saturated solution of a certain sparingly soluble silver salt is found to contain 0.008 gram molecules of it. Find how much will be precipitated, if, to a litre of this solution, 0.012 gram molecule of silver nitrate be mixed. The solubility of silver nitrate is sufficiently high and both salts may be taken as completely dissociated at the dilution dealt with.

6. Discuss the electronic structure of the inert gases, showing its significance in the establishment of the structure of other elements.

7. State all that you know of *any one* of the following:—

(1) The  $P_{H}$  value of indicators and the use made thereof.

(2) The peculiarity of strong electrolytes and any hypothesis explaining it.

8. What are the classical contributions to the investigation of dilute solutions? Name the illustrious workers and describe concisely what they did.

**M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.****CHEMISTRY (Organic)**

## FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

**Five questions should be attempted; the number of marks attached to each question is 20.**

1. By what methods can sugars be methylated?

Show by examples what advances in the knowledge of sugars have been made by methylating them.

2. Discuss the existence of radicals in the free state with special reference to the radicals of organic chemistry.

3. Write notes upon *any three* of the following topics: (a) Thiele's theory of conjugated double bonds; (b) the Walden inversion; (c) asymmetric synthesis; (d) the conversion of benzene and its derivatives into derivatives of hexamethylene.

4. How have *three* of the following substances been synthesised: (a) tropinone; (b) dibromoindigo (Tyrian purple); (c) caffeine; (d) thyroxine?

5. Give an account of the stereochemistry of nitrogen.

6. Discuss the methods for synthesising, and the structure of, coloured substances that are based upon triphenylmethane.

7. Give an account of the work and the influence in organic chemistry either of (a) Pasteur; or (b) Baeyer; or (c) Victor Meyer.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Not more than five questions should be attempted.)*

1. How would you differentiate between the following; hydrazones and hydrazides, glucosone and glucoside, oxime ether and oxamic ether, uramil and

uracil, phthalone and phthalide, mesotartaric and pyrotartaric acids, pinacene and pinacoline, furan and furoin?

2. Describe briefly the preparation and most important chemical properties of the following; acetonyl-acetone, diazomethane, violuric acid, benzamidine, piperonal, furfural, benzidine and indigo.

3. Give a brief account of what you would consider to be the most important contribution to organic chemistry during the last decade.

4. Give a short account of some interesting cases of heterocyclic ring formation from ortho diderivatives of benzene.

5. What are the bark colouring matters and in what respects do they resemble the colouring matters of flowers? Describe the synthesis of one of each group.

6. Give a short account of the uses of metallic aluminum and chromium in organic syntheses.

### (Inorganic).

#### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Answer five questions.*

1. Write an essay on the influence of moisture in promoting chemical change. Discuss recent results obtained by the "intensive drying" of liquids.

2. Discuss modern views on allotropy with special reference to sulphur.

3. Describe the methods in use for the rapid determination of S, P, Si, Mn, and C in steel.

4. Give an account of the chemistry of either tungsten or vanadium and their compounds.

5. Describe the preparation and properties of the per-acids and their salts

6. Shew how observations of absorption spectra are of value in connection with the mechanism of chemical reaction.

7. What are the important contributions of T. W. Richards?

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.**Only five questions are to be attempted.*

1. How can you prepare pure crystals of chromic acid? How can you prove that chromic acid in aqueous solution exists as  $\text{H}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$  and not  $\text{H}_2\text{CrO}_4$ ?

10 grams of  $\text{CrO}_3$  dissolved in a litre of water shows a lowering of freezing point  $-3.7^\circ\text{C}$ . What are your conclusions regarding the constitution of chromic acid from the above freezing point measurements?

2. How would you proceed to determine the atomic weight of chlorine? Discuss critically the recent work on the atomic weight determination of chlorine.

3. Write with details the various steps necessary for the preparation of pure barium nitrite. How can you prepare nitrous and hyponitrous acids? Compare the strengths of these two acids.

4. Discuss the methods of preparation of the important compounds of cerium and beryllium in the pure state.

Enumerate some technical applications of rare earth compounds.

5. How can you prepare colloidal silicic, vanadic, and tungstic acids? Compare the properties of these colloids.

6. Write an essay on the application of the electronic theory of valency to inorganic compounds.

7. Write a note on the researches of Moissan in inorganic chemistry.

## PHYSICAL.

## FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours**Answer four questions only. All questions are of equal value.*

1. Write an essay on fluorescence and phosphorescence.

2. Write an essay on the laws of photo-chemical reactions.

3. Describe an accurate method for determining the hydration of substances. Discuss the hydrate theory of solution and its applications.

4. Discuss the properties of emulsions with special reference to reversal of type by the addition of electrolytes.

5. Write an essay on Bohr's Hydrogen atom.

6. Give an account of Ramsay's contributions to Chemistry.

7. Write an essay on the mass spectra of chemical elements.

#### SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Only five questions are to be answered*

1. Write a clear account of the recent researches on photosynthesis of organic compounds like carbohydrates, nitrogen substance etc from simple inorganic compounds.

2. How can you determine the specific heats of metals at low temperatures? Write a note on the "Superconductivity" of metals at very low temperatures first observed by K. Onnes

3. How is ionisation detected in the oxidation of phosphorus? Write an account of the recent researches on the ionisation observed in chemical changes with special reference to flames and induced reactions.

4. Write a note on the temperature coefficients of thermal and photochemical reactions and discuss the importance of the determination of temperature coefficients from the view point of the radiation hypothesis of chemical change.

5. "The view that elements and compounds, even when chemically pure, may not be physically homogeneous, is gradually gaining ground and seems destined to prove of great importance." Adduce evidence in favour of the above statement with special reference to the researches of E. Cohen and H. B. Baker.

6. How can you prepare sols of ceric hydroxide, mercuric sulphide, and silicic acid? How can you determine the electric charge, viscosity, and surface tension of the above sols?

7. Write a note on the researches of either F. Haber or R. Zsigmondy.

**M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.**  
**ZOOLOGY.**

*Time—Three hours.*

**FIRST PAPER.**

N. B.—*Attempt four questions only, including Question No. 1.*

1. Give an account of the structure and life-history of the Trypanosomes and of their relation to disease in higher animals.

*Or,*

Describe the structure and life-history of the Bilharzia parasite.

2. Give an account of the various types of larvae met with in Porifera, and discuss their relationships.

3. Give an account of recent research on the structure and life-history of Coeloplana.

4. Give an account of the chief larval types found amongst Echinodermata and indicate which of these types you consider to be the most primitive, and why.

5. Give an account of the chief adaptations of animals (*a*) to a pelagic existence, (*b*) to life on a sandy shore. Illustrate your answer by reference to invertebrate types.

6. Give an account of the formation of Coral Reefs and discuss the theories that have been advanced to explain their formation.

7. Mention the characteristic features of the Mollusca and discuss the affinities of Phoronis.

**SECOND PAPER.**

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Not more than four questions are to be attempted.)*

*Illustrate your answers with figures as far as possible.*

1. Write a detailed account of the organs of excretion of the Annelata.

2. What are the distinguishing characters of the Gephyrea?

Discuss the affinities of this class and give an outline of its classification:

3. Write a short essay on Parasitism in Crustacea.

Or,

Write a short essay on the Larval forms of Crustacea, and discuss the importance of the study of these forms for the proper classification of the adult animals.

4. Discuss the zoological position of *Peripatus*, and give an account of the excretory and reproductive organs of this animal.

5. What are the various types of mouth-parts found in the Insects? How are these adapted for the different types of feeding in the various orders of the class.

6. What do you understand by the term "Torsion in Gastropod Molluscs"? How is the symmetry and position of the internal organs affected by this process?

7. Give the distinguishing characters of the various orders of the class Pelecypoda. Give examples of each order.

8. Write short notes on any five of the following:—

(1) Actinotrocha larva; (2) Glochidium; (3) Tridacna; (4) Limulus; (5) Nautilus; (6) Hectocotylism; (7) Phoronis; (8) Cypris; (9) Artemia; (10) Organ of Bojanus.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—Four questions only to be attempted.

1. Give a complete account of the structure and affinities of Cephalodiscus and Tornaria larva.

2. Give a short account of any tunicate which you consider to be most interesting from the morphological standpoint. Add the classification of the group to which it belongs.

3. Compare the anatomy of a Cyclostome with that of an Elasmobranch. How far do you believe Cyclostomata to be a degenerate group?

4. "Cranial nerves are modified spinal nerves." Justify the above statement.

5. Derive the venous system of a Urodele Amphibian from that of any Dipnoan fish.

6. Describe the Urino-genital system of the Gymnophiona.

7. Write a short account of each of the following :—

(a) Structure and affinities of Stegocephala.

(b) Geographical distribution of the recent genera of Dipnoan fishes.

#### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*(Only four questions are to be attempted.)*

1. Enumerate the ductless glands of a Mammal, and give what account you can of their functions.

2. Give a classification of Ratitæ, and describe the various types of skull met with among Birds.

3. Mention the distribution of, and write what you know concerning the following :—

Python; Penguins; Chamæleon; Apteryx; and Bradypus (Sloth).

4. Describe the features in which Monotremes differ from other Mammals, and discuss their relations to the Eutheria and Metatheria.

5. Describe the skull of a Crocodile and contrast it with that of a Chelonian. Indicate how they can be derived from a simple type common to both.

6. Discuss the influence of the various natural barriers on the distribution of : (i) Birds, and (ii) Mammals.

7. Trace the ultimate fate of amnion and allantois in Mammalia, and give an account of the various types of placenta met with in the group.

**M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.****ZOOLOGY.****FIRST PAPER.**

*Time—Three hours.*

*N.B.—Only four questions are to be attempted.*

1. Review the work of Hardy, Fischer, and Butschli on the physical structure of protoplasm.
2. Give an account of the modern methods used for the demonstration of the Mitochondria and the Golgi Apparatus and show how far such methods are reliable.
3. Carefully define the word "Yolk" and discuss the recent researches on its composition and origin in the animal egg.
4. Describe the different types of the acrosome of the animal sperm and review the most recent work on its origin and growth.
5. Give an account of the different forms under which the Mitochondria appear in the animal cell. What is the ultimate fate of Mitochondria in Spermatogenesis?
6. Give a brief account of the work of Professors Morgan and his school on *Drosophila*.
7. Discuss the chemical theory of staining and show how far physical factors control cytological staining reactions.

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**SECOND PAPER.**

*Time—Three hours.*

*N.B.—Attempt four questions only.*

1. Give a classification of the structures which may be found within a cell, with any details of their chemical nature which you know.

2. Give an account of the methods employed in investigating the physical characters of the living cell, and state briefly the principal results which have been obtained.

3. What is yolk? Discuss recent work on the relation of the Golgi apparatus to yolk-formation.

4. What is the structure known as "yolk-nucleus"? Give an account of its occurrence and discuss its nature.

5. What is meant by a sex chromosome? What different types are known?

6. Discuss briefly the important contributions in Cytology with which the names of the following are associated:—

Gatenby, Parat, Bowen, Cowdry, and Wilson.

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### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Not more than four questions to be attempted. All answers to be fully illustrated by diagrams.*

1. Describe the excretory system of a digenetic Trematode and discuss the importance of this system in the larval stages as an aid to classification.

2. Give a full account of the life-cycle of a Schistosome and compare it with that of a typical Hydrozoan.

3. Discuss the life-history of *Ascaris lumbricoides*. Is there any evidence that an intermediate host plays any part in its cycle?

4. Enumerate any Nematodes or groups of Nematodes that require an intermediate host and explain why an intermediate host is necessary for the continuance of the life-cycle.

5. In what way do the larvæ of Nematodes differ from those of Cestodes and Trematodes?

6. Describe the anatomy of a typical cestode of the order Cyclophyllidea.

7. What are the four orders of the class Cestoda, and how do they differ from each other?

8. Describe in detail the structure of the "introvert" in the Nemertines and discuss its function.

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FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—*Attempt any four questions.*

1. Write a short essay on the origin of parasitism and the changes involved in the anatomy of the flat-worms due to it.

2. Mention the interesting features, systematic position, and names of the hosts of the Trematodes, Cestodes, and Nematodes collected by you.

3. Discuss the various views about the affinities of the Nematoda.

4. Give an account of the Monozoa or Temnocephala.

5. Describe the life-history of a Digenetic Trematode and mention the different types of Cercaria available at Allahabad.

6. Write notes on the following:—

Filaria : Ancylostoma : Holostomidae : asexual reproduction by the bladder-worm.

## M.Sc. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION. BOTANY.

### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

[Answer five questions only.]

1. Write a brief account of disease in plants caused by "soil fungi."

State briefly what you know of the "so-called autotrophic" bacteria of the soil and their nutrition.

2. Discuss critically the hypothesis of the "Origin of fungi from algae."

3. Explain as far as you can the factors that are responsible for fresh outbreaks of the following plant pests in these provinces during the season mentioned against each :—

(i) White rust of crucifers caused by *Cystopus* in January to April.

(ii) Smut of Oats . . February to April.

(iii) White rust of *Berhaavia* . . during monsoon rains.

(iv) Rust on *Launaea* . . . November to April.

4. Write a short account of fungous diseases of potatoes in this country and refer briefly to recent work on each.

5. State what you know about the recent discovery of the function of spermogonia of the Rust fungi.

6. Write a brief note on the structure and life-histories of *any three* of the green algae which you have studied from fresh material.

State clearly the time of the year during which each stage is found locally. Refer in each case to the critical period and the way each type tides over it.

7. Write an illustrated account of the vegetative anatomy of *Polytrichum* and *Sphagnum*, with special reference to the "influence of environment on structure."

8. Write a comprehensive account of the different types of thallose structure met with in liverworts, both thalluse and leafy.

## SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.**Attempt any five questions.*

1. What is meant by "Balanced Solutions"?

Explain why, when magnesia is relatively abundant in soils, there is need of liming.

2. What part do the sugars play in regulating the rate of Respiration? Explain the terms "Up-Grade" and "Down-Grade" sugars.

3. What factors, in your opinion, control the manufacture of food in the case of Indian plants? Can you suggest some improvements which will give a greater yield without appreciably increasing the cost of production?

4. Briefly discuss the problem of "Dormancy of Seeds."

5. Write a short essay on Hydrolytic Enzymes.

6. Give a detailed account of the rôle of Phosphates in "Alcoholic Fermentation."

7. What do you understand by a "Plant-community"? How does it differ from a Plant Association?

8. Write an essay on the seasonal succession in an Indian deciduous forest.

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THIRD PAPER.*Time—Three hours.*

*Do only five questions, but not more than three from any section.*

## Section A.

1. Define the 'Sporangiophore,' and describe all the different types of this organ. What is its morphological nature.

2. Give the distribution of the Psilotales and discuss the affinities of the group.

3. Discuss the anatomical relations between the Psaroniæ and the Marattiaceæ.

4. Describe the structure of the sporocarp of *Marsilea* and discuss the relationships of the family to which it belongs.

### Section B.

5. What are 'form-genera,' and of what use are they in palæobotany? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.

6. Discuss the affinities of the Bennettitales

7. Give a comparative account of the general habit and anatomy of the stem of the Cordaitales and the Coniferales.

8. (a) Name the Indian genera of the Gnetales. Where are they found in India?

(b) Describe the development of the female gametophyte of *Welwitschia*, up to the time of fertilisation.

**M.Sc. (FINAL) EXAMINATION.****BOTANY.****FIRST PAPER.**

*Time— Three hours.*

*Not more than Four questions to be attempted.*

*Illustrate your answers with diagrams wherever possible.*

1. Describe the course of development in the macrospores and microspores of Angiosperms leading to the formation of the sexual products, and the method by which the union of these is brought about.

2. Point out the differences in the growth in thickness observed in Manocotyledons as compared with that of the Dicotyledons.

3. Discuss the systematic position of the Cyperaceæ and Gramineæ. Give their distinguishing characters and describe their affinities. Add a short account of their economic importance in India.

4. Hutchinson, in the Introduction to his 'Families of Flowering Plants' (1926) gives some general principles which he has adopted for his classification. Relating to the general habit of plants he puts down the following :—

(a) In certain groups, trees and shrubs are probably more primitive than herbs; examples: Mimosaceæ and Cæsalpiniaceæ (trees and shrubs) as compared with the derived family Papilionaceæ (mostly herbs).

(b) Trees and shrubs are older than climbers.

(c) Perennials are older than biennials, and from them annuals have been derived.

(d) Aquatic Phanerogams are as a rule more recent than terrestrial, at any rate in the members of the same family or genus.

Criticize any two of the four principles.

5 Explain the foundation and principles of phylogenetic systematic botany. Show how far phytopaleontology, comparative morphology, the study of individual

development, and plant-geography can contribute towards the knowledge of phylogeny.

6. Can you mention cases in which cytology, chemistry, and physiology have helped to a certain extent in the elucidation of the problem of phylogeny?

7. By variation we generally understand three groups of phenomena: (a) individual differences; (b) single variation; (c) forms produced by crossing and Mendelian segregation. Show what influence these variations actually have on the formation of species.

8. What is your opinion regarding the transmission of acquired characters?

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SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

*Attempt any five questions.*

1. What is meant by "Balanced Solutions"?

Explain why, when magnesia is relatively abundant in soils, there is need of liming.

2. What part do the sugars play in regulating the rate of Respiration? Explain the terms "Up-Grade" and "Down-Grade" sugars.

3. What factors, in your opinion, control the manufacture of food in the case of Indian plants? Can you suggest some improvements which will give a greater yield without appreciably increasing the cost of production?

4. Briefly discuss the problem of "Dormancy of Seeds."

5. Write a short essay on Hydrolytic Enzymes.

6. Give a detailed account of the rôle of Phosphates in "Alcoholic Fermentation."

7. What do you understand by a "Plant-community"? How does it differ from a Plant Association?

8. Write an essay on the seasonal succession in an Indian deciduous forest.

## THIRD PAPER (a).

*Time—Three hours.*

NOTE.—Answer only five questions.

1. Describe the symptoms of the Potato Blight and the effects produced by it on the tissues of the host. What are the methods of treatment that have been used with success? Sketch the reproductive organs of the parasite.

2. Describe the structure, reproduction, and life-history of any Phycomycete causing conspicuous pathological symptoms on any crop in Allahabad. State briefly the malformations caused in the host.

3. Describe fully the rust attacking Flax and Linseed in India, and discuss methods of control.

4. Discuss at length the views of the more prominent and recent investigators on the Wheat Rust problem in India. What measures of control would you suggest?

5. Give the life-histories of the two pests *Ustilago Avenæ* (Pers.) Jens. and *Sphacelotheca Sorghi* (Lk.) Clinton and state the nature and approximate extent of the damage they cause. Describe the different kinds of seed treatment used against the smuts.

6. Describe the two rusts, *Kuehneola desmiana* (Uredo Grossypii) on cotton and *Uromyces decoratus* (Syd.) on sann hemp (*Crotolaria juncea*).

7. Write what you know of direct methods of the control of fungoid plant diseases

## THIRD PAPER (b).

*Time—Three hours.*

[Attempt any four questions. All questions carry equal marks.]

1. Give a critical exposition of our present knowledge regarding the conduction of plastic materials in vascular plants.

2. Discuss the significance of the Nitrogen/carbon ratio as a factor in plant-growth.

3. Discuss critically the methods employed in the study of cell-permeability.

4. Write an essay on Oxygen as a factor in the respiration of higher plants.

5. Give a brief exposition of the present position of the law of limiting factors as applied to the assimilation of carbon by land and water-plants.

6. Describe the constitution of plant-oxidases and their significance in the metabolism of plants.

7. What do you understand by the term "water-requirements" of plants? What is its metabolic significance?

**LL.B. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION.****ROMAN LAW.****FIRST PAPER.***Time—Three hours.***N.B.—Only eight questions are to be attempted.**

1. Trace the influence of the sacerdotal order of Rome in the development and formation of the Roman Law.

2. Explain *Patria Potestas*. How can you account for its continuance? How was it curtailed during the various periods in the history of Roman Law?

3. Trace the proprietary rights of Roman women. Were they ever under any legal disability?

4. Somethings are *extra nostrum patrimonium* (beyond our ownership). Classify such things.

5. Could the different kinds of servitudes be (i) sold, (ii) or mortgaged in Italy and in the provinces?

6. What was the tripartite will? Why was it so named? Were there any simpler methods of making wills in Roman Law?

7. Give a short account of the Roman Law of agency. Into what contracts could you enter by the agency of (i) a free person, (ii) a slave, (iii) and a *filius-familias*?

8. Distinguish between barter and sale. State carefully the conditions of a valid sale. Could there be a conditional sale among the Romans?

9. Write short notes on the following:—

- (i) *Furtum* as distinguished from *furtum vi*.
- (ii) *Injuria*.
- (iii) *Societas*.
- (iv) *Litis contestatio*.
- (v) *Condictiones*.

10. "The inherent defects of the strict actions led to the introduction of praetorian changes in the procedure law." Explain and develop.

**LAW OF CONTRACTS.****SECOND PAPER.***Time—Three hours.*

1. State shortly the rules as to *offer* and *acceptance*.

*A* sees in a tailor's window a coat which has fastened to it a label marked with a certain price. *A* goes in and says to the tailor, "I will buy that coat at the price named on the label fastened to it." Is there any binding contract?

2. Distinguish between the Indian and the English law concerning *Consideration*. Illustrate your answer by examples.

5. Distinguish between 'mistake of fact' and 'mistake of law.' State under what circumstances a mistake of fact would vitiate an agreement. Give examples.

4. On a sale of goods when does the property in the goods pass to the buyer?

*A* having 200 sacks of flour in a warehouse, sells 50 sacks to *B*, receives the price, and gives *B* a delivery order. *B* presents the delivery order at the warehouse the next day and is informed that the goods have been destroyed at night after the said sale. Can *B* recover the price back from *A*? Give reasons.

5. What is the difference between (i) a *warranty* and a *condition*; (ii) a *seller's lien* and a *right to stop in transit*?

6. What are the liabilities of a person who enters into a contract with another (a) personally but really on behalf of an undisclosed principal, (b) as an agent but without authority from his alleged principal?

7. When may a partnership be dissolved by the court at the suit of a partner?

8. Summarize the facts and the points decided in any two of the following cases:—

- (1) *Derry v. Peck*,
- (2) *Kundan Lal v. Jayammath*,
- (3) *Lalman v. Gauri Dutt*,

**EASEMENTS AND TORTS.**

## THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. What do you understand by the following?—

“Easements of necessity,” “Torts,” “*Damnum absque injuria*,” and “*Injuria sine damno*?”

2. (a) Distinguish between an easement and a license.

(b) When is a license to be deemed to have been revoked under the Indian Easements Act?

3. Discuss whether or not a right of easement has been acquired in each of the following cases:—

(a) The owner of the house is using for the past 25 years a pathway over the land of a neighbour openly and without any objection on the part of that neighbour. This pathway has been used as an easier access to one of the backdoors of the house but as that piece of land is situate on the banks of a river, it remains submerged during the rainy season every year when however the use of the pathway remains suspended.

(b) A has taken a garden belonging to B on a lease for 20 years in 1900 A.D. In 1901 A.D., at the request of A, B allowed him to use a pathway over a piece of land belonging to B which is contiguous to the garden as a shorter cut to the main highway of the locality. Although the term of the lease has expired, A is still in possession of the garden and using the pathway in 1929 and further, ever since the death of B in 1907, A has withheld payment of the rent from the legal representatives of B taking advantage of the fact that they are residing in a distant part of the country.

4. “A man is presumed to intend the natural consequences of his act.” Discuss this proposition briefly, giving illustrations.

*Or,*

Explain the axiom “*actio personalis moritur cum persona*.” How far has it been affected by statutory enactment? Is this applicable in the case of the defendant tort-feasor *pendente lite*?

5. (a) The Plaintiff's servant and the defendant quarrelled in a street. The defendant took hold of the servant who however broke loose after giving the defendant a blow, and being infuriated at this, the defendant picked up a pick-axe which was lying near by, and chased the servant who ran away and took shelter in the plaintiff's wine-stores where the defendant followed him. In taking shelter behind the counter, the servant upset a cask of wine and in consequence thereof the wine which was contained in it, ran out and was lost. Is the defendant liable to the plaintiff for damages, and for what?

(b) P had excavated a tank on a high mound for the storage of water to be utilized for irrigation purposes. During a heavy shower and high wind, a big tree which was standing on one of the embankments of the tank was uprooted, in consequence whereof a portion of a side of the tank gave way and the rushing water did considerable damage to a *kutcha* godown of Q, which was situate at the foot of the mound, and washed away a quantity of salt belonging to R which was stored in that godown. Is P liable to pay damages to any of these persons?

Give reasons for your answers.

6. What do you understand by contributory negligence? How far will it, if proved, affect a suit for damages?

Or,

"As between joint tort-feasors there is no right of contribution." To what extent is this proposition correct?

7. What are the elements necessary to maintain a suit for damages for malicious prosecution?

(a) Distinguish between libel and slander.

(b) When is slander actionable *per se*?

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## LAW OF EVIDENCE.

### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Distinguish between an *admission* and a *confession*. Under what circumstances is a confession irrelevant?

Is a confession by one accused admissible against a co-accused (a) under the English Law, (b) under the Indian Law ?

2. Distinguish between *primary* and *secondary* evidence.

A defamatory letter appeared in the *Times* of Allahabad. *B* was prosecuted as being the author of it. The letter could not be traced at all. Would you admit the copy of the *Times* as secondary evidence of the original letter ?

3. How far is character relevant and admissible (a) in criminal cases, (b) in civil suits ? What do you understand by the term impeaching the credit of a witness ?

4. Explain the following terms :—

(a) Presumption of fact and presumption of law.

(b) Privileged communications.

A husband and wife were swept off the deck of a ship and both perished in a storm at sea. Is the presumption valid that the husband must have survived his wife ?

5. On a representation made by *A* on which *B* has acted and which *B* sets up as an estoppel against *A*, *A* pleads that he was himself unaware of the true facts when he made that representation. Is *A*'s plea valid ? Discuss in this connection the relevant principles of the law of estoppel by conduct.

6. State the general rules regulating the burden of proof.

*A*, an executant of a bond, admits execution but denies the receipt of consideration. Is the *onus* on him to prove that no consideration actually passed ?

7. Consider the following cases :—

(i) *A* is tried for the murder of *B*. It is alleged that *B*, with her throat cut, suddenly came out of a room where the prisoner was and made a statement. Is the statement admissible as a dying declaration (a) under the English Law, (b) under the Indian Law ?

(ii) *A* asserts that he lent Rs. 10,000 to *B* on the 14th August, 1928. *B* denies the receipt of the money

and produces evidence of the poverty of *A* about the time of the loan and some years previously. Is this evidence admissible ?

8. State the facts and the law laid down in *Muhammad Sharif v. Bande Ali*, I.L.R. 34 Allahabad, p. 36.

## CRIMINAL LAW AND PROCEDURE.

### FIFTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Explain the technical meaning of :—  
 (a) Dishonestly, (b) Injury. (c) Good faith.
2. (a) When is a person said to abet an offence ?  
 (b) *A* instigates *B* to murder *C*. *B* refuses to do so ; is *A* guilty of abetment ? Give full reasons.  
 (c) *A* who is at enmity with *B*, takes a loaded pistol, gives it to a child aged 6 (six) and induces the child to go and shoot *B*. The child shoots as instructed, and *B* dies. Is *A* guilty ? If so, of what offence ? Give reasons.
3. What is the difference between Criminal breach of trust and Criminal misappropriation ? Give illustrations.
4. Of what offences is *X* guilty in the following cases. Give reasons for your answers :—  
 (a) *X* cuts paddy belonging to another but does not remove it ; the paddy was ripe for cutting.  
 (b) *X* with the dishonest intention of taking a dog out of another's possession, puts a bait for dogs in his pocket and thus induces the dog to follow it.  
 (c) *X* says of a book published by *Z*, " I am not surprised that *Z*'s book is foolish and indecent, for he is a weak man, and a libertine."
5. Define (a) Complaint, (b) Inquiry.  
 Discuss the difference between an Inquiry and a Trial.

6. What do you understand by 'Misjoinder of Charges,' what is its effect on a trial. Give an illustration in which a number of charges are joined and there is no misjoinder; and another where there is misjoinder, discussing in each case the principles underlying your illustrations.

7. Where a trial is by jury and the accused is convicted can he raise questions of fact in his appeal?

8. *A* is tried for causing hurt to *B*; *A* is acquitted. *B* wishes to take the matter further. What can he do? What are the powers of the superior Court in such a case?

9. A Magistrate, not being empowered by law in that behalf, tries an offender summarily. Is it an irregularity or an illegality? Can it be cured?

## CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

### SIXTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Write a note on non-sovereign law-making bodies and compare their essential features with a sovereign Parliament like that of England.

2. (a) "The foundations of a federal State are a complicated contract."

(b) "The distribution of powers is an essential feature of federalism."

(c) "Federalism can flourish only among communities imbued with a legal spirit and trained to reverence the law."

Discuss any two of the above statements.

3. "In many continental countries, and notably in France, there exists a scheme of administrative law—known as the *Droit administratif*—which rest on ideas foreign to the fundamental assumptions of our English common law, and especially to what we have termed the rule of law." Explain and discuss.

4. What are the chief functions of Parliament and how does it discharge them?

5. What do you understand by the "Conventions of the Constitution"? How are they enforced?"

6. Give a short account of the *legal* and constitutional position of the Governor-General.

7. Briefly summarise the *main* provisions of the Government of India Act so far as they relate to High Courts, their constitution, functions, and powers.

8. "The limitations imposed on the powers of the Indian legislature make it difficult to hold that it is supreme in the same sense in which the Dominion legislatures are."

Explain and discuss.

## LL.B. (FINAL) EXAMINATION. CIVIL PROCEDURE AND LIMITATION.

### FIRST PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. What is a "foreign judgment"?

*A* obtains a judgment against *B* in America, and wants to enforce it in British India. How should he proceed? What defences would be open to *B*?

2. Land belonging to *A* is sold in execution of a decree against him. *B* buys the land benami for *A*. If *B* obtained possession, could *A* eject him? If *A* remained in possession, could *B* eject him?

3 *A* sues on a promissory note. The suit is dismissed on the ground that it was insufficiently stamped. *A* then sues on the original consideration. Is the suit maintainable? Give reasons.

4. Write a short account of the law concerning *Set off*.

5. The Court orders *A* to transfer certain land to *B*, *A* refuses to do so. What should the Court do to enforce the judgment?

6. What is a garnishee order and how is such an order enforced?

7. What is meant by abatement of a suit?

*A* sues *B* for damages for slander. After the conclusion of the case, but before judgment has been delivered, *A* dies. Can the Court give a decree against *B*?

8. "Only material facts may be pleaded." Explain what this means.

*A* wishes to sue *B* for damages for inducing *C* to break a contract with *A* by offering him (*C*) better pay. Draft a plaint for *A*.

[*N.B.*—You may plead any form of contract that you please. Insert whatever dates and other particulars you consider to be necessary.]

9. The period of limitation for suits to recover land being 12 years from the date when the plaintiff's right to sue accrues, how would you decide the following cases?—

(a) *A* wrongfully takes and keeps possession of *B*'s land for 13 years. He then acknowledges in writing that the land belonged to *A*, who thereupon sues to eject him.

(b) Certain land is transferred to *A* benami for *B*. The latter uses the land as his own for more than 12 years after which *B* sues to eject him.

## RENT AND REVENUE (U.P.).

SECOND PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

**N.B.— Only seven questions are to be answered**

1. Define the following terms :—

“ Holding ” and “ Grove-holder ” according to the Agra Tenancy Act. “ Land ” and “ Rent ” according to the Oudh Rent Act. “ Mahal ” according to the Land Revenue Act.

2. (a) Under what circumstances is the interest of a tenant under the Agra Tenancy Act extinguished and is there any condition when tenancy right can revive?

(b) How far are the rights of a transferee under a valid transfer affected by a subsequent extinction of the interest of a tenant having a transferable right? Illustrate your answer.

3. (a) Devolution, as a rule, is governed by personal laws; but the devolution under the Tenancy Act is an exception to this rule. Give your own reasons why the legislature made a departure from this general rule in the case of agricultural tenants.

(b) On whom does the tenancy devolve in the following cases under the Agra Tenancy Act?—

(i) *A* Grove-holder dies leaving a widow and a daughter's son.

- (ii) A male ex-proprietary tenant dies leaving a mother being a widow and a brother being a son of the same father.

4. (a) What defences are open to the heir of a statutory tenant who is sued for enhancement of rent in the Province of Agra ?

(b) What remedies are open to a tenant in a permanently settled district, who is wrongfully ejected from his holding ?

(c) What is the procedure laid down by the Agra Tenancy Act for the ejectment of a Thekadar against whom a decree for arrears of rent remains unsatisfied ?

5. (a) The cardinal principle, underlying the demarcation between the jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts and that of the Civil Courts, is that questions of tenant right should be decided by the former and those of proprietary right by the latter. What provisions have been made in the Agra Tenancy Act for such a demarcation ?

(b) By a private partition between A and B the ancestral holding was divided and a portion of that was allotted to A; but B, by ejecting the sub-tenant, obtained possession over the entire plot and denied the plaintiff's title. A seeks your advice to sue B for joint possession and also for a declaration of his right as a tenant of the portion of the plot allotted to him. In which court would you advise A to file his suit ? Give reasons for your answer.

6. What do you understand by the terms " Annual Register " and " Record of rights : " What is the presumption as to the entries made in these papers ?

7. (a) What is the status of a statutory tenant in Oudh ?

(b) State the grounds on which the rent of an occupancy tenant in Oudh is liable to enhancement.

8. State the grounds on which a Second Appeal lies to the Commissioner or to the Board, as the case may be, under the Land Revenue Act.

Or,

**The Law relating to Land Tenure, Revenue, and Rent  
(C.P.)**

*N. B.—Only seven questions are to be answered;*

1. State the difference between superior proprietor and inferior proprietor, mahal and village, record of rights and annual papers, perfect partition and imperfect partition, and rent and village cess.

2. Mention five cases in which an officer is entitled to levy a penalty under the provisions of the C. P. Land Revenue Act.

3. A village belongs to X. At the time of the settlement, the settlement officers records in the settlement papers that it belongs to J. The wrong entry is due to the fact that the case of X was never represented to the settlement officer who had therefore no opportunity to consider his claims. Has X any remedy? If so, in what court and within what period of limitation should he take steps to correct the wrong entry?

4. The malguzars in the Nagpur Tahsil refuse to pay the Land Revenue assessed on the villages in the Tahsil. What steps can be taken by the Tahsildar on his own responsibility for recovering the Land Revenue? The malguzars complain that the Land Revenue has been wrongly enhanced by the settlement officer and therefore they institute a suit in Civil Court for a declaration that they are not liable to pay the enhanced assessment. The circumstances alleged by the plaintiffs, showing that the Land Revenue should not have been enhanced, are admitted by the Government pleader who appears for the Government. How would you decide the case?

5. A person was an ordinary tenant of sir-land in 1918. What would be his tenure after the passing of the present C. P. Tenancy Act (I of 1920).

6. A proprietor, holding eight annas share in a village, sold his share to Govindrao, and became exproprietary tenant of his sir-land. Gopalrao, who owns eight annas share in the same village and who is also a lambardar, brings a suit for recovery of rent of the exproprietary holding. A similar suit is also filed by Govindrao. Who is entitled to succeed?

7. Distinguish between a transfer and a surrender. Can a reversionary heir bring a suit or apply to set aside a surrender of an absolute occupancy holding and an occupancy holding effected by a widow who inherited the same from her husband?

8. An absolute occupancy tenant, holding 20 acres of land, encroached upon the adjoining *banjar* land of the *malguzar* and brought under cultivation 40 acres of land without the consent or connivance of the *malguzar*, who was residing in a different village. The tenant cultivated the land for eleven years and ten months, after the expiry of which the landlord came to know of the encroachment and filed a suit for possession and mesne profits for three years against the tenant. What advice would you give to the tenant in the case? The land encroached upon is worth ten thousand rupees.

## HINDU LAW.

### THIRD PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B.—Answer Question No. 8 and any other six.

1. Mention the several schools of Hindu Law and state briefly the fundamental differences between them as regards (1) the composition and legal incidents of a joint family, and (2) a widow's power to adopt.

2. (a) Explain the meaning of *Saunaka's* dictum that "an adopted son must be the reflection of a son," and discuss the validity of the following adoptions:—

- (1) By a Hindu, of his sister's son;
- (2) By a Hindu, of his wife's brother;
- (3) By a Hindu widow; of her brother's son.

(b) How does the adoption of a boy affect his status in the natural family?

3. (a) Has an illegitimate son of a Hindu any right in his father's property?

(b) What are the grounds on which a Hindu may be excluded from inheritance?

4. What circumstances, other than legal necessity of the family, can justify an alienation of joint ancestral property by the manager of a joint family governed by the Mitakshara law ?

The manager of such a family, wishing to increase the family income, makes two mortgages of the joint ancestral property in order to obtain funds for starting a business, and for purchasing a property, respectively. The business does not prosper and causes loss to the family, but the purchase of the property turns out to be a very profitable investment. Are the mortgages valid ? Give reasons.

5. (a) Define *Stridhan* according to the Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga, respectively. What is the order of succession to a maiden's *Stridhan* according to either school ?

(b) Out of the income of the Zemindari property to which a Hindu widow had succeeded on the death of her husband, she purchased a house, a Zemindari village, and some Government promissory notes. She then made a gift of the house to her brother and bequeathed the notes by a will to her sister.

Are the transfers valid ? To whom will each of the three acquisitions, respectively, belong after the widow's death ?

6. Upon the sale of joint ancestral property by the manager of a joint Hindu family, the other coparceners bring a suit for recovery of the property against the vendee on the ground that there was no legal necessity for the alienation. The evidence establishes that there was legal necessity in respect of a part only of the sale consideration. On what principles would you decide the case ?

7. (a) What are the rights of a son born after a partition between the father and his then existing sons ?

(b) The father of a joint Hindu family, consisting of himself and his son, incurs a debt which is not tainted with immorality. Pending a suit by the creditor against the father alone, there is a partition between the father and the son ; but before it is carried out by

metes and bounds the creditor, in execution of the decree which he has obtained against the father, attaches and seeks to bring to sale the entire property. Is the creditor entitled to do so? Give reasons.

8. State the material facts and the principles of law laid down in *any two* of the following cases :—

*Bhoobun Moyce v. Ram Kishore*: 10 M.I.A., 279.

*Appoorier v. Rama Subba*: 11 M.I.A., 75.

*Brij Narain v. Mangal Prasad*: 51 I.A., 129; 4 Allahabad, 95.

*Rangasami v. Nachiappa*: 45 I.A., 72; 42 Madras, 523.

*Sheo Shankar v. Dahi Sahai*: 30 I.A., 202; 25 Allahabad, 468.

## MOHAMEDAN LAW.

### FOURTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours*

**N.B.—Answer any eight questions.**

1 (a) Define marriage, and state the formalities required for entering into a valid marriage.

How far is the contract of marriage entered into by minors of either sex binding on such minors after the attainment of puberty?

Answer the above question both with reference to the Sunni and Shia schools respectively.

b) A Sunni girl was married during her minority under the guardianship of her mother. A decree for restitution of conjugal rights was obtained against her when still a minor. Some time after, she brought a suit for a declaration that she had lawfully repudiated the marriage and that the decree was not binding on her. The facts found were that the marriage was not consummated, that the repudiation had taken place two or

three months after puberty, that after consultation with a pleader she had learnt of her right of repudiation and had made the repudiation without any unreasonable delay after her knowledge. Was the repudiation in question valid and effective? Give reasons for your answer.

2. What is the distinction between "*Talak*" and "*Khula*"? Enumerate the different ways in which a "*Talak*" may be effected.

3. A Mohamedan lady died leaving a husband, a daughter, a brother, and three sisters. How would you divide her property both according to the Sunni and the Shia schools?

4 (a) Has the dower due to a Mohamedan lady any preference over other debts? When does a widow acquire a lien over her husband's property for the satisfaction of her dower?

(b) A Mohamedan widow in possession of her husband's property in lieu of dower transfers the property itself to a third person. Can the other heirs recover their share of the property from the transferee, and, if so, will they be called upon to pay the proportionate amount of dower due from them?

5. (a) Explain fully the nature of the preliminary formalities which a pre-emptor has to perform under the Mohamedan law in order to succeed in a suit for pre-emption.

(b) A Shia Mohamedan died possessed of a house, which was inherited by his three sons, a daughter, and a wife. The daughter sold her share to an outsider. Can the sons or their mother claim pre-emption?

6. Explain the doctrine of "*Marz-ul-maut*." How does *Marz-ul-maut* affect (1) a gift, (2) a sale, (3) a waqf?

7. Enumerate the cases in which no transfer of possession is necessary to complete a gift?

8. What are the requisites of a valid waqf under the Mohamedan law? Can waqf property ever be transferred? If so, under what circumstances and by whom?

9. What do you 'understand by the doctrine of "cy près"? Explain how it has been extended to the Mohamedan law of waqf.

10. (a) Explain and discuss the doctrine of "Musha" in relation to the law of gifts according to the Sunni and the Shia schools.

(b) Discuss the validity of a gift of specified shares in revenue paying zemindari property in connection with the doctrine of "Musha."

## TRANSFER OF PROPERTY.

### FIFTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

1. Can a Hindu widow transfer her right to maintenance? Would it make any difference if the maintenance was made a charge upon some immovable property?

2. Discuss briefly the rule against perpetuity, and mention two exceptions which you consider most important.

3. (a) Distinguish between *vested interest* and *contingent interest*

(b) A transfers Rs. 500 to B to be paid to him on his attaining majority, with a proviso that if D dies a minor or marries without C's consent, the money shall go to D. B marries at the age of 17 without C's consent. Would D be entitled to the money, and if so, when?

(c) A transfers a farm to B for her life, and if she does not desert her husband, to C. B does not desert her husband. Would B be entitled to the farm for her life?

(d) A transfers Rs. 500 to his niece, B, if she will desert her husband, B does not desert her husband. Would B be entitled to the money?

(Give reasons in each case.)

4. A brings a suit for possession of a house against B. Before receiving notice of suit, B transfers the property to C. A knows of the transfer but does not make

*C* a party to the suit and obtains an *ex parte* decree against *B*. Would *C* be bound by the decree? Give reasons.

5. (a) What is meant by a "covenant for title?"

(b) *B* sells and transfers a house to *A*. *B*'s title is doubtful. The deed does not contain any express covenant for title. *A* knew, before the date of the deed, that the title was defective. He is ejected by the true owner. Has he any remedy against *B*?

6. (a) *A* borrows Rs. 5,000 from *B* and agrees not to transfer his property until the debt is paid off. Later on he sells the property to *C*. Can *B* enforce the debt against the property purchased by *C*? Give reasons.

(b) *A*, *B*, and *C* borrow Rs. 6,000 from *D* and mortgage their house as security for the debt. Subsequently, *A*'s interest in the house is sold in execution of a simple money decree against *A*, and is purchased by *D*. From whom, against what property, and to what extent can *D* realise his mortgage debt?

7. (a) Distinguish between a lease and a license.

(b) What do you understand by the term "universal donee?" What are the liabilities of such a donee?

8. State briefly the points discussed and decided in the case of *Ram Koomar Kundoo v Mc. Queen*, 11 Beng. L.R. 46 P.C.

## EQUITY.

### SIXTH PAPER.

*Time--Three hours.*

1. Give a short account of the origin and growth of equity jurisdiction in England.

2. Explain fully the following maxims:—

(a) Equity will not suffer a wrong to be without a remedy.

(b) Equity aids the vigilant and not the indolent.  
Give illustrations.

3. What are the rules guiding a court of equity in directing specific performance of a contract where only a part of it can be performed by the promisor? Give illustrations.

4. State the facts and the points of law decided in *Thorndike v. Hunt*.

5. (a) State the law on the subject of declaratory decrees as enacted in the Specific Relief Act.

(b) *A* and *B* are claimants to the property of *X* deceased. To prevent a breach of the peace, the District Magistrate takes possession of the property and directs *A* and *B* to have their rights decided by the Civil Court. *A* sues *B*, and the only relief he seeks is that a declaration may be made that he is entitled to the property. One of the pleas taken by *B* in defence is that the declaration prayed for cannot be granted, as *A*, being out of possession, ought to have asked for possession.

Discuss the validity of this defence.

6. State and illustrate the rules concerning the rectification of instruments.

7. In what cases can a person be held liable for a breach of trust (a) committed before he became a trustee, (b) after he had ceased to be a trustee?

8. On what principles should a court of equity grant perpetual injunctions?

## JURISPRUDENCE.

### SEVENTH PAPER.

*Time—Three hours.*

N.B. -Not more than six questions need be answered.

1. Comment on the following:—

(a) "The sword of justice is a phrase sufficiently indicating the truth that action against the public enemy and action against the private enemy are in the last resort the same." (*Spencer.*)

(b) "It is better that the law should be certain than that every judge should speculate upon it." (*Lord Eldon.*)

2.

*Either,*

(a) Explain generally the limits and methods of interpretation as applied to Statute law.

*Or,*

(b) Distinguish a conditionally authoritative precedent from a merely persuasive one, stating the circumstances under which the former may be disregarded; and explain how far it is true to say that the law-creating power of a precedent is constitutive and not abrogative.

3. (a) "As for the law of nations, it is the same with the law of nature." (*Hobbes.*)

(b) "Laws or rules of this species, which are imposed upon nations or sovereigns by opinions current among nations, are usually styled the law of nations or international law." (*Austin.*)

(c) "The law of nations is a species of conventional law." (*Salmond.*)

Discuss these theories and indicate which of them you prefer.

4. According to *Savigny*, to acquire possession physical power of using the thing oneself and of excluding all other persons is necessary, while no such immediate relation is necessary to retain possession.

Consider this theory, and the possible objections to it.

5. "A law is a command which obliges a person or persons to a course of conduct." (*Austin.*) Analyse the conception of law embodied in the above *dictum* and state *Salmond's* criticism of it.

6. (a) "Negligence is the *inadvertant* omission to act as one ought." (*Austin.*)

(b) "Negligence is the omission to take such care as under the circumstances it is the legal duty of a

person to take. It is in no sense a positive idea, and has nothing to do with a state of mind." (*Clerk and Lindsell.*)

How does Salmond meet these theories of negligence?

7. How does Salmond maintain against Gierke that a Corporation is a fictitious person? Is the Government of India a Corporation?

8. Define 'ownership.' Can there be ownership in incorporeal rights? State and examine the position of those who assert that this cannot be, illustrating your answer by reference to *jura in re aliena* and the Roman *hereditas*.

# XI.

## LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

### LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE M. A. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION HELD IN APRIL, 1929.

In Order of Merit.

#### FACULTY OF ARTS.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Passed in Division.
ENGLISH.		
11	Shyam Behari Capoor	I
9	Raghuvansh Kishore Kapoor	II
3	Galap Pattige Aryaratna	II
10	Shubhashini W. Shaw (Miss)	III
7	Lalita Devi Pathaka (Miss)	III
2	Bhola Nath Pande	III
SANSKRIT.		
12	Babu Ram Gupta	II
15	Vibhutinatha Jha	III
16	Vishnu Datta Kapoor	III
13	Sadashiva Lakshmidhar Katre	III
ARABIC.		
17	Yahyabhai	I
PERSIAN.		
18	Mahmud Yar Khan	I
19	Syed Mohammad Murtaza	II
URDU.		
22	Saiyid Mahbub Ali	III
23	Syed Nawab Husain	III
20	Bir Narain Mathur	III
21	Mohammad Ikram Husain	III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929. 971

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Division.
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HINDI.

24	Balbhadra Prasad Misra ...	II
25	Som Nath Gupta ...	II

PHILOSOPHY.

27	Krishna Nand ...	III
28	Shukdeo Chaube ...	III
26	Kashinath Moreishwar Ranade ...	III

HISTORY.

38	Rajeshwar Dayal ...	I
31	Bishamber Nath Bhargava ...	II
31	Khadim Ali Khan ...	II
{ 32	Jai Krishan Khanna ...	II
{ 40	Surya Prakash Gupta ...	II
36	Rama Naresh Tiwari ...	III
37	Shahzad Behari Mathur ...	III
30	Bhasheshwar Dayal Dabala ...	III
39	Shiva Nath Prasad Srivastawa ...	III
41	Tribhuan Nath Mathur ...	III
35	Nihar Nalini Dutt (Miss) ...	III
33	Jitendra Nath Banerji ...	III

POLITICS

65	Siddha Raj Dhadra ...	I
49	Jammuna Prasad Varma ...	I
53	Mahadeo Prasad ...	II
57	Nowal Kishore ...	II
52	Mag Raj Bhansali ...	II
48	Jammuna Prasad Singh ...	III
51	Kashi Nath Dube ...	III
62	Ram Prasad Verma ...	III
58	Prabhu Dayal Mehrotra ...	III

POLITICS

{ 46	Gursaran Das Sahgal ...	III
{ 60	Rajeshori Prasad Varma ...	III
47	Hari Nandan Samant ...	III
55	Makkhan Tal Kela ...	III
44	Benoy Kumar Mittra ...	III
43	Batuk Nath Dube ...	III
{ 50	Kartar Narain Agarwal ...	III
{ 61	Ram Gopal Sharma ...	III

# 972 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Passed in Division.
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## MATHEMATICS.

66	Jhamman Lal Sharma	...	...	I
68	Kamta Prasad Jain ...	...	...	II
72	Rustom Kaikhusru Mehta	...	...	II
73	Vashishta Bhargava ...	...	...	II
71	Rishi Pal Varshney ...	...	...	II
67	Hardwari Lal Gupta ...	...	...	II

## FACULTY OF COMMERCE.

### ECONOMICS.

89	Shiva Ram Das Saksena	...	...	I
86	Reoti Raman Mathur	...	...	II
76	Bhookan Saran Gupta	...	...	II
85	Rama Shanker Vidyarthi	...	...	II
90	Shyam Dat Pant ...	...	...	II
88	Shiam Lal Govil ...	...	...	II
82	Pratap Sinha Bapua..	...	...	II
81	Om Prakash Saksena	...	...	III
87	Shiam Bahadur ...	...	...	III
92	Tribhuan Sukh Tiwari	...	...	III
74	Avadhpat Rai Srivastava	...	...	III
79	Jagmohan Swarup Gargya	...	...	III
83	Ram Naresb Lal ...	...	...	III
84	Ram Sahai Agarwal .	...	...	III
77	Diptendu Bhushan Bhattacharya...	...	...	III
78	Khetra Mohan Chaudhri	...	...	III
91	Syed Manzoor Husain	...	...	III
75	Bhawani Dat Uprety	...	...	III
80	Om Prakash Kushchal	...	...	III

**LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED  
THE M. A. (FINAL) EXAMINATION HELD  
IN APRIL, 1929.**

**In Order of Merit.**

**FACULTY OF ARTS.**

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Division.
<b>ENGLISH.</b>		
6	Murli Manohar Guptara ...	I
1	Amar Nath Chatterji ...	II
8	Gangeshwar Prasad... ...	II
2	Benoy Kumar Mukerji ...	II
4	Bishwambhar Dat Kala ...	II
7	Shivanatna Jha ...	III
<b>SANSKRIT.</b>		
12	Saraswati Prasad Chaturvedi . ...	I
11	Ram Dhan Sharma ...	II
10	Harihar Vitthal Trivedi ...	II
<b>ARABIC.</b>		
13	Saiyid Ibn-i-Hasan ...	II
<b>PERSIAN.</b>		
14	Saiyid Manzoor Husain Musavi. . .	II
<b>URDU.</b>		
15	Syed Wazir Hasan ...	III
<b>HINDI.</b>		
19	Ram Kumar Varma ...	I
21	Siddh Nath Chauhe ...	II
17	Konwar Krishna ...	II
20	Rama Shankar Shukla ...	II
16	Ganesh Prasad Dwivedi ...	II
18	Ram Dhar Dubey ...	III
<b>PHILOSOPHY.</b>		
23	Badri Narain Tripathi ...	II
24	Hari Saran Singh ...	II
27	Rajdulari Sapru (Miss) ...	II
25	Krishna Pratap Sinha ...	III
28	Ramdulore Nigam ...	III
26	Mushtaq Ahmad ...	III

974 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Division.
<b>HISTORY.</b>		
31	Batuk Singh	II
40	Rameshwar Prasad Bhargava	II
44	Srikrishna Lal Agarwala	II
42	Shiva Prasad Mukerji	II
35	Jamna Shankar Varma	II
{ 38	Mahesh Chandra Agarwal	III
{ 49	Jyoti Nath Chattopadhyay	III
45	Vidya Dhar Chaturvedi	III
33	Brij Raj Kishore	III
{ 29	Amrit Lal Kasanji Naik	III
{ 43	Sita Ram Lal Shrivastava	III
51	Satyendra Nath Chatterji	III
{ 46	Ahmad Uddin Ahmad	III
{ 48	Hari Har Sahai	III
{ 50	Kumar Bahadur	III
{ 32	Bishambhar Nath	III
{ 36	Jugeshwar Prasad Singh	III
41	Shambhu Nath Chaturvedi	III
37	Kewal Singh	III
52	Vidya Kanta	III
34	Gopal Ganesh Ketkar	III
<b>MATHEMATICS.</b>		
54	Chandi Prasad Agarwala	II
53	Bindeshwari Prasad	II
55	Devi Din Trivedi	II
60	Shubhrendu Bhusan Banerji	III
58	Shibban Lal Saxena	III
59	Shri Krishun Ganesh Tambe	III
<b>FACULTY OF COMMERCE.</b>		
<b>ECONOMICS.</b>		
68	Kalka Prasad Bhargava	II
64	Chatur Behari Lal Mathur	II
{ 69	Lalit Mohan Pant	II
{ 76	Kalika Prasad Mohiley	II
72	Ram Charan Agarwal	II
62	Bishumber Dayal	II
66	Hazari Lal Srivastava	II
71	Mohan Lal Gupta	III
70	Mannu Lal Bagla	III
74	Udai Narain Tiwari	III
65	Debi Prasad Uniyal	III
75	Vinayak Keshav Dongre	III
77	Shanti Prasad Shukla	III

**LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED  
THE M.SC. (PREVIOUS) EXAMINATION  
HELD IN APRIL, 1929.**

**In Order of Merit.**

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE.**

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Division
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**PHYSICS.**

4	Gurdeo Prasad Sinha ... ..	I
1	Bhairab Dat Pant ... ..	II
3	Basu Deva Mukerji ... ..	II
8	Manohar Shanthram Desai ... ..	II
9	Mutari Lal Tayal ... ..	II
6	Jaya Chandra ... ..	III
{ 2	Bishwa Nath Pakrasy ... ..	III
{ 5	Hari Kant Jha ... ..	III
7	Jotindra Bhushan Mukerji ... ..	III

**CHEMISTRY.**

12	Gandikota Gopal Rao ... ..	I
15	K. S. Murti ... ..	II
14	Inayat Ullah Khan ... ..	II
17	Lalit Kumar Mukerji ... ..	II
10	Anil Chandra Chatterji ... ..	II
19	Mohammad Aslam Hayat ... ..	II
18	Madan Gopal Misra ... ..	II
13	Har Kumar Prasad Varma ... ..	III
20	Ram Chandra Krishna Aurangabadkar ... ..	III
16	Krishna Chandra ... ..	III

**ZOOLOGY.**

{ 23	Balkrishna Shanker Gogate ... ..	II
{ 25	Rama Shankar Misra ... ..	II
{ 24	Manzur Ahmad Bokhari ... ..	II
26	Vishwanath Datta traya Ranade ... ..	III

**BOTANY.**

32	Raghunath Prasad Asthana ... ..	II
27	Balbir Saran Das ... ..	II
28	Baikunth Kumar Kar ... ..	II
30	Prakash Chandra Chatterji ... ..	II

976 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Division.
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MATHEMATICS.

36	Jagannath Rai ...	...	1
46	Radhey Shyam Varshnaya ...	...	1
34	Bama Ranjan Thakur ...	...	1
50	Shital Prasad Jain ...	...	1
47	Raghunath Singh ...	...	11
35	Bitthal Nath Kapoor ...	...	111
42	Mohan Lal Sharma ...	...	111
49	Sharda Prasad Kaushik ...	...	111
33	Babu Lal Agarwala ...	...	111
38	Jitendra Mohan Banarji ...	...	111
37	Jagannath Krishna Nene ...	...	111
44	Phul Chand Gupta ...	...	111

# LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929. 977

## LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE M.SC. (FINAL) EXAMINATION HELD IN APRIL, 1929.

In Order of Merit.

### FACULTY OF SCIENCE.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Division.
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#### PHYSICS.

1	Beni Bahadur Mathur ...	I
11	Rajendra Behari Lal ...	I
4	Satish Chandra Saksena ...	I
2	Dharamnath Prasad Kohli ...	I
10	Ram Swarup Sharma ...	I
7	Raghunath Sahai Bhargava ...	II
8	Shankar Trimbuk Mungre ...	II
6	Uma Shankar Nigam ...	II
3	Roddam Lakshmi Narasimhaiya ...	II
9	Roop Kishore ...	II

#### CHEMISTRY.

21	Wasudeo Vithal Bhagwat ...	I
17	Vishnu Ganesh Namjoshi ...	II
18	Hirdai Narain Mathur ...	II
19	Jugal Kishore Varma ...	II
13	Harish Chandra Mukerji ...	II
14	Umanath Rao S. Maunigay ...	II
20	Karta Sahai ...	II
12	Hira Lal Dube ...	II
15	Brij Behari Lal Dikshit ...	II
16	Jata Shankar Misra ...	III

#### ZOOLOGY.

22	Edward Leslie Jordan ...	I
{ 27	Saiyid Atjaz Husain Zaidi ...	II
28	W. K. Wesley ...	II
25	Reginal Theodore Ivan Mohan ...	II
23	Gyanendra Nath Roy ...	II
26	Sudhir Kumar Shome ...	II
21	Ivor Dennis Calch ...	II

# 978 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Division.
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## BOTANY.

31	Puttu Lal Srivastava ...	...	I
29	Akshoy Kumar Mallick ...	...	II
30	Keshava Deva Malviya ...	...	II

## MATHEMATICS.

32	Jagdish Bahadur Saksena ...	...	II
34	Anant Prasad ...	...	III
33	Ram Krishna Das Kapoor ...	...	III

**LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED  
THE B. SC. (HONOURS) EXAMINATION  
HELD IN APRIL, 1929.**

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Division.
<b>In Order of Merit.</b>			
9	Yudhisthir Bhargava.	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel, Allahabad.	I
18	Prem Narain Tandon.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	I
10	Vidyadhar Govind Oak.	Muir Hostel, Allahabad.	I
17	Anil Kumar Mitra	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	I
7	Rai Parmatma Prasad Mathur.	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel, Allahabad.	I
5	Durga Shaunkar Mathur.	Ditto	I
8	Ram Behari Lal Verma.	Ditto	II
3	Usha Nath Chatterji.	Delegacy, Allahabad.	II
6	Gauri Shankar Basu.	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel, Allahabad.	II
4	Brij Raj Bahadur	Ditto	II
11	Bachi Ram Nautiyal.	Mac Donnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad.	II
13	Gajanan Purshottam Pendse.	Ditto	II
2	Sarat Chandra Chatterji.	Delegacy, Allahabad.	II

**980      LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.**

**Candidates who have passed the B.Sc., Examination  
under Ordinance 10, Chapter IXB.**

<b>Roll No.</b>	<b>Name of Candidate.</b>	<b>Name of College or Hostel.</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Ganga Prasad Nigam    ...</b>	<b>Delegacy, Allahabad.</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Balkrishna   L a k s h m a n     Bhate.</b>	<b>MacDonnell Hindu,     Boarding House,     Allahabad.</b>
<b>14</b>	<b>Hari   Narain Agarwal    ...</b>	<b>Ditto.</b>
<b>15</b>	<b>Nand Kishore Mathur    ...</b>	<b>Ditto.</b>
<b>16</b>	<b>Viresh Chandra Pant    ...</b>	<b>Ditto</b>

**LIST OF B. SC. (HONOURS) CANDIDATES  
WHO HAVE PASSED IN THE  
SUBSIDIARY SUBJECTS  
NOTED AGAINST THEIR  
NAMES.**

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Subjects.
19	Hari Lal Pancholi.	Delegacy, Allaha- bad.	Maths. and Chemistry.
20	Kamla Kant o Nath.	Ditto	Zoology and Chemistry.
21	Mohammad Hamid Khan.	Ditto	Botany and Chemistry.
22	Prabhat K u m a r Sen Gupta.	Ditto	Matths. and Chemistry.
23	Prabhat K u m a r Banerji.	Muir Host el, Allahabad.	Zoology and Chemistry.
25	K a i l a s h Nath Kakkar.	MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad.	Chemistry and Zoology.
26	S h y a m Narayan Shivapuri.	Ditto	Chemistry and Maths.

# 982 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

## LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B.S.C. EXAMINATION HELD IN APRIL, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Division in which passed in English.
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### First Division in Order of Merit.

123	Kailash Nath Bhargava.	Ewing Christian College, Allahabad.	...
129	Roger Clifton Lacy	Ditto	...
72	Gyanendra Chandra Mukerji.	Muir Hostel, Allahabad.	II
54	Shyam Krishna Mukerji.	Delegacy, Allahabad.	II
78	Sadashiv Chintaman Damle.	Muir Hostel, Allahabad.	...
94	Peare Lal Gupta	MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House, Allahabad.	III

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Division.	Division in which passed in English.
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27	Arun Kumar Mukerjee.	Delegacy	...	III
29	Amulya Ratna Mitra.	Ditto	...	III
30	Braj Kumar Nehru	Ditto	...	II
31	Bashir Uddin	Ditto	...	II
32	Jamna Jibon Mal-khandi.	Ditto	...	III
33	Keshab Nath Mullick	Ditto	...	II
34	Krishna Chandra Tandon.	Ditto	...	II
36	Kamla Charan Dutt	Ditto	...	II
38	Kamta Prasad Srivastava.	Ditto	...	II
39	Kanhaiya Lal Agarwala.	Ditto	...	III
40	Kapil Deo Vyas	Ditto	...	III
41	Latif Uddin	Ditto	...	III

# LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929. 983

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Division.	Division in which passed in English.
42	M i h i r Kumar	Delegacy	...	III
	Mukerji.			
43	Moni Mohan Dey	Ditto	...	II
45	Muhammad Hasan	Ditto	...	III
46	Noni Lal Pal	Ditto	...	II
47	Pronab Kumar Bose	Ditto	...	III
48	Protush Kumar	Ditto	...	III
	Chatetrijee.			
49	Ram Krishna	Ditto	...	III
	Mukerji.			
50	Rash Behari Bhatta-	Ditto	...	III
	charya.			
52	Suraj Narain Razdan	Ditto	...	III
53	Shambhoo Nath	Ditto	...	III
	Kapoor.			
55	Shyama Pado Baner-	Ditto	...	II
	jee.			
57	Shanti Nath Nagar	Ditto	...	II
58	Swarup Narain Ma-	Ditto	...	II
	thur.			
59	Leila Roy (Miss)	Ditto	...	II
60	Taraka Doraswami	Ditto	...	III
	Ramchandra Iyer.			
61	Anand Swarup	Sir Sundar Lal	II	I.
	Dablich.	Law Hostel.		
62	Bhawani Shankar	Ditto	...	III
	Sharma.			
63	Hari Ram Singh	Ditto	...	II
64	Lakshman Chinta-	Ditto	...	II
	man Vaisham-			
	payan.			
65	Munna Lal Shukla	Ditto	...	III
66	Ram Narain Gupta	Ditto	...	III
67	Ram Renu Lahiri	Ditto	...	II
69	Sharad Chandra	Ditto	...	III
	Misra.			
73	Kailash Chandra	Muir Hostel	...	II
	Mathur.			
74	Krishna Behari	Ditto	...	II
	Tandon.			
79	Sasadhar Mukerji	Ditto	...	II
81	Sri Krishna Jha	Ditto	...	II
82	Avadh Behari Singh	New Hostel	...	III
83	Shankar Singh	Ditto	...	III
	Gosain.			

# 984 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College of Hostel.	Passed in Division.	Division in which passed in English,
84	Ajoy Kumar Ghosh	MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House.	III	
85	Bhagwan Das Arjarira.	Ditto	III	
86	Bijai Bahadur Singh	Ditto	II	
89	Har Govind Dayal	Ditto	III	
90	Jagdish Chandra Agarwal.	Ditto	II	III
93	Om Narain Tankha	Ditto	III	
96	Raghunandan Saran Sharma.	Ditto	II	
98	Ram Chandra Singh.	Ditto	III	
99	Shri Krishna Joshi	Ditto	II	
100	Shanti Prasad	Ditto	II	
101	Sita Ram Johri...	Ditto	III	
102	Tula Ram Mantan	Ditto	III	
103	Vidya Prasad Singh	Ditto	II	III
104	Ghulam Ali	Muslim Hostel...	III	
107	Khurshed Bahadur	Kayastha Pathshala College.	III	II
110	Irem Shanker	Ditto	III	
111	Puranand Lal	Ditto	II	II
112	Ragho Ram	Ditto	III	
113	Ram Charan Gupta	Ditto	III	
114	Surajdeo Narayan Sinha.	Ditto	II	III
115	Alban Grace Jordan	Ewing Christian College.	III	II
116	Avadh Behari Lal Mathur.	Ditto	III	III
118	Cyril Sabonadier Peters.	Ditto	III	III
119	George Samuel Devalasan.	Ditto	III	II
121	Jadu Das Mukerji	Ditto	III	III
122	John Herbert Mukerji.	Ditto	III	II
124	Lionel Benjamin Tobit.	Ditto	III	
125	Narayan Vyankatesh Karanjkar.	Ditto	II	
128	Piara Lal Gupta,	Ditto	III	

# LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929. 985

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Divi- sion.	Division in which passed in English.
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## **Ex-students under Ordinance 2, Ch. XIII.**

133	Jogendra Nath Sinha.	...	III
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## **Students under Ordinance 3, Ch. XIII.**

136	Bishwambhar Deo Misra.	...	Passed
137	Guru Bakhsh Rai Bhalla.	...	Passed
138	Gopal Behari Lal	...	Passed
139	Mumtaz Ahmad Nomani.	...	Passed
140	Mohammad Sid- dique.	...	Passed
141	Raghunath Mittra	...	Passed
142	Sumer Chand ...	...	Passed

**LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE  
PASSED THE B.A. EXAMINATION  
HELD IN APRIL, 1929.**

**First Division (in Order of Merit).**

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.
100	Avadh Behari Lal ...	Muir Hostel.
103	Prakash Chandra Gupta.	Ditto.
147	Amalananda Ghosh ..	MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House.
27	Harbans Rai ...	Delegacy.
146	Vidya Shankar ...	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostels.
105	Brij Lal Gupta ...	Ditto.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Division.
2	Aditya Prasad Tewari	Delegacy	... II
3	Amar Nath Kapur ...	Ditto	... III
4	Achyutanand Pande ...	Ditto	... III
5	Baij Nath Kapur ...	Ditto	... II
6	Bansi Lal ...	Ditto	... II
7	Birendra Prasad Dube	Ditto	... III
9	Bishambhar Nath ...	Ditto	... III
11	Brij Basi Lal Misra ...	Ditto	... II
12	Brij Behari Lal Srivastava.	Ditto	... III
13	Bhagwat Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
16	Basant Lal Srivastava	Ditto	... II
17	Chandra Shekhar ...	Ditto	... II
18	Chandra Shekhar Saran	Ditto	... II
21	Diwakar Singh ...	Ditto	... III
25	Ganga Ram ...	Ditto	... II
26	G. Surya Narayan ...	Ditto	... III
28	Hari Shankar ...	Ditto	... II
29	Hari Krishna Jaitly ...	Ditto	... II
31	Ishwar Prasad .	Ditto	... III
32	Ishtiyag Ali ...	Ditto	... II
33	Jagan Nath Prasad Srivastava.	Ditto	... II
34	Jawahir Lal Srivastava	Ditto	... III

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929. 987

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College. or Hostel	Passed in Division.
35	Jogendra Nath Bhar-gava.	Delegacy	.. II
36	Jagmohan Varma ...	Ditto	... I
37	Kailash Nath Srivastava	Ditto	... I
39	Kali Das Banerjee ...	Ditto	... I
41	Lakshmi Das Gupta ...	Ditto	... III
44	Muhammad Asif Azmi	Ditto	... II
46	Mervyn Alfred Michael.	Ditto	... III
47	Muhammad Majeed Siddiqui.	Ditto	... III
48	Mahendra Singh Kathia	Ditto	... III
49	Madan Mohan Rastogi	Ditto	... III
50	Murli Manohar Gurtu	Ditto	... II
51	Muhammad Usman Ghani.	Ditto	... III
52	Naresh Chandra Ray .	Ditto	... II
53	Nawal Kishore Chad-dha.	Ditto	... II
54	Cudh Behari Lal Ka-poor.	Ditto	... II
55	Purushottam Lal Sri-vastava.	Ditto	... II
56	Promode Chandra Gan-guli.	Ditto	... III
57	Pyare Lal Srivastava	Ditto	... III
58	Pitambar Tewari ...	Ditto	... II
59	Raj Narain ...	Ditto	... III
60	Ram Gopal Sand ...	Ditto	... II
61	Robindra Nath Deb ...	Ditto	... II
62	Reyaz Uddin Ahmad ...	Ditto	... III
63	Ram Adhar Tewari ...	Ditto	... III
65	Ram Prasad Singh Rathore.	Ditto	... III
66	Raj Nath Chaube ...	Ditto	... III
67	Robindra Nath Chat-terji.	Ditto	... III
68	Ram Chandra Shukla	Ditto	... II
70	Raghunath Prasad ...	Ditto	... II
75	Shyam Mohan Dikshit	Ditto	... III
76	Saraju Prasad Pande ...	Ditto	... III
77	Sachita Nand Sahai ...	Ditto	... III
78	Srimohan Srivastava ...	Ditto	... III
79	Sudhan'shu Banerjee...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Division
80	Shiv Narain Kapur ...	Delegacy	... III
81	Sant Prasad Srivastava	Ditto	... III
82	Saiyid Abdul Ahad ...	Ditto	... III
84	Sheo Ramni Prasaahu Singh.	Ditto	... III
86	Shiva Naresh Pathak ...	Ditto	... III
88	Syed Ameer Raza ...	Ditto	... II
89	Shiva Nath Katju ...	Ditto	... II
90	Sangam Lal ...	Ditto	... III
92	Shyam Sundar Anad ...	Ditto	... III
93	Shamsher Jang ...	Ditto	... III
94	Tajammul Husain Koreishy.	Ditto	... III
96	Vishwa Nath Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
97	Anand Prakash Agarwal	Muir Hostel	... II
98	Audh Narain Singh ...	Ditto	... II
101	Kailash Chandra Mittal	Ditto	... III
102	Lal Bahadur Singh ...	Ditto	... II
106	Bishwambhar Dayal ...	Sir Sundar Lal Hostel.	Law III
110	Brahma Swarup ...	Ditto	... II
112	Guru Prasad Tandon ...	Ditto	... II
113	Gurdial Singh ...	Ditto	... III
114	Hari Krishna Sinha ...	Ditto	... III
116	Jagannath Sharma ...	Ditto	... III
117	Jyoti Prasad	Ditto	... III
119	Jai Ram Varma ...	Ditto	... II
121	Keshava Prasad Govil	Ditto	... III
123	Krishna Behari Lal Agarwal.	Ditto	... III
125	Lokpal Singh ...	Ditto	... II
126	Lakshman Prashad ...	Ditto	... III
127	Manasa Ram Goyal ...	Ditto	... III
128	Mahabir Prasad Jain ..	Ditto	... II
129	Madan Mohan Sharma	Ditto	... II
130	Nandeo Varma ...	Ditto	... III
131	Narendra Kumar Misra	Ditto	... III
132	Ram Singh Yadav ..	Ditto	... III
134	Rudra Pratap Narain Singh	Ditto	... II
136	Sri Kunwar Tewari ...	Ditto	... III
137	Suresh Chandra Mathur	Ditto	... III
138	Sukh Pal ...	Ditto	... III
139	Shiv Kumar Gupta ...	Ditto	... II
140	Sumati Prasad Jain ...	Ditto	... II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Division.
141	Shri Rama ...	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel.	III
142	Sita Ram Duba ...	Ditto ...	III
144	Triloki Nath ...	Ditto ...	II
149	Bama Charan Misra ...	MacDonnell Hindu Boarding House.	III
150	Bhagawat Saran Upadhyaya.	Ditto ..	III
152	Brij Bhushan Lal ...	Ditto ...	III
154	Gaya Prasad Misra ...	Ditto ...	III
156	Gyan Swaroop Bedi ...	Ditto ...	III
160	Kalika Prasad Agarwal	Ditto ...	III
161	Lakshmi Narain Gupta	Ditto ...	III
164	Padma Singh Majila ...	Ditto ...	II
165	Permeshri Das Khandelwal.	Ditto ...	III
166	Rajendra Chandra Dubey.	Ditto ...	III
167	Ram Autar Sharma ...	Ditto ...	III
168	Kunwar Rajendra Singh	Ditto ...	III
170	Rajendra Nath Ojha ...	Ditto ...	III
172	Shiva Kumar Singh ...	Ditto ...	III
174	Abdul Shakoor Siddiqi	Muslim Hostel ...	III
175	Abul Hasan Kuraishi ...	Ditto ...	II
176	Arthur Mundle ...	Ditto ...	III
177	Azimul Karim Abbasi...	Ditto ...	III
179	Habib Ahmad Khan ...	Ditto ...	III
180	Ihsanul Haq ...	Ditto ...	III
183	Mirza Abul Baqa Beg...	Ditto ...	III
185	Mohammad Abdul Jalil	Ditto ...	III
186	Muhammad Azfar ...	Ditto ...	II
188	Mohammad Noman Khan.	Ditto ...	III
189	Mohammad Sami Ullah Ansari.	Ditto ...	III
190	Mushtaq Ahmad Ansari	Ditto ...	II
191	Sadik Ali	Ditto ...	II
192	Saeed Ahmad Qureshi...	Ditto ...	II
194	Saiyid Mohammad Aqil Rizvi	Ditto ...	III
195	Shakh Jaggu ...	Ditto ...	III
196	Saiyed Jalal Uddin Ahmad.	Ditto ...	III
197	Shah Jamil Alam ...	Ditto ...	III

# 990 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidates.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Division.
198	Saiyid Mumtaz, Uddin Ahmad.	Muslim Hostel	... III
199	Zulfiqar Ali ...	Ditto	... II
200	Fateh Bahadur Singh...	New Hostel	... III
201	Fateh Lal Vardya ...	Ditto	... II
202	Jagan Nath Prasad ...	Ditto	... III
204	Jai Narayan Rai Bhatnagar.	Ditto	... III
207	Ratan Lal Malviya ...	Ditto	... III
208	Rudra Datt Bharadwaj	Ditto	... II
210	Kanhaya Lal Keshri-mal Patani.	Jain Hostel	... III
211	Nemi Nath Shanti Nath Agarker.	Ditto	.. III
212	Arthur Thomas Rodri-gues.	Ewing Christian College.	... III
213	Badri Dat Khulve ...	Ditto	... III
214	Bhupendra Nath Sur ...	Ditto	... II
215	Bijai Bahadur ...	Ditto	... II
216	Brijraj Saran Misra ...	Ditto	... III
217	Chand Narain Dhowan	Ditto	... III
218	Cyril Rawat ...	Ditto	... III
219	Damodar Das Agrawal	Ditto	... II
221	Gajendra Pal Singh Rawat.	Ditto	... II
222	Gopal Datt Punetha ...	Ditto	... III
223	Gopi Nath Dikshit	Ditto	... II
224	Ivan Averil Jordan ...	Ditto	... III
225	John Wyman Wright ...	Ditto	... III
226	Jagdish Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
228	Jai Ballabh Pande ...	Ditto	... III
231	Keshav Ram Bansal ..	Ditto	... III
232	Kirthi Ballabh Tewari	Ditto	... II
234	Kunwar Mohan Singh	Ditto	.. III
235	Madan Mohan Das ...	Ditto	... II
236	Madan Mohan Nagar ...	Ditto	... II
237	Manohar Lal ...	Ditto	... III
238	Mohammad Abdul Ha-mid Siddiqi.	Ditto	... III
239	Nitya Nand Joshi ...	Ditto	... II
241	Paramhans Singh ...	Ditto	... II
242	Ram Prakash Agarwal	Ditto	... III
243	Ram Raj Singh ...	Ditto	.. II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in Division.
244	Rama Shankar Tripathi.	Ewing Christian College	II
246	Sarvjit Lal Varma ...	Ditto	... II
248	Shiva Narain Lal Srivastava.	Ditto	... III
249	Vidya Sagar Khulve ..	Ditto	... II
250	Ayodhya Prasad Srivastava	Kayastha Pathshala College.	III
251	Bankey Behari Lal Bhatnagar	Ditto	... II
252	Buola Nath Varma ...	Ditto	... II
254	Ganpat Sahai Srivastava	Ditto	... III
256	Harish Chandra ...	Ditto	... III
258	Kalika Prasad Srivastava.	Ditto	... II
259	Kanhaiya Prasad Varma	Ditto	... III
261	Kri-hua Mohan Nigam	Ditto	... II
262	Lakshmi Narain	Ditto	... III
264	Madan Mohan Gaur	Ditto	... III
266	Magan Behari Lal ...	Ditto	... III
268	Mohan Lal Saksena ...	Ditto	... III
269	Narain Singh ...	Ditto	... III
270	Peolla Thirupathi Raju	Ditto	... II
271	Randhir Lal	Ditto	... II
272	Shambhu Narayan ...	Ditto	... III
273	Shiam Sundar Lal Gupta	Ditto	... III
275	Adeline May Wesley ...	Crosthwaite Girls' College	II
276	Irene Dorothy Bonifacius.	Ditto	... II
277	Kamala Ghosh ...	Ditto	... II
278	Mahadevi Varma ...	Ditto	... II
279	Helen S. Shaw	Ditto	... II
280	Sabitri Bala Mukerji (Miss).	Ditto	... III
281	Sushila Lilavati Charan	Ditto	... II

**Ex-students who have passed Under Ordinance 2,  
Chapter XIII.**

283	Chandra Prakash Agarwala	..	... III
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**992      LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.**

<b>Roll No.</b>	<b>Name of Candidate.</b>	<b>Passed in Division.</b>
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**Candidates who have passed Under Ordinance 3,  
Chapter XIII.**

<b>293</b>	<b>Abdul Ahad</b>	<b>... Passed.</b>
<b>295</b>	<b>Chandra Mouli Prasad Pandey</b>	<b>... Passed.</b>
<b>297</b>	<b>Iqbal Bahadur Varma</b>	<b>... Passed.</b>
<b>299</b>	<b>Mohammad Moshin Ullah</b>	<b>... Passed</b>

**LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED  
THE PREVIOUS EXAMINATION IN  
LAW HELD IN APRIL, 1929.**

**FACULTY OF LAW.**

**Names of first ten successful candidates in order of  
Merit.**

Roll No.	Name of Candidate	Class in which Passed.
110	Kamta Prasad Kackar ... ..	I
90	Jag Pal Tewari ... ..	I
63	Goverdhan Sinha Mehta ... ..	I
202	Syed Ali Hasnain ... ..	I
237	Saavid Mohammad Ali Asger ... ..	I
37	Bhagwat Sinha Mehta ... ..	I
133	Mahadeo Prasad ... ..	I
167	Pratap Sinha Bapna ... ..	I
39	Brij Bushan Saran Varma ... ..	I
127	Laxmi Chand Jain ... ..	I
1	Abdul Hai ... ..	II
3	Abdul Latif ... ..	I
4	Abdul Hai Khan ... ..	II
5	Ajit Nath Bhattacharya ... ..	II
6	Anis Ahmad ... ..	I
7	Akram-ullah Abbasi ... ..	II
8	Avadh Behari Lal Srivastava ... ..	I
9	Avadh Behari Lal Katiyar ... ..	II
10	Avadh Behari Lal Srivastava ... ..	II
11	Ayodhya Prasad Chaturvedi ... ..	II
12	Aziz-ud-din Ahmed ... ..	II
13	Anadi Nath Banerji ... ..	II
15	Banwari Lal Srivastava ... ..	I
16	Balram Prasad Gupta ... ..	II
17	Bachcha Lal ... ..	II
18	Babu Lal Kharey ... ..	I
19	Basanti Lal Maheshwari ... ..	II
20	Bala Prasad Sarju Prasad Kashyapa ... ..	II
21	Balbhadra Nath Pandey ... ..	II
22	Babu Lal Sharma ... ..	II
23	Basil V. David ... ..	II
24	Benoy Kumar Dey ... ..	II
25	Bechan Misra ... ..	I
26	Bishamber Nath Bhargava ... ..	I
27	Bisheshwar Nath Pande ... ..	II

994 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which Passed.
28	B. K. Acharya ...	11
29	Bhupendra Bahadur Singh ...	11
30	Bhaskara Nand Maithani ...	11
31	Bhola Nath ...	11
32	Bharat Prasad Gupta ...	11
33	Bhagwati Prasad Srivastava ...	11
34	Bhudeva Mukerji ...	1
35	Bhudeo Dube ...	1
36	Bhola Nath Pande ...	11
38	Brij Raj Kishore ...	11
40	Brij Narain Lal ...	11
41	Braj Mohan Lal Dhawan ...	1
42	Brijendra Shankar Mathur ...	11
43	Brij Nandan Lal ...	11
44	Brij Raj Sinha ...	11
45	Brinda Prasad Singh ...	1
46	Brij Nandan Lal Saxena ...	1
47	Bireswar Bose ...	11
48	Batuk Nath Dubey ...	11
50	Chandra Bhan Raizada ...	1
51	Chandra Prakash Mathur ...	11
52	Daya Shankar Varma ...	11
53	Deva Nand Sinha ...	11
56	Digambar Krishna Rao Rahalkar ...	1
57	Durga Dat Sinha ...	1
58	Dwarka Prasad Bhargava ...	11
59	Ganga Prasad Khare ...	11
60	Ganga Narain Tewari ...	11
61	Ganga Prasad Agarwal ...	11
64	Govind Prasad ...	11
65	Govind Saran Singh ...	11
66	Gursaran Das Sahgal ...	11
67	Gunja Man Singh ...	11
68	Gyan Prakash Saxsena ...	1
69	Hardwari Lal Gupta ...	1
70	Har Narain Lal Srivastava ...	11
71	Hari Bansh Singh ...	1
72	Harish Chandra Tandan ...	11
73	Hari Har Saran Saksena ...	11
74	Har Narain Lal ...	11
76	Hari Shankar Tewari ...	11
77	Hari Das Gupta ...	11
78	Harish Chandra Srivastava ...	11
79	Hasan Abdulla ...	11
81	Hashim Husain ...	11

# LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929. 995

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which Passed.
82	Hem Chandra Joshi ... ..	II
83	Het Ram Joshi ... ..	II
84	Indra Narain Mukerji ... ..	II
85	Indra Kant Singh ... ..	I
86	Irtiza Ali Rizvi ... ..	II
87	Islam Ahmad Saifie ... ..	II
88	Jamuna Lal Mathur ... ..	II
89	Jamuna Prasad Varma ... ..	I
91	Jagat Behari Lal Agarwal ... ..	II
92	Jatadhari Lal ... ..	I
93	Jag Bhan Singh ... ..	II
94	Jagannath Tewari ... ..	I
95	Jagdish Misra ... ..	I
96	Jamuna Dwar Dwivedi ... ..	I
97	Jashoda Nandan Sriwastava ... ..	II
98	Jewan Rama Bhatta ... ..	I
99	Jhamman Lal Sharma ... ..	II
100	Jyoti Nath Chattopadhyay ... ..	II
101	Jagat Narain Kapoor ... ..	II
102	Kashi Nath Dube ... ..	II
103	Kamta Nath Bhargava ... ..	II
104	Kanhaiya Lal Pancholy ... ..	I
106	Kashi Ram ... ..	I
107	Kateshwar Prasad ... ..	I
108	Kali Charan Nigam ... ..	II
109	Kamta Prasad Chaturvedi ... ..	I
111	Kamta Prasad Jain ... ..	I
112	Kailash Nath Saksena ... ..	II
113	Kedar Nath Kher ... ..	I
114	Kedar Singh Negi ... ..	II
115	Kedar Nath Gupta ... ..	I
116	Kewal Singh ... ..	I
117	Kesari Singh Bhatnagar ... ..	I
118	K. Kesri Singh Mehta ... ..	I
119	K. M. Ranade ... ..	II
120	Krishna Prasad Srivastava ... ..	II
121	Krishna Madho Singh ... ..	II
122	Krishna Nand ... ..	II
123	Khurshed Bahadur Nigam ... ..	I
125	Lalji Tandan ... ..	II
126	Lalji Tewari ... ..	I
128	Lakshmi Datta Gupta ... ..	I
129	Lal Bahadur Singh ... ..	I
130	Lena Whelan Clarke (Miss) ... ..	I
131	Lokhmani Singh Bisht ... ..	I

# 996 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College.	Passed in Division.
132	Man Singh	...	I
134	Maharaj Narain Mathur	...	I
135	Mahesh Prasad Srivastava	...	I
136	Mahadeo Krishna Chatur	...	II
137	Mag Raj Bhansali	...	I
138	Maheshwari Prasad Srivastava	...	II
139	Makkhan Lal Kela	...	I
140	Manni Lal Gupta	...	II
141	Man Mohan Lal Srivastava	...	II
142	Mangali Prasad	...	I
144	Mahfus Husain	...	II
145	Mahadeo Prasad Agrawala	...	II
147	Mirza Asad Raza	...	II
148	Mohammad Ikram Husain	...	II
149	Mohammad Abdul Latif	...	II
150	Mohammad Manzur Alam Siddiqi	...	II
151	Mohammad Yunus Alavi	...	II
152	Mohammad Wasi	...	II
153	Narain Prasad Saksena	...	II
154	Nand Kishore Arora	...	II
155	Nath Raj Kalla	...	II
156	Newal Kishore	...	I
157	Niranjan Nath Sharma	...	II
158	Om Prakash Saksena	...	II
159	Oscar Emmanuel Caleb	...	II
160	Oudh Behari Lal Srivastava	...	II
161	Oudh Behari Lal	...	I
162	Padma Datt Tewari	...	I
163	Parmatma Prasad	...	II
164	Pandey Parmeshwar Dayal Sinha	...	I
165	Prashram Viswanath Rao Muzumdar	...	I
166	Peare Lal Srivastava	...	II
168	Prakash Chandra	...	II
169	Pratap Kishore	...	II
171	Ram Naresh Misra	...	II
172	Rama Naresh Tiwari	...	II
173	Rajendra Prasad Srivastava	...	II
174	Rajeshwari Prasad	...	I
175	Ranchhore Raj Krishna Mehta	...	II
176	Raghunandan Prasad Vatsal	...	II
177	Raj Narain Misra	...	I
179	Ram Naresh Lal	...	II
180	Ram Nath Gaurishanker Shrotriya	...	I
181	Raghuvansh Saran Rastogi	...	II
182	Rabindra Nath Sen	...	II

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929. 997

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which Passed.
183	Ram Bahadur Singh ...	II
184	Bajendra Narain Srivastava ...	II
185	Rama Shankar Vidyarthi ...	I
186	Raj Narain Suri ...	II
187	Rameshwar Prasad Saksena ...	II
188	Raghuvansh Kishore Kapur ...	II
189	Raj Deo Prasad Chaturvedi ...	II
190	Ranjit Singh ...	II
191	Ram Krishna Dave ...	II
192	Rai Magleshwari Prasad ...	II
193	Ramyash Singh ...	II
194	Rameshwari Prasad Srivastava ...	II
195	Raghubir Sahai ...	I
196	Ram Dularey Nigam ...	I
197	Raghunath Sahai ...	II
198	Ram Prasad Verma ...	I
199	Rudra Prasad Srivastava ...	I
200	Ronald Burton James ...	II
201	Satyendra Nath Roy ...	II
203	Sant Prasad Tripathi ...	II
204	Sarju Prasad Misra Visharad ...	II
205	Satyendra Nath ...	I
206	Saheb Lal Srivastava ...	II
207	Satya Narain Jaiswal ...	I
208	Sangram Sinha Bapna ...	I
210	Sarju Dayal Srivastava ...	II
211	Saiyid Manzoor Husain Musavi ...	I
212	Saiyid Ibn-i-Hasan ...	I
213	Shah Mohammad Salman ...	II
215	Shesh Narayan Dube ...	I
216	Shiva Prasad Saksena ...	I
217	Shimla Nandan Prasad ...	II
218	Shri Krishna Singh ...	I
219	Shyam Bihari Kapoor ...	I
220	Shesh Narain Lal Agrawal ...	I
221	Shazad Behari Mathur ...	II
222	Shree Mal Chhajed ...	I
223	Shesh Narain Shukul ...	II
225	Siddha Raj Dhadha ...	I
226	Sita Ramlal Srivastava ...	II
227	Sital Prasad Srivastava ...	II
230	Som Nath Gupta ...	II
231	Sri Ram Chandra ...	I
232	Sri Narain Tandon ...	II
233	Sri Krishna Pandey ...	II

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Passed in Division.
234	Syed Wazir Hasan ... ..	I
236	Syed Mahbub Ali ... ..	II
238	Syed Sadiq Ali ... ..	II
240	Sunder Lal ... ..	I
241	Surya Prakash Gupta ... ..	II
242	Sohan Lal Vaish ... ..	II
243	Shugan Chand ... ..	II
244	Taur Madho Singh Lakhshman Singh ... ..	II
245	Tarkeshwar Singh ... ..	I
246	Tribeni Lal Srivastava .. .	II
247	Tribhuan Sukh Tiwari ... ..	II
248	Tribeni Prasad Rawat ... ..	II
249	Tribhuwan Prasad Srivastava ... ..	I
250	Umakant Varma ... ..	I
251	Uma Shankar Ojha ... ..	II
252	Ugra Sen Singh ... ..	II
253	Upendra Nath Jha ... ..	II
254	Vishwa Nath Sapru ... ..	II
257	Vidya Dhar Chaturvedi ... ..	II
258	Vikramaditya Singh ... ..	II
259	Wamanrao Anandrao Deshmukh ... ..	II
260	Yagya Dutta Dubey ... ..	II
261	Yahyabhai ... ..	II
262	Zabaraj K. Bhansali ... ..	II

**LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED  
THE EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE  
OF BACHLOR OF LAWS HELD IN  
APRIL, 1929.**

**FACULTY OF LAW.**

**Names of first ten successful candidates in  
order of Merit.**

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which Passed.
78	Man Mohan Swarup Bhatnagar ...	I
39	Hari Keshab Sen ...	I
125	Srikrishna Agarwal ...	I
8	Balkrishna Damodar Dhulekar ...	I
135	Trimbak Lal Mahendra ...	I
109	Rameshwar Nath Bhargava ...	I
136	Vidya Prasad Shukla ...	I
59	Krishna Nand Gupta ...	I
41	Hriday Narain Diksbit ...	I
94	Phool Singh Raghuvanshi ...	I
1	Anand Prasad Agarwal ...	I
2	Anand Narain Mushran ...	II
4	A. Dharam Das ...	II
5	Aditya Prasad Khattri ...	II
6	Amritraj Mehta ...	II
7	Amar Nath Baijal ...	II
9	Baleshwar Nath Bhatta ...	I
10	Batuk Nath ...	II
11	Bachchoo Lal ...	I
12	Baldeo Prasad Pathak ...	I
13	Bansi Lal Agarwal ...	I
14	Bhalchandra Martand Choudhry ...	I
15	Bhanwar Lal Gurjar Gore ...	I
16	Brij Basi Lal Srivastava ...	II
17	Bishau Narain Nigam ...	I
18	Bimal Krishna De ...	II
19	Brijraj Narain ...	II
20	Bishwa Nath ...	I
21	Chandika Prasad ...	I
22	Chatur Bhuj Sharma ...	I
23	Devki Nandan Sahai ...	I
24	Dhuru Singh ...	I
25	Dharma Nand Hatwal ...	I
26	Durga Prasad Srivastava ...	II

# 1000 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which passed.
28	Fardunji Jehangirji Gandhi ...	I
29	Ganpat Ramchandra Kale ...	I
30	Gauri Shankar... ..	II
31	Gangeshwar Prasad ...	I
32	George Marmaduke Frank ...	I
33	Ghulam Abbas... ..	I
34	Goti Ram Patel ...	II
35	Gopal Gangadhar Bhawe... ..	II
36	Gopal Krishna K. Joshi ...	II
37	Govind Vishwa Nath Athaley ...	II
38	Gulzari Lal Mathur ...	I
40	Hanuman Prasad ...	I
42	Ishwar Dat Tripathi ...	II
43	Jagdish Prasad ...	II
44	Jawahar Lal Srivastava ...	II
45	Janardhan Raghunath Kiledar ...	II
46	Jagat Singh Pawar ...	II
48	Jitendra Prasad Bhatnagar ...	I
49	Jagdish Kishore Srivastava ...	II
50	Kalicharan Nigam ...	I
51	Kanhaiya Lal Varma ...	I
52	Kailash Narayan Gupta ...	I
53	Kartar Naran Agarwala ...	II
56	Kalyan Mall Bapna ...	I
57	Koonaparaju Krishnam Raju ...	II
60	Kripashankar Lal ...	I
61	Krishn Lal Mitial ..	I
62	Kunwar Bahadur ...	II
63	Lalta Prasad Gupta ...	I
64	Laxman Singh Thakur ...	II
65	Lakshmi Prasad Misra ...	II
66	Lakshman Gangadhar Laghate ...	II
67	Loknath Trivadi ...	I
68	Lokhnath Prasad Jaiswal ...	II
69	Loknath Singh ...	I
70	Mahabir Prasad Parasari ..	I
71	Mahendra Lal Agrawal ...	I
72	Manikernika Prasad Singh ...	II
73	Mahendra Nath Varma ...	I
74	Manik Chand Jain ...	I
75	Mareshendra Shankar Mathur ...	I
76	Maresh Chanda Jain ...	I
77	Madan Mohan Lal Srivastava ...	II
79	Mangla Prasad Srivastava ...	II
80	Mohammad Hussain Paliwalla ...	I

# LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929. 1001

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which Passed.
82	Mohammad Muftaba Khan ...	II
83	Mohammad Jalal-ud-din Ahmad ...	I
85	Mukti Nath Pande ...	I
86	Mukandas Taparia ...	II
87	Narayan Prasad Dave ...	II
89	Nitya Kinker Hazra ...	II
90	Nitya Naud Singh ...	II
91	Nilkantha H. Dravid ...	II
92	Om Prakash ...	I
93	Oudh Behari Lal Gupta ...	I
95	Parkash Narain ...	II
96	Puran Chandra Joshi ...	II
97	Rama Shankar Lal ...	I
98	Rameshwar Prasad Bhargava ..	I
99	Ram Krishna Misra ...	I
100	Rajendra Narain Bhargava ...	I
101	Ram Gopal Sharma ...	II
102	Radharaman Render ...	I
103	Rajeshwar Narayan Sinha ...	I
104	Raja Ram Sriwastava ...	I
105	Rajjan Lal ...	II
106	Ramesh Datt Sharma ...	I
107	Rakshpal Singh ...	I
108	Rajeshwari Prasad Varma ...	I
110	Ras Behari Lal Sah ...	I
111	Radha Mohan ...	I
112	Rama Badan Singh ...	II
113	Rang Raj Bahadur Singh ...	II
114	Roshan Lal Khabya ...	I
115	Samiullah Khan ...	I
116	Sadhu Charan Pande ...	I
117	Sanat Kumar Ghosh ...	II
118	Sharda Prasad Sinha ...	II
119	Shailendra Chandra Mitra ...	I
120	Shanti Prasad Shukla ...	II
122	Shiam Singh ...	II
123	Shri Nath Pathak ...	I
124	Shri Prabhat Kumar Saxena ...	II
126	Soti Bharat Kumar ...	II
127	Someshwar Nath Dar ...	II
128	Srish Chandra Shukla ...	I
129	Sumat Prasad ...	I
130	Sumair Nath Gurttoo ...	I
131	Syed Mahmud Afzal ...	II
132	Syed Mushahid Ali ...	II

# 1002 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Class in which Passed.
133	Thakur Prasad Shukla ... ..	I
134	Tota Lal Jain ... ..	I
137	Vishnu Raghunath Newaskar ... ..	I
138	Vishweshwar Dayal ... ..	I
139	Vishwa Prakash ... ..	I
140	Vishnu Vinayak Sarvate ... ..	I
141	Vishwa Nath Lal ... ..	I
142	Vishnu Dayal Bhargava ... ..	I
143	Yadvendra Singh ... ..	II

# **LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE BACHELOR OF COMMERCE EXAMI- NATION, PART I, HELD IN APRIL, 1929.**

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.
1	Bagh Bahadur	Delegacy.
2	Bisheshwar Nath Chopra	... Ditto.
3	Bishwa Nath Mukerjee	... Ditto.
4	Chintaaman Yeshwant Ghorpade	... Ditto.
5	Dewi Shanker Tewari	... Ditto.
6	Gajadhar Prasad Badawa	... Ditto.
7	Gopal Dat Pande	... Ditto.
10	Prakash Narain Saksena	... Ditto.
11	Radha Raman Das	... Ditto.
13	Vishwambhar Nath Sinha	... Ditto.
14	Ajit Kumar Roy	... Muir Hostel
16	Jaipur Vishwanath Sarma ... Krishnan.	Sir Sundar Lal Law Hostel.
17	Nathu Lal Heda	... Ditto.
18	Muhammad Yusuf	... Muslim Hostel.
19	Babu Ram	... New Hostel
20	Bhagwan Das Bhargava	... Ditto.
21	Durga Dutta Upadhyai	... Ditto.
22	Fateh Chand Gupta	... Ditto.
23	Gauri Shankar Gargya	... Ditto.
24	Jagdish Swarup Agarwala	... Ditto.
26	Kesho Saran Goel	... Ditto.
27	Madan Mohan Maheshwari	... Ditto.
29	Shyam Behari Lal Varma	... Ditto.
30	Phool Chandra Jain	... Jain Hostel.
32	Wachaspati	... Ewing Christian College.
34	Raghunath Prasad ... Srivastava.	Kayastha Pathshala College.

## **Candidates who have passed under Ordinance 3, Chapter XIII.**

- 38 Amar Nath Dutt.
- 39 Jagannath Johri.
- 40 Ram Narain Lal.
- 41 Swami Prasad Tandon.
- 42 Syed Asad Ali.
- 43 Vernon Sharatchandra Banerjee.

# 1004 LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, 1929.

## LIST OF CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (PART II) EXAMINATION HELD IN APRIL, 1929.

Roll No.	Name of Candidate.	Name of College or Hostel.	Passed in division.
1	Edwin Solomon Buck ..	Delegacy	... III
2	Kanta Nath Gupta ...	Ditto	.. III
3	Prem Narain Darbari ...	Ditto	... II
6	Gangadhar Sawalaramj... Sahasrabudhe.	Sir Sunder Lal Law Hostel.	III
8	Rameshwar Das Agarwala.	Ditto	... II
9	Daya Swarup ...	New Hostel	... III
10	Brij Nath ...	Ewing Christian College	II
11	Govind Sahai ...	Ditto	... II
12	Bhagwati Prasad Saksena.	... Kayastha Pathshala College	II
13	Govind Saran Srivastava	Ditto	... II
14	Harish Chandra Asthana	Ditto	... II
15	Jagannath Saran ...	Ditto	... III

## **XII.**

### **Dates of Examinations in Arts, Science, Law and Commerce 1929.**

#### **1929.**

The M.A., M.Sc., B.A., B.Sc., B.Sc. (Honours) and B. Com. (Parts I and II) Examinations commenced on Monday, the 1st April, 1929.

Last date for receiving Fees and Applications was 4th February, 1929.

The LL.M. Examination will commence on Monday, 2nd December, 1929.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than 7th October, 1929.

The LL. B. (Previous and Final) Examinations commenced on Monday, 22nd April, 1929.

Last date for receiving Fees and Applications was 25th February, 1929.

#### **1930**

The M.A., M.Sc. (Previous and Final) B.Sc. (Honours) and B.Com. (Parts I and II) Examinations will commence on Wednesday, 26th March, 1930.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than 29th January, 1930.

The B.A. (Pass and Honours II year) and B.Sc. (Pass, Examinations will be held on Wednesday, 2nd April, 1930.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than 5th February, 1930.

The LL.B. (Previous and Final) LL.M. Examinations will commence on Monday, 21st April, 1930.

Fees and Applications to be sent not later than 24th February, 1930.







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